

TRITON XIII

In Conjunction with the 38th Annual New York International



January 5, 2010

Sessions 1 and 2



TRITON XIII

In Conjunction with the 38th Annual New York International Numismatic Convention

Sessions 1 and 2 – January 5, 2010

Norse Suite, 18th Floor

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 301 Park Avenue, New York

Featuring:



*A Superb Selection of
Greek, Roman, & Byzantine Coinage*

and

*The Todd A. Ballen Collection
of Parthian and Related Coinage*

Presented by:



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Grading Conditions

English

Proof
Mint State/Uncirculated
Extremely Fine (EF)
Very Fine (VF)
Fine
Good/Fair

Deutsch

Polierte Platte
Stempelglanz
Vorzüglich
Sehr Schön
Schön
Sehr Gut Erhalten

Français

Flan Bruni
Fleur de Coin
Superbe
Très Beau
Beau
Très Bien Conservé

Italiano

Fondo Specchio
Fior di Conio
Splendido
Bellissimo
Molto Bello
Bello

Common Abbreviations

AD	<i>Anno Domini</i>	BE	Bithynio-Pontic Era	IY	Indictional Year
Æ	Bronze	BI	Billon	MBS	Mail Bid Sale
AE	Actian Era	CE	Common Era	mm	Mintmark
AH	<i>Anno Hegirae</i>	Cf.	<i>Confer</i> (compare)	PB	Lead
AR	Silver	c/m	Countermark	p.	Page
AV	Gold	CY	Civic Year (Era)	pl.	Plate
BBS	Buy or Bid Sale	EL	Electrum	RPE	Roman Provincial Era
BC	Before Christ	FPL	Fixed Price List	RY	Regnal Year
BCE	Before the Common Era	g	Gram	SE	Seleukid Era

See **Bibliography** on our website, www.cngcoins.com, for a complete list of reference abbreviations.

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AUCTION TERMS

This is a public and mail bid auction conducted by **Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. (CNG)**. Bidding in the auction constitutes acceptance of the following terms:

1. The property listed in this catalogue is offered for sale by CNG for itself and as agent for various owners and other consignors. We reserve the right to reject any bid, to determine the opening price, to set bidding increments, to vary the order of the auction, to reopen bidding in the case of a dispute, to withdraw any lot, to bid on behalf of CNG, to bid on behalf of the consignor, and to permit the consignor to bid on his own lots. CNG may loan or advance money to consignors or prospective bidders, and may have an interest other than commission charges in any lot. CNG may bid on its own account as an "insider" with information not available to the public.

2. A **15% Buyer's fee** will be added to the hammer price.

3. All coins are guaranteed genuine. Attribution, date, condition, and other descriptions are the opinion of the cataloguer, and no warranty is expressed or implied. **Please note that an auction sale is not an approval sale.** Lots examined prior to the sale and lots purchased by floor bidders (including bidders executing commission bids on behalf of other parties) may not be returned for any reason except lack of authenticity. All claims of misdescription and all claims of return, except claims regarding authenticity, must be made within 5 days of receipt of material. Any claim of lack of authenticity must be made in writing by the original purchaser immediately after discovery that an item is not authentic, and upon making such a claim the original purchaser must immediately return the lot to CNG in the same condition as at the time of the auction. Coins that have been encapsulated ("slabbed") by a grading and/or authentication service may not be returned for any reason, including authenticity, if they have been removed from the encapsulation ("slab"). If payment is made by credit card, rights of return are governed by these Auction Terms which supercede any rights of return promulgated by the card issuer. Estimates are intended as a guide only and not as a statement of opinion of value.

4. Invoices are due and payable immediately upon receipt. Interest and late fees of 2.0% per month, or at the highest rate permitted by law, whichever is less, from the date of the auction, shall be payable on invoices not settled within 30 days of the auction date. Payment may be made by cash, check, bank wire, or credit card (Visa or MasterCard). Payment by check must be made in either US dollars (\$) drawn on a US bank or British sterling (£) drawn on a British bank. All successful bidders outside North America and the United Kingdom will be invoiced an additional \$20 fee for bank charges, but buyers may deduct this fee if payment is made as required above. CNG may reduce or compromise any charge or fee at its discretion.

5. Bidders not known to us must provide us with satisfactory credit references or pay a deposit as determined at CNG's discretion before bidding. Minors are not permitted to bid without written consent of a parent guaranteeing payment. CNG may require payment in full from any bidder prior to delivery of lots. Title does not pass until lots are paid in full. Upon receipt of lots, the buyer assumes full responsibility for loss or damage. Delivery to the buyer's address of record shall constitute receipt by the buyer regardless of the identity of the person accepting delivery.

6. **Estimates are in U.S. dollars (\$US) and bids must be in even dollar (\$) amounts.** CNG will execute mail bids on behalf of mail bidders. Subject to reserves and opening prices, mail bids will be executed at one bidding increment (approximately 10%) over the next highest bid. In the case of identical bids, the earliest bid wins. A mail bid has priority over an identical floor bid. Bid by lot number. No lots will be broken. Bidders are responsible for errors in bidding. Check your bid sheet carefully.

7. A word on **Reserves**. CNG may place a reserve on any lot. However, no reserve will be higher than the estimate, and ordinarily lots are reserved at 60% of estimate.

8. Bidders personally guarantee payment for their successful bids, including bidders executing commission bids from other parties and bidders representing corporations or other entities. Buyers accepting commission bids from other parties do so at their own risk and remain responsible for payment under these Auction Terms.

9. In the event a successful bidder fails to make full payment within 30 days of the auction date, CNG reserves the right to deem the sale incomplete and to resell the material, and the bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable cost of such a sale and also to pay any difference between the resale price and the previously successful bid. CNG reserves all rights that it is entitled to under the Pennsylvania Uniform Commercial Code, including the right to offset any sums due from a successful bidder against any future consignment or purchase of monies or goods in possession of CNG.

10. Sales tax, postage, handling and insurance are the responsibility of the buyer and are added to all invoices where appropriate. For buyers in the European Union, CNG may import lots into the United Kingdom prior to shipment and charge buyers the import Value Added Tax. On any tax not paid by the purchaser which should have been paid, even if not invoiced by CNG, the purchaser agrees to pay the same on demand together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed. It is the responsibility of the buyer to comply with foreign customs and other regulations.

11. Prices Realized are published after the sale and are mailed with CNG's next publication. Prices realized are also posted after the sale on CNG's web site: www.cngcoins.com

12. Bidders hereby waive any claim for incidental, consequential or exemplary damages arising from this auction. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund, without interest, of all or part of the purchase price paid by the participant.

13. All rights granted by CNG or otherwise available to bidders and purchasers, under these Auction Terms or otherwise, are personal and may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Auction Terms. Bidders acting as agents must disclose the agency in writing to CNG prior to the auction; otherwise rights are limited to the agent and are not transferable to the undisclosed principal.

14. Any dispute regarding this auction shall be governed by the laws of Pennsylvania and shall be adjudicated only by the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas or the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; all bidders submit themselves to the personal jurisdiction of these courts for this purpose, consent to service of process by registered or certified mail, and waive any contrary provisions of Articles 14 or 15 of the French Civil Code and any similar provisions in any jurisdiction. In any dispute regarding this auction, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its reasonable costs and attorney fees.

15. In the event of a dispute, the English version of these Auction Terms shall be definitive.

Bid sheets must be received by

January 4, 2010.

GOOD LUCK!

AUKTIONSBEDINGUNGEN

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2. Neben dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld von **15%** von Käufern zu bezahlen.

3. Die Echtheit aller Münzen wird garantiert. Alle Beschreibungen geben die persönliche Beurteilung des Verfassers wieder, es wird insoweit keine Gewähr geleistet. Bitte beachten Sie, daß eine Auktion Käufe zur Ansicht ausschließt. Lose, die vor dem Verkauf besichtigt wurden, und Lose, die von bei der Versteigerung anwesenden Bietern (einschließlich Bietern, die Gebote im Namen anderer Parteien auf Provisionsbasis abgeben) gekauft wurden, können aus keinem Grund zurückgegeben werden, ausgenommen bei mangelnder Echtheit. Alle Reklamationen, ausgenommen Ansprüche in Bezug auf mangelnde Echtheit, müssen innerhalb von fünf Tagen nach dem Erhalt der Ware vorgebracht werden. Ansprüche auf Grund mangelnder Echtheit müssen von dem ursprünglichen Käufer in schriftlicher Form sofort nach Kenntnis, gestellt werden; und bei der Geltendmachung eines solchen Anspruchs muß der ursprüngliche Käufer die Ware sofort in dem gleichen Zustand an CNG zurückgeben, in dem sich die Ware zum Zeitpunkt der Auktion befand. Münzen, die in versiegelter Kapsel eines Prüf- oder Zertifizierdienstes angeboten wurden, können in keinem Fall zurückgenommen werden, nachdem diese aus der Kapsel entnommen worden sind, auch dann nicht, wenn die Echtheit angezweifelt wird. Bei Zahlung mit Kreditkarte stehen die Auktionsbedingungen bezüglich der Rückgabe rechtlich über dem Rückgaberecht des Kreditkartenausstellers. Schätzwerte sind nur als Richtlinien gedacht und stellen keine verbindlich Erklärung über den Wert dar.

4. Die Bezahlung wird sofort nach Erhalt der Rechnung fällig. Sollte die Rechnung nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach der Auktion bezahlt sein, wird ein Zinssatz von 2% pro Monat oder die höchstmögliche gesetzlich erlaubte Zinsrate ab dem letzten Auktionstag fällig. Die Zahlung kann in bar, mit Scheck, mit Banküberweisung oder mit Kreditkarte (Visa oder MasterCard) erfolgen. Allen erfolgreichen Bietern außerhalb von Nordamerika und Großbritannien wird zusätzlich ein Betrag in Höhe von US-\$20,- für Bankgebühren in Rechnung gestellt; Käufer können jedoch diese Gebühr von ihrer Zahlung abziehen, wenn sie die Bezahlung auf die oben geforderte Weise vornehmen. CNG behält sich das Recht vor, fällige Gebühren nach eigenen Ermessen zu ändern.

5. Bieter, die CNG nicht bekannt sind, müssen CNG eine zufriedenstellende Kreditreferenz zur Verfügung stellen oder ein Depot hinterlegen, dessen Höhe von CNG festgelegt wird, ehe sie Gebote abgeben können. Minderjährige dürfen ohne die schriftliche Zustimmung eines Elternteils, der die Zahlung garantiert, nicht bieten. CNG kann von jedem Käufer Vorauskasse verlangen. Die versteigerten Lose bleiben bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung aller Forderungen von CNG Eigentum der Verkäufer. Nach Erhalt der Lose übernehmen die Käufer die volle Verantwortung für Verluste oder Schäden. CNG übernimmt keine Haftung für Waren, die an die angegebene Adresse, nicht aber an den Käufer persönlich ausgeliefert werden.

6. Die Schätzungen sind in US-Dollar (US-\$) und alle Gebote müssen auf gerade Dollarbeträge (US-\$) lauten. CNG führt schriftliche Gebote im Namen der Bieter aus. Vorbehaltlich der Mindestgebote und Rufpreise werden schriftliche Gebote eine Steigerungsstufe (von etwa 10%) über dem nächsthöchsten Gebot während der Versteigerung zugeschlagen. Bei gleichhohen Geboten wird der Zuschlag dem zuerst abgegebenen Gebot erteilt. Ein schriftliches Gebot hat Vorrang vor einem, das während der Versteigerung abgegeben wird. Das Bieten erfolgt nach Losnummern. Die Lose werden nicht aufgeteilt. Die Bieter sind für Fehler beim Bieten selbst verantwortlich. Überprüfen Sie Ihren Gebotsbogen gründlich

7. Eine Anmerkung zu Mindestgeboten (Limiten). CNG behält sich das Recht vor, für beliebige Lose ein Mindestgebot (Limit) festzulegen. Jedoch ist kein Mindestgebot (Limit) höher als der Schätzwert, und gewöhnlich werden Lose zu 60% des Schätzwertes ausgerufen, wenn kein anderes Gebot (Limit) vorliegt.

8. Die Bieter haften persönlich für die Bezahlung ihrer erfolgreichen Gebote; hierin eingeschlossen sind die Bieter, die Gebote von anderen Parteien auf Provisionsbasis abgeben, und die Bieter, die juristische Personen oder andere Rechtsträger vertreten. Käufer, die für Gebote von anderen Parteien Provisionen erhalten, geben die Gebote auf ihr eigenes Risiko ab, und sie sind für die volle Begleichung gemäß diesen Auktionsbedingungen verantwortlich.

9. In dem Fall, daß ein erfolgreicher Bieter die Rechnung nicht vollständig innerhalb von 30 Tagen begleicht, behält sich CNG das Recht vor, den Kauf rückgängig zu machen und die Waren erneut zu verkaufen; der Bieter erklärt sich damit einverstanden, alle anfallenden Kosten eines solchen Verkaufs zu zahlen und auch für den Fehlbetrag zwischen dem Wiederverkaufspreis und dem Preis des vormals erfolgreichen Gebotes aufzukommen. CNG behält sich auch alle Rechte vor, die sich für CNG aus dem Handelsgesetzbuch für Pennsylvania, dem Pennsylvania Uniform Commercial Code, ergeben; hierin eingeschlossen ist das Recht, jedwede nach erfolgtem Zuschlag fällig gewordenen Beträge, gegen beliebige künftige Einlieferungen, Ankäufe, Gelder oder Güter, die sich im Besitz von CNG befinden, aufzurechnen.

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15. Im Falle einer Streitfrage ist die englische Version dieser Auktionsbedingungen rechtskräftig.

**Ihre schriftlichen Gebote müssen bis zum
4. Januar 2010 bei uns eingehen.**

VIEL ERFOLG!

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Ceci est une vente aux enchères publiques et par correspondance organisée par **Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.** (CNG). Faire une offre à l'enchère signifie l'acceptation des conditions suivantes:

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2. Une commission de **15%** à la charge de l'acquéreur sera ajoutée au prix de vente.

3. Toutes les pièces de monnaie sont garanties authentiques. L'attribution, la date, l'état et autres qualificatifs sont l'opinion de l'auteur du catalogue sans que ceci implique de garantie explicite ou implicite. Veuillez noter qu'une vente aux enchères n'est pas une vente conditionnelle. Les lots inspectés avant la vente et les lots achetés par les enchérisseurs dans la salle (y compris les enchérisseurs agissant pour le compte d'autres personnes) ne peuvent en aucun cas être retournés excepté en cas de problème d'authenticité. Toute contestation concernant la description ainsi que toute intention de retourner une monnaie (excepté dans le cas de problèmes d'authenticité), doivent être formulées dans les 5 jours qui suivent la réception de l'envoi. Toute contestation ayant trait à l'authenticité doit être faite par écrit par l'acquéreur initial immédiatement et, il a l'obligation dans les plus brefs délais de renvoyer le lot à CNG dans le même état qu'il l'a acquis. Les pièces de monnaie qui ont été encapsulées ("slabbed") par une société de classification et/ou d'identification ne peuvent être rendues pour aucune raison, y compris d'authenticité, si elles ont été enlevées de leur capsule ("slab"). Si le paiement est fait par carte de crédit, les droits relatifs aux renvois sont régis par les conditions de la vente aux enchères, qui prévalent sur ceux affichés par l'émetteur de la carte. Les valeurs estimatives sont données à titre purement indicatif et ne sont pas une définition fixe de la valeur réelle.

4. La facture doit être payée dès sa réception. Des intérêts et frais de collecte s'élevant à 2% par mois (ou au taux le plus élevé autorisé par la loi) à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères seront payables sur les factures qui ne sont pas réglées dans les 30 jours qui suivent la date de la vente. Le règlement peut se faire en liquide paiement, ou par chèque, transfert, ou carte de crédit (Visa ou MasterCard). Le paiement par chèque doit se faire soit en dollars US (\$) si le chèque est tiré sur une banque américaine, soit en livres sterling anglaises (£) s'il est tiré sur une banque britannique. Tous les acquéreurs domiciliés ailleurs qu'en Amérique du Nord ou au Royaume-Uni se verront facturer un supplément de 20 \$ pour frais bancaires mais qu'ils peuvent déduire si le paiement est effectué de la manière indiquée ci-dessus. CNG a la possibilité de réduire ou transiger tout paiement ou frais.

5. Les enchérisseurs que nous ne connaissons pas doivent nous fournir des références de solvabilité suffisantes ou verser des arrhes selon accord avec CNG avant les enchères. Les mineurs ne sont pas autorisés à faire des enchères sans l'autorisation écrite de l'un de leurs parents garantissant le paiement. CNG peut exiger le règlement intégral de la part d'un enchérisseur avant la livraison des lots. La propriété des lots ne se trouve transférée qu'une fois les lots ont payés intégralement. A la réception des lots, l'acquéreur assume l'entière responsabilité en cas de perte ou d'endommagement de ceux-ci. L'acceptation d'un envoi à l'adresse du client constitue un reçu quelle que soit la personne qui la réceptionne.

6. Les valeurs estimatives sont données en dollars (\$US) et les offres/enchères doivent être en montants entiers en dollars (\$). CNG exécutera les offres/enchères soumises par correspondance pour le compte des enchérisseurs. Sauf dans le cas d'une réserve, les offres par correspondance seront exécutées à approximativement 10% de plus que l'enchère la plus proche. En cas d'offres identiques, la première l'emporte. Une offre par correspondance l'emporte sur une offre identique dans la salle. Faites vos offres en écrivant le numéro du lot. Les lots ne seront pas divisés. Les enchérisseurs assumeront la responsabilité des erreurs sur leur bulletin d'enchère, c'est pourquoi il est recommandé de tout contrôler avec soin.

7. Quelques mots sur les prix minimum. CNG peut fixer un prix minimum pour n'importe quel lot. Aucune réserve ne sera toutefois supérieure à la valeur estimative et les lots se voient généralement attribuer un prix correspondant à 60% de la valeur estimative.

8. Les enchérisseurs garantissent personnellement le paiement de leurs offres en cas d'attribution du lot, même s'ils agissent pour le compte d'un tiers. Les acquéreurs se chargeant d'offres/enchères à la commission venant d'autres personnes le font à leurs propres risques et restent responsables vis-à-vis de CNG du paiement selon les présentes Conditions de Vente aux Enchères.

9. Dans le cas où un acheteur ne s'acquitterait pas de son obligation de paiement intégral dans les 30 jours, CNG se réserve le droit de revendre le lot et l'acquéreur accepte de payer les frais raisonnables d'une telle vente et aussi de payer la différence entre le prix de la nouvelle vente et celui de l'enchère précédemment acceptée. CNG se réserve tous les droits dont elle peut se prévaloir en vertu du Code Commercial Uniforme de Pennsylvanie, notamment le droit de déduire les sommes dues par un acquéreur sur un envoi futur ou sur une acquisition future ou sur des sommes d'argent ou marchandises étant en la possession de CNG.

10. La taxe sur les ventes, les frais postaux, la manutention et l'assurance sont la responsabilité de l'acquéreur et sont ajoutés à toutes les factures le cas échéant. Pour les acquéreurs de l'Union Européenne, CNG pourra importer des lots à l'intérieur du Royaume-Uni, en ce cas, avant l'envoi les acquéreurs se doivent de payer la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée. Dans le cas où toute taxe restant impayée par l'acquéreur, mais qui aurait dû être payée, même si elle n'a pas été facturée par CNG, l'acquéreur s'engage à régler le montant de celle-ci ainsi que les intérêts ou la pénalité étant imposés le cas échéant. Il incombe à l'acquéreur d'assurer l'obtention de la réglementation douanière étrangère et autres règlements.

11. Les Prix Réalisés sont publiés après la vente et sont envoyés par la poste avec la publication suivante de CNG. CNG poste aussi les prix réalisés sur son site Web: www.cngcoins.com.

12. Les enchérisseurs renoncent à toute revendication de dommages et intérêts en cas de dommage causé par la vente aux enchères CNG. Le seul recours qu'un participant à la vente aux enchères aura à l'issue d'une réclamation ou d'un différend sera un remboursement sans intérêts, de la totalité ou d'une partie du prix d'achat payé par le participant.

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**Les commissions doivent nous parvenir
avant le 4 Janvier 2010.**

BONNE CHANCE!

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7. Per quanto riguarda i prezzi minimi di base, CNG può fissare un prezzo minimo per qualsiasi lotto, nessun prezzo minimo è superiore alla stima e generalmente è il 60% della stima.

8. Gli acquirenti garantiscono personalmente il saldo delle offerte vincenti, inclusi gli acquirenti che fanno offerte per conto di terzi e quelli che rappresentano associazioni o altri enti. Gli acquirenti che accettano di fare offerte per conto di terzi lo fanno a loro rischio e rimangono responsabili per il pagamento ai sensi delle presenti condizioni d'asta.

9. Se un acquirente non effettua un pagamento entro 30 giorni dalla data dell'asta si riserva il diritto di considerare la vendita incompleta e di rivendere il o i lotti e l'offerente s'impegna a far fronte al costo ragionevole di detta vendita ed a corrispondere l'eventuale differenza tra il prezzo di rivendita e il precedente prezzo di aggiudicazione. CNG si riserva tutti i diritti che gli spettano ai sensi del Codice Commerciale Uniformato della Pennsylvania, incluso il diritto di compensare una somma dovuta da un acquirente con futuri conferimenti o acquisti o denaro o merci in possesso del CNG.

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11. I prezzi realizzati sono pubblicati dopo l'asta e sono comunicati per posta con il successivo catalogo CNG. I prezzi realizzati sono anche disponibili dopo l'asta presso il sito web di CNG: www.cngcoins.com

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14. Qualsiasi controversia in relazione a quest'asta sarà regolata dalle leggi della Pennsylvania e sarà giudicata unicamente dalla County Court of Common Pleas di Lancaster o dalla Corte Distrettuale statunitense del Distretto Orientale di Pennsylvania; tutti gli offerenti a tale riguardo si sottopongono alla personale giurisdizione dei suddetti tribunali dietro notifica per posta raccomandata o certificata e rinunciano a ogni clausola in contraddizione contenuta negli Articoli 14 o 15 del Codice Civile Francese e a ogni altra simile clausola di qualsivoglia legislazione. In una controversia in relazione a quest'asta la parte vincente avrà diritto a recuperare i costi ragionevoli e le spese legali.

15. In caso di vertenza farà fede la versione inglese delle presenti condizioni d'asta.

**Le offerte devono pervenire entro
il 4 gennaio 2010.**

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Friday January 8, 2010 - 10 AM until 6 PM

Saturday January 9, 2010 - 10 AM until 6 PM

Sunday January 10, 2010 - 10 AM until Noon

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GREEK COINAGE



1. **CELTIC, Northeast Gaul. *Suessiones*. Cricironus.** Circa 60-50 BC. Æ 18mm (4.31 g, 10h). Helmeted head left / Celticized Pegasos flying left; CRICIRV below. D&T 554; Depeyrot, *NC* VI, 91; CCCBM III 86-96. Good VF, hard dark green patina. (\$750)

Two Exceptional Bronzes of Pixtilos



2. **CELTIC, Northwest Gaul. *Carnutes*. Pixtilos.** Circa 50-30 BC. Æ 16mm (3.66 g, 6h). Bearded head right; PIXTILO-S around / Goddess seated left, holding bird in extended right hand; floral ornament to left and right. Scheers, *Pixtilos* 9-10; D&T 2469; Depeyrot, *NC* V, 87; CCCBM III S101. Superb EF, dark green patina. (\$1000)

The historical figure of Pixtilos is unknown except for this series of coinage. S. Scheers wrote the definitive article on these coins (S. Scheers, "Les monnayage post-césarien des années 40-30 av. J.-C.: les monnaies à la légende PIXTILOS" in *RN* 1979), in which she identified 10 varieties and ascribed them to the Carnutes tribe, circa 50-30 BC. All of the types in the series show Roman influences, and reflect the good relations between the tribe and Rome during this period. It is most likely that Pixtilos was a local chieftain in the tribe.

3. **CELTIC, Northwest Gaul. *Carnutes*. Pixtilos.** Circa 50-30 BC. Æ 17mm (4.45 g, 5h). Draped bust left, wearing crested helmet; PIXTILOS before, pellet-in-annulet between two annulets above, uncertain object behind / Lion springing left; PIXTILOS before, pellet-in-annulets above, ornament below. Scheers, *Pixtilos* 20; D&T 2473 (same dies as illustration); Depeyrot, *NC* V, 91; CCCBM III 119. Superb EF, dark green patina. (\$1500)



4. **CELTIC, Britain. *Durotriges*. Uninscribed.** Circa 65 BC-AD 45. Pale AV Stater (6.01 g, 6h). Durotrigan E, Abstract (Cranborne Chase) type. Devolved head of Apollo right / Disjointed horse left; pellets above, pellet below, pellet in lozenge above tail, [zigzag and pellet pattern between two parallel exergue lines]. Van Arsdell 1235-1; cf. SCBC 365 ('Silver Stater'). Choice EF, toned. Exceptional early issue with higher gold content. (\$750)

Like many Celtic gold staters throughout Europe and Britain, the designs of this series are based on the prototype of the gold staters of Philip II of Macedon. Although very early issues attempted to copy the types exactly, most of these Celtic imitations quickly added elements of local style. The original types, head of Apollo / Nike in quadriga, soon devolved into schematic forms that were quite indistinguishable. Many later series, such as this one, began from a series that already had devolved these types, and even though they continued for many decades, the types saw little, if any, further development. Though the types remained fairly constant, the metal quality continually degraded over time, and it went from a gold to billon coinage by the time it ended in the mid-1st century AD. The higher weight and gold content of this piece clearly place this coin at the earliest stage of this large issue. While Van Arsdell's general listing for his 1235-1 type encompasses all metal types, SCBC only lists the silver and billon.



5. **CELTIC, Britain. Durotriges. Uninscribed.** Circa 65 BC-AD 45. AR Stater (5.79 g, 4h). Durotrigan E, Abstract (Cranborne Chase) type. Devolved head of Apollo right / Disjointed horse left; pellets above, pellet below, pellet in lozenge above tail, [zigzag and pellet pattern between two parallel exergue lines]. Van Arsdell 1235-1; SCBC 366. EF. Well centered reverse. (\$300)

Ex Isle of Wight Hoard.

The Isle of Wight hoard was discovered by metal detectorists near the town of Brighstone on 19 October 2005. Consisting of 967 Durotrigan silver staters, most of the hoard were of the Cranborne Chase type (Van Arsdell 1235-1). All of the coins were recorded and photographed by the British Museum before being returned to the finders and landowner. Many have gone to market since. See, e.g., *Coin News*, February 2006, p. 32, for further details.



6. **CELTIC, Britain. North-Eastern series ('Corieltavi'). Uninscribed.** Circa 50 BC - AD 30. AV Quarter Stater (1.43 g). Scyphate type. Schematic boar left within serpent-headed torque / Large S-spiral; pellet-in-annulets in curves, pellets and pellet-in-crescents around. Cf. J. May, "The Earliest Gold Coinages of the Corieltavi?" *Celtic Coinage: Britain and Beyond* (BAR British Series 222: 1992), 1575; Van Arsdell -; Hobbs -; SCBC 395; cf. CCI 971768. Good VF, flan a little irregular, as usual. Rare in this condition without edge chips, cracks, or dents. (\$1000)

The first of these peculiar, deeply concave, coins was found by a metal detectorist at Ludlow in Lincolnshire in 1981. Nothing like it had been seen before in the British Celtic series, and at first some suspicion was attached to the find. However, the expansion of metal detecting led to further finds, and by 1992 Jeffrey May could report twenty examples known, from thirteen different sites. About 50 are known today. The thin cupped flans remain without parallel in the British series, resembling nothing more than the *regentbogenschlüsselchen* (little rainbow cups) of central Europe, and the direction of cultural influence is a puzzle. The boar, however, became the standard type of later Corieltavi silver coins.

Portraiture Debated



7. **SPAIN, Punic Spain.** Circa 237-209 BC. AR Shekel (7.10 g, 12h). Bare male head left / Horse standing right; palm tree in background, retrograde *yod* before. Cf. MHC 254-6; Robinson, *Punic* 7h var. (letter not retrograde); CNH 83 var. (same); SNG BM Spain 122 var. (same). VF, some porosity and roughness, slight die shift on reverse. Rare. (\$2000)

In his 1956 article on the Punic coins of Spain, Robinson noted that this issue, which he placed at Carthago Nova, had two distinct styles of obverse portrait, which he called 'Punic' and 'Roman,' respectively. Robinson thought that the latter style, seen on the present coin, belonged to the period after the Romans captured the city in 209 BC, and that the obverse shows the portrait of Scipio Africanus. His view of this coinage has not been adopted by later scholars, who maintain that the entire issue, of both portrait styles, belongs to the Punic period. While the 'Roman' portrait style is distinct in character, there is no evidence beyond speculation to date any of this issue to the Roman period at Carthago Nova or elsewhere in Spain.



8. **SPAIN, Iltirta (Ilerda).** Circa 200-150 BC. Æ Unit (32mm, 24.97 g, 6h). Male head right; three dolphins around / Horseman, holding palm frond in right hand, left hand on rein, riding right; Iberian *iltirta* below. Villaronga, *Ilerda* 9; CNH 7; SNG BM Spain 617-9; SNG Copenhagen -. Good VF, dark green patina with light earthen deposits. Exceptional for issue. Rare early large module issue. (\$1500)



9. **SPAIN, Neronken.** Early 1st century BC. Æ Unit (10.97 g, 12h). Veiled female head right; Iberian *ei* below chin / Bull charging right; wreath above, Iberian *neronken* below. CNH 2; SNG BM Spain 1782-4; SNG Copenhagen 670-1 var. (obv. letters). Good VF, dark green patina with light earthen deposits. Rare. Exceptional for issue. (\$1500)

From the Period of the Second Punic War



10. **ETRURIA, Populonia.** Circa 211-206 BC. AV 50 Asses (2.70 g). Head of lion right; mark of value below / Blank. Vecchi 46; HN Italy 127; SNG ANS 1; Basel 8. EF. (\$5000)

Ex Tkalec (22 April 2007), lot 9.

This Etruscan gold series from the Second Punic War has denominational marks related to the bronze As, issued on the Roman sextantal standard (an As of two ounces) introduced circa 211 BC. Issued contemporaneously with the Roman Head of Mars/Eagle types of 60, 40, and 20 Asses, they probably did not circulate long after the cessation of the Roman types, as by circa 209 BC relations between Rome and Etruria had been strained considerably. The Etruscan types of the series differ from their Roman counterparts by the archaizing blank reverse which is shared by the silver coinage of Populonia as well, but is without parallel outside Etruria.



11. **ETRURIA, Uncertain.** 3rd century BC. Æ 15mm (2.53 g, 6h). Youthful head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Dog running left; pellet and retrograde C below. Baglione type 2 var.; Sambon 146b var.; HN Italy 70 var. (all references do not note a pellet on rev.). Good VF, dark green patina. (\$1500)

The Coinage of Tarentum

According to tradition the Spartan colony of Taras (mod. Taranto), known as Tarentum by the Romans, was founded in 706 BC under the leadership of Phalanthos. The city derives its name from Taras, the son of Poseidon and a local nymph, Satyra. It adopted a democratic form of government circa 475 BC, and thereafter became the leading Greek city in southern Italy. Its success led to continual difficulties with its neighbor cities, and on four occasions Tarentum required expeditions from Greece to help overcome its aggressors. The last of these expeditions was led by the famed Epeirote, Pyrrhos. Following his withdrawal from the city, Tarentum was occupied by the Romans. Tarentum was among the early cities of Magna Graecia to strike coinage, employing the incuse type that was the hallmark of the first Italian coinages. Taras' prosperity is exemplified by its vast coinage known today which was continuous from 510 BC until the end of the Second Punic War. The primary type recurring throughout the coinage is a figure astride a dolphin, which depicts either Taras, the city's namesake, or Phalanthos, who was said to have been saved from drowning by a dolphin.



12. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 480-470 BC. AR Nomos (8.09 g). Phalanthos, raising left hand, riding dolphin right; retrograde ΤΑΡΑΣ behind, cockle shell below / Wheel of four spokes. Fischer-Bossert 81 (V41/R55); Vlasto 74 (same dies); HN Italy 833; SNG Copenhagen 767 (same dies); Boston MFA 47 (same dies); Jameson 82 (same dies). Good VF, toned. (\$2000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 72 (14 June 2006), lot 66.



13. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 480-470 BC. AR Nomos (8.03 g). Phalanthos, both arms outstretched, riding dolphin left; retrograde ΤΑΡΑΣ behind, open cockle shell below / Wheel of four spokes; in one quarter, dolphin left. Fischer-Bossert 90 (V48/R59); Vlasto 93; HN Italy 833; SNG Lloyd 111; SNG ANS (vol. 5) 1234; SNG France 1595; SNG Copenhagen 770; Jameson 83 (all from the same dies). Good VF, toned, slight die break on reverse. Among the finest known. (\$4000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 72 (14 June 2006), lot 69.

Exceptional Classical Art



14. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 425-415 BC. AR Nomos (8.38 g, 7h). Phalanthos, right arm outstretched and holding shield on left arm, riding dolphin left; cockle shell below / Nude male figure, holding bird in his extended left hand and spindle in his right, seated right on himation draped over a stool. Fischer-Bossert 270a (V125/R203 – this coin); Vlasto 235-6; HN Italy 844; SNG Lloyd 140; BMC 78; SNG Newcastle 19; Boston MFA 59; de Luynes 286; Gulbenkian 24; McClean 558 (all from the same dies). EF, attractive cabinet toning, graffito (KΔA) under tone in field on reverse. Rare. Exceptional high Classical style. (\$25,000)

Ex Roland Maly Collection (LHS 100, 23 April 2007); L. Biaggi Collection (Leu 20, 25 April 1978), lot 6 (but illustrated as lot 7, and with incorrect weight); Henri de Nanteuil Collection.

Fischer-Bossert Plate Coin – From the Star, Moretti, and Vlasto Collections



15. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 335-333 BC. AR Nomos (7.83 g, 2h). Nude youth on horseback left; to left, nude youth standing right, removing bridle with both hands; ♯ to left, Δ to right, KΑΛ and Ξ below / Phalanthos, nude, holding bow and arrows in his extended left hand, arrow in his right, astride dolphin right; ΤΑΡΑΞ to left, ΦΙ below. Fischer-Bossert 725f corr. (V272/R567) = Basel 94 = Vlasto 563 (this coin); HN Italy 900; SNG ANS 975 (same dies); BMC 173 (same dies). EF, toned. Magnificent style. (\$7500)

Ex Star Collection (LHS 102, 29 April 2008), lot 10; A.D. Moretti Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998), lot 94; M.P. Vlasto Collection.

The fluidity of the designs on this piece places it among the finest art of the Classical period. The positioning of the figures on both sides of the coin sets each scene in motion. On the obverse, the young male carefully removes the bridle while the jockey holds fast to the horse's neck, preparing for the horse to jump free of its restraints. Meanwhile, on the reverse, Phalanthos appears to be in mid-dismount, his left leg raised upward as he begins to pivot his body to the right, the momentum clearly visible in the posture of his upper body and arms. The representation of movement has been masterfully handled by the engraver, and stands out among the issues of his day.



16. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 280 BC. AR Nomos (7.93 g, 12h). Warrior, nude but for crested helmet, wearing shield on left arm and holding spear in left hand, on horse prancing left; to left, Nike standing facing, restraining horse with both hands; [ΛΥΚ|ΞΚΟΞ below] / Phalanthos, nude, extending his right arm, wearing shield inscribed E on his left arm and holding two spears in his left hand, astride dolphin right; ΤΑΡΑΞ and ΙΟΡ to left, waves below. Vlasto 679-82; HN Italy 963; SNG ANS 1056-8; SNG Lloyd 197; SNG France 1874-6; Pozzi 357-8. EF, toned, iridescence around the devices, minor obverse die wear. (\$1000)



17. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 240-228 BC. AR Nomos (6.33 g, 2h). Kallikrates, magistrate. Warrior, [holding Nike, who crowns him,] in extended right hand, on horse rearing right; monogram behind, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ/ΤΗΣ in two lines below / Phalanthos, holding Nike, who crowns him, in extended right hand, cradling trident in left arm, riding dolphin left; ligate NE behind, ΤΑΡΑ[Σ] below. Vlasto 963 (same dies); HN Italy 1059; SNG ANS 1260; SNG Lloyd 230 (same dies); SNG France 2059-60; Dewing 316. Superb EF, lustrous. (\$1000)



18. **LUCANIA, Herakleia.** Circa 340-330 BC. AR Nomos (7.78 g, 4h). Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone and palmette on the neck guard, and single-pendant earring; Δ, K, and Φ before / Herakles wrestling the Nemean Lion; club and ΚΑΑ to left, [ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ to right]; between legs, owl standing right, head facing. Van Keuren 50; HN Italy 1377; SNG ANS 64; cf. SNG Lloyd 272; Basel 109 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian 54. Good VF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$5000)

From the J. Olphin Collection. Ex Classical Numismatic Group 36 (5 December 1995), lot 1689.

Herakleia was founded relatively late compared to the other cities in the region. Diodorus gives the founding to 432 BC, by the Tarentines. Under the care of their mother city, the people of Herakleia quickly became wealthy and prosperous. The city became very involved with the affairs of Tarentum, often aiding the mother city in its frequent wars with the Massapians and Lucanians. We know that right around the striking of this coin, Tarentum became engaged in a major war with the Massapians. In fact, the Tarentines sent out for help, inviting the Spartan king Archidamos to their city to fight the Massapians. A few years after Archidamos was killed in battle, the Tarentines invited Alexander, king of Epiros, to come and fight alongside them as well, and he was finally able to convince the Massapians to make peace.



19. **LUCANIA, Herakleia.** Circa 330/25-281 BC. AR Nomos (7.93 g, 11h). Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone, and single-pendant earring and necklace; [ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ above, K behind neck / Herakles standing facing, holding club in right hand and bow in left, lion skin draped over his left arm; oinochoe above ΑΘΑ to left, ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ to right; between legs, owl standing right, head facing. Van Keuren 85 = SNG ANS 75 (same obv. die); HN Italy 1384; SNG Lloyd 276; Gulbenkian 55. Near EF, attractively toned, minor die wear on obverse. (\$1500)

From the Gillet and British Museum Collections



20. LUCANIA, Laos. Circa 510-500 BC. AR Nomos (7.82 g, 12h). Man-headed bull standing right, head reverted; ΛΑΦΕ above / Incuse of obverse; ΝΟΜ above. Sternberg Series I, 1.8 (V1/R1) = BMC 1 = GPCG p. 10, 6 (this coin); Gorini 4; HN Italy 2270; SNG ANS 122; SNG Lloyd 287; Basel 123; Traité I 2101 = de Luynes 443; Jameson 254; Weber 727 (all from the same dies). Good VF, toned, minor roughness and a few light marks. Good metal for issue. Very rare. (\$7500)

Ex Leu 76 (27 October 1999), lot 6; Charles Gillet Collection; British Museum Collection.

Laos was a colony of Sybaris, founded probably in the 7th century BC, along the banks of the river Laos on the western coast of Lucania. By the later 6th century, most of its inhabitants were refugees of Sybaris, after that city's destruction by Kroton in 510 BC. Very little is known of the city beyond its foundation, except that it was the site of the defeat of the Greek cities who had united against the native Lucanians (Strabo VI, 253). The coinage of Laos is relatively rare, and fairly sporadic in issue. The silver is confined to a few issues in the 5th century, and consisted of a wide variety of denominations, from nomoi to diobols. The typology is quite limited, with the staters having a man-headed bull on both sides, while the fractions feature the same on the obverse, but an acorn or pellet-in-circles on the reverse. A bronze coinage also was produced in the later 4th century, and is quite distinct from the earlier silver. The system is uncertain, but it appears to have at least two denominations, typically called 'heavy' and 'light'. The types are more diverse than the silver, with the heads of various deities (e.g. Demeter, Dionysos, Herakles, Athena) or the man-headed bull on the obverse, and one or two birds on the reverse.



21. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 340-330 BC. AR Nomos (7.88 g, 11h). Head of Demeter left, wearing wreath of grain ears and triple-pendant earring / Barley ear with leaf to right; kerykeion and AY to left, ME-TA to right. Johnston A1.6 (same dies); HN Italy 1556; SNG ANS 399; SNG Lloyd 371 (same rev. die); Basel -; Gulbenkian 79. Good VF, even gray tone with light iridescence around the devices, insignificant flan flaw in field on obverse. Attractive style. (\$1000)

Ex Elsen 82 (11 December 2004), lot 54.



22. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 302 BC. AV Tetrobol (2.60 g, 12h). Achaean standard. Head of Nike facing slightly right, wearing necklace and earrings; NIKΑ to right / Barley ear of six grains with curly leaf to right; METAΠION to left. Johnston G3 (same dies); HN Italy 1629; SNG ANS 396; SNG Lloyd -; Gulbenkian 71; Kraay & Hirmer 245 (same obv. die). Good VF, lightly toned, area of flat strike on reverse. (\$3000)



23. **LUCANIA, Metapontion.** Circa 290-280 BC. AR Nomos (7.69 g, 8h). Diademed head of Herakles right, lion skin tied around neck; club over shoulder / Barley ear of eleven grains, leaf to right; kantharos above leaf, B[...] below. Johnston Class D, 4.3; HN Italy 1621; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; Kraay & Hirmer 248. Near EF, attractive iridescent toning, small flan flaw on reverse. Very rare, these dies not recorded by Johnston. Superb head of Herakles in fine late Classical - early Hellenistic style. (\$7500)

Struck for Pyrrhos of Epeiros



24. **LUCANIA, Metapontion.** Circa 280-279 BC. AV Tetrobol (2.81 g, 10h). Attic standard. Struck for Pyrrhos of Epeiros. Bearded head of Leukippos right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone; ΛΕΥΚΙ[ΠΠΙΟΣ] above / Two six-grained barley ears, each with a curly leaf to outside; M-E across field, ΣΙ between. Johnston Class G, 5.1 (same dies); HN Italy 1630; SNG ANS 397-8; SNG Lloyd -; Basel 153; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 43; SNG Lockett 404; Jameson 1867; Gulbenkian 72. Good VF, lightly toned, obverse a little off center. (\$2000)

Demonstrating the usual flare shown by the die engravers in the service of Pyrrhos during his military expedition in Italy and Sicily, the small gold issues of 280/279 depicting Nike and Leukippos (HN Italy 1629-1631) are of a refinement second to none. The traditional city founder is rendered in exquisite detail with the added novelty of his helmet being decorated with Scylla hurling a stone, the very embodiment of aggressive violence before the enemy in time of war.



25. **LUCANIA, Thourioi.** Circa 350-300 BC. AR Double Nomos (15.97 g, 9h). Head of Athena right, wearing helmet decorated with Skylla holding trident / Bull butting right; ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ above, Π between hind legs; in exergue, two fish swimming right. Noe, *Thurian*, group H, 14; HN Italy 1809; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; Basel -; Dewing 433. EF, toned. Fine style. (\$7500)

In 446 BC, with the aid of Athens, the refugee population of the destroyed city of Sybaris returned to the location of their previous home, and founded a new city, giving it the name Thourioi. The new city quickly regained the prosperity enjoyed by its former incarnation, as evidenced by the extensive series of coins it issued over the following two centuries. Although its perennial rival had been Kroton, the new city grew close to its former enemy, and Tarentum as well. Good relations with the latter were probably responsible for the weakening of Thourioi's historical connection to Athens, and she turned to Sparta during the Peloponnesian War. Although supported by Tarentum, the city suffered at the hands of the Lucanians and Brettians during the 4th century. In need of a more robust ally, the Thourians turned to Rome in 285 BC. Unlike many cities in southern Italy, Thourioi's support of Rome was steadfast during both the time of Pyrrhos and Hannibal's invasion, even though the Thourians suffered heavily at the hands of the latter. The coinage of Thourioi was diverse in both its denominations and metals. The primary types were the head of Athena, probably due to the city's initial close relationship with Athens, and a standing or butting bull, which had been the civic type on the coins of Sybaris.

Two Exceptional Rhegion Tetradrachms



26. BRUTTIUM, Rhegion. Circa 415/0-387 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.46 g, 9h). Facing lion's head / Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath; olive sprig behind, PHGINON before. Herzfelder 75 (D43/R63); HN Italy 2496; SNG ANS 660; SNG Lloyd 698; Boston MFA 204 = Warren 174 (same dies). EF, toned, minor flaw, possibly from overstrike, on neck of Apollo. A lovely specimen, boldly struck in high relief. (\$20,000)

Ex Triton I (2 December 1997), lot 179.

27. BRUTTIUM, Rhegion. Circa 415/0-387 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.38 g, 1h). Facing lion's head / Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath; olive sprig behind, PHGINON before. Herzfelder 89 (D54a/R76); HN Italy 2496; SNG ANS 661 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 698; Gulbenkian 141 (same dies); SNG Spencer 24 (same dies). EF, toned, a hint of die rust on obverse. Struck in high relief, and of beautiful classical style. (\$30,000)

Ex New York Sale XIV (10 January 2007), lot 19; P.M. Suter Collection (Münzen und Medaillen 89, 14 June 2000), lot 22; Leu 50 (25 April 1990), lot 39.

This issue of coinage corresponds to quite an eventful period in the history of Rhegion. Around 415/0 BC, the reverse type on the tetradrachms changed from a seated figure to a portrait of Apollo. It is thought that this significant change was precipitated by a change in regime in the city. In the mid 5th century, Rhegion was a steadfast supporter of Athenian interests in Magna Graecia, especially in 427 BC, when Rhegion provided its port as a base from which Athens could operate. By the time of the Athenian Expedition in 415 BC, however, Rhegion refused to participate, and remained neutral, an act that effectively blocked Athens' access to the straits. The timing of the beginning of this issue roughly coincides with this event. Region's ambivalence towards Athens, though, did not translate into support for the interests of Syracuse. Perhaps wishing to distance itself from the turmoil in Sicily, Rhegion allied itself with the other major cities of southern Italy in a coalition against Dionysios I, the tyrant of Syracuse. Unfortunately, this decision proved disastrous, as Dionysios invaded Bruttium, and fought against the cities from 399-386 BC, with the result that Rhegion was reduced to near nonexistence until it was re-founded by Dionysios II in 360 BC. It is uncertain, but given the circumstances, it is not unlikely that the bountiful tetradrachm coinage struck during this period was often used to finance military activity. In any event, these coins exemplify the high aesthetic standard of the Classical Period that is common to the coins of Magna Graecia at this time. The facing lion head is rendered in a bold, detailed manner, as is the head of Apollo, carefully depicted as a serene deity. What separates these coins from their contemporaries is the depth of the relief, which was extraordinarily high. The effect is particularly striking on the obverse, where the lion head has an exceptional three-dimensional quality that is unsurpassed.



28. SICILY, Akragas. Circa 500-495 BC. AR Didrachm (8.78 g, 1h). Sea eagle standing left; AKRA-CAΣ (partially retrograde) around / Crab; A+Θ below; all within shallow incuse circle. Jenkins, *Gela* 6 var. (longer ethnic); SNG ANS 919 var. (same); SNG Lloyd -; Rizzo -; SNG Copenhagen 36 var. (same); McClean 2032 var. (same); Traité I 2328 = de Luynes 848 (same dies). Near EF, toned, minor die break on obverse. Very rare with short ethnic. (\$3000)

Ex A.D. Moretti Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica P, 12 May 2005), lot 1135.

Akragas, Roman Agrigentum, was situated close to the southern coastline of Sicily midway between Gela and Selinos. Founded by colonists from Gela circa 580 BC, Akragas grew to become the second most important city on the island after Syracuse, deriving much of its wealth from the export of agricultural produce to Carthage which lay about 200 miles to the west. Its coinage commenced in the closing years of the 6th century and consisted in the main of silver didrachms down to about 472 BC, after which the tetradrachm became the principal denomination. The types down to circa 420 comprised a stationary eagle on the obverse and a crab on the reverse, presumably symbolic of land and sea. Thereafter, the designs became more complex with one or two eagles shown devouring a hare and a galloping quadriga ultimately replacing the crab. In the final decade of the 5th century, Akragas suffered the same fate as many of the other Greek cities of Sicily when it was stormed and sacked by the invading Carthaginians (406 BC).



29. SICILY, Akragas. Circa 480/478-470 BC. AR Didrachm (8.82 g, 5h). Sea eagle standing right; AK-PA around / Crab; barley grain below; all within shallow incuse circle. Jenkins, *Gela* 15; SNG ANS 956 (same dies); SNG Lloyd -; Rizzo -; SNG München 55; SNG Copenhagen 31. Near EF, attractively toned. Rare. (\$3000)

Ex Leu 91 (10 May 2004), lot 62; Leu 28 (5 May 1981), lot 22; Münzen und Medaillen AG 41 (18 June 1970), lot 25; Hess-Leu 31 (6 December 1966), lot 91.

From the Jameson Collection



30. SICILY, Akragas. Circa 465/4-446 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.47 g, 7h). Sea eagle standing left; AKRAC-ANTOΣ around (partially retrograde) / Crab, whose shell has the features of a human face; all within shallow incuse circle. Lee Group I; SNG ANS 973 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 804 (same dies); Gulbenkian 161 (same dies); Jameson 2414 (this coin). Near EF, lightly toned, a few light marks. (\$7500)

Ex R. Jameson Collection, 2414.

Because of its manner of formation, it is not usual to find the carapace of a crab taking on an appearance resembling that of a human head. Although no Greek mythology exists to explain this phenomenon, a similar aetiological tale does exist in Japanese mythology for the heike crab, a local species whose carapace does resemble that of a scowling warrior's face. These crabs are believed to be reincarnations of the Heike warriors who, defeated by the Minamoto at the Battle of Dan-no-ura (1185), drowned themselves rather than surrender.

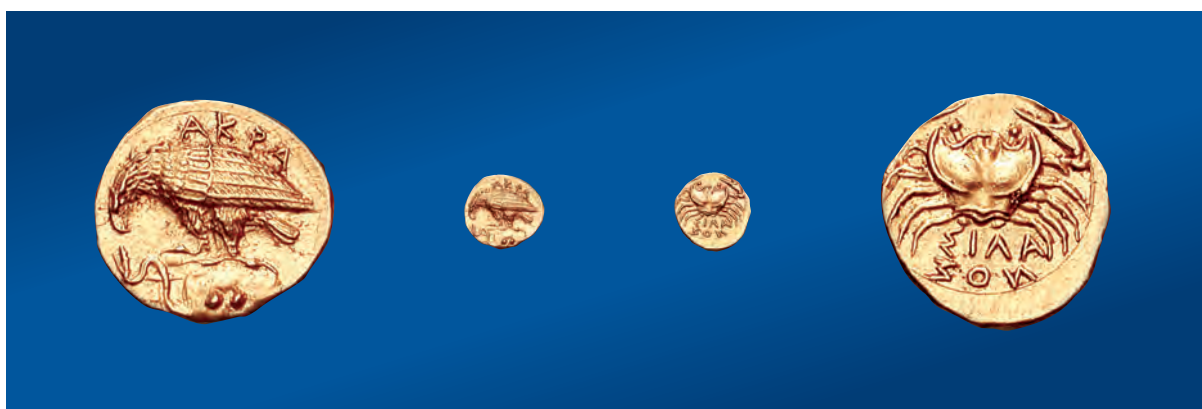
Extremely Rare Late Didrachm



31. **SICILY, Akragas.** Circa 465/4-446 BC. AR Didrachm (8.87 g, 3h). Sea eagle standing left; AKRAC-ANTOΣ around (partially retrograde) / Crab within shallow incuse circle. Lee Group I; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; Rizzo -; Dewing 556 (same dies). Near EF, attractive cabinet toning. Extremely rare denomination for this period, contemporary to the early Akragas tetradrachms. (\$5000)

Ex A.D. Moretti Collection.

Preparing to Face the Carthaginians



32. **SICILY, Akragas.** Circa 406 BC. AV 2 Litrai – Diobol (1.33 g, 3h). Silanos, magistrate. Eagle standing left, snake clasped in its talons, on rock outcropping; AKPA above, two pellets (mark of value) on rocks / Crab; below, ΣΙΑΑ/ΝΟΣ in two lines (the lower retrograde). SNG ANS 998-9; McClean 2039 (same dies); Pozzi 387/385 (same obv./rev. dies). Superb EF. Rare. (\$7500)

The magistrate's name, Silanos, is found on tetradrachms (SNG ANS 1000) as well as gold diobols with marks of value. As it does so often, gold indicates anticipation of an emergency, and thus this last issue of the city can be dated to the period before its capitulation to the Carthaginians in 406 BC (see C. Boehringer, "Die Finanzpolitik und Münzprägung des Dionysios von Syrakus," *Essays Thompson*, pp. 15-6). It is thought that this particular gold issue was struck to pay the mercenaries who defended the city against Carthage. It is also the only issue of Akragas to feature a magistrate's name.



33. **SICILY, Gela.** Circa 465-450 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.34 g, 12h). Charioteer, holding kentron in left hand and reins in right, driving quadriga right; in background, column with Ionic capital / Forepart of bearded man-headed bull (river god) right; ΓΕΛΑΣ above; all within shallow incuse circle. Jenkins, *Gela* 235 (O62/R125); SNG ANS 51; BMC 67 (same dies); Hunterian 3 (same obv. die). Good VF, toned, minor die wear on obverse. Struck from reverse die of fine style. (\$3000)

Westermarck & Jenkins Plate Coin



34. SICILY, Kamarina. Circa 415-405 BC. AR Didrachm (8.20 g, 12h). Horned head of young river-god Hipparis left, wearing taina; KAMAPINA before / Nymph Kamarina, holding up her veil in her left hand, reclining right, head left, on swan swimming left; waves around. Westermarck & Jenkins 159.7 (O1/R2) = Nanteuil 266 = Warren 210 (this coin); SNG ANS -; SNG Ashmolean 1700; McClean 2154; Hirsch 327 (all from the same dies). Near EF, toned. Among the finest known.

(\$10,000)

Ex Hess-Leu 31 (6 December 1966), lot 107; Feuardent (8 July 1919), lot 139; Henri de Nanteuil Collection, 266; Edward P. Warren Collection, 210.

Originally founded by settlers from Syracuse in 598 BC, Kamarina history was intertwined with its mother-city for much of its existence. A revolt in 553 BC left the city devastated and partly abandoned, until 492 BC, when the expansionist tyrant Hippokrates of Gela was granted the site in return for a peace treaty with Syracuse. Hippokrates re-founded the city with groups of mercenaries from his many wars across Sicily, and Kamarina became a source for later recruits. It is believed that this is the time of the first coinage of Kamarina, with its martial design of a panoply of arms. The first period of coinage ended in 484 BC, when Hippokrates' successor Gelon forcibly relocated Kamarina's residents to Syracuse. The city was re-founded a second time in 461 BC, by settlers from Gela and, at least until the 420s BC, the city remained attached to its new parent-city. During this period, Kamarina rebuilt its akropolis defenses, public buildings, and road system. At least one athlete from the city, Psaumis, was victorious at the Olympics, a feat celebrated in Pindar's fourth and fifth Olympian odes. At the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, Kamarina sided with Athens, although a strong pro-Spartan faction remained in the city. At this time, the various Sicilian city-states engaged in maneuvers designed to achieve some balance between the Athenian and Spartan-Syracusan factions. In 427 BC, Laches, who had been sent from Athens with a fleet for the purpose of bringing Sicily into the war, tried to elicit the support of Kamarina with a naval treaty. Kamarina agreed to give them use of its port, but the stipulation that allowed for only one Athenian ship to enter at a time shows that Kamarina was less than enthusiastic about supporting Athens. Between 422 BC and 415 BC, both Athens and Syracuse pressured Kamarina, which remained neutral, for support. As Syracuse began to become the leading power on the island, when troops from Sparta arrived there in 413 BC, Kamarina offered 500 hoplites and 300 javelin throwers as support. Soon, however, the Athenian threat was replaced by one from Carthage which, between 409 BC and 405 BC, conquered or destroyed the cities of Selinos, Himera, Akragas, and Gela. While preparing for a defense of Gela and a potential attack on Kamarina, the Syracusans compelled the citizens of Kamarina to be evacuated to Syracuse. The city virtually ceased to exist until Timoleon re-founded it a third time in 399 BC.



35. SICILY, Kamarina(?). Circa 415-410 BC. AR Hemilitron (0.32 g, 3h). Facing horned head of river god / Aphlaston; six pellets and Σ-I-K-A around. D. Salzmänn, "AKIS – Flussgott Statt Stempelschneider" in *SM* 158 (May 1990), p. 36; Manganaro pl. 24, 36A = Manganaro, *mikrà* pl. V, 78; C. Boehringer, "Der sizilische Stempelschneider SIKΑ-" in *QT* XIV (1985), pl. 1, 1; *Numismatica Ars Classica* 33, lot 63 (all from the same rev. die). Good VF, toned. Extremely rare.

(\$1500)

The attribution of this piece to Kamarina is not certain. G. Manganaro first published this type in his 1984 article in *JNG*, where he attributed it to the Sichaninoi or Ichaninoi, who assisted Syracuse in defeating the Athenian fleet. C. Boehringer, in his 1958 *QT* article, assigned these to Kamarina, based on stylistic similarities in the obverse type with various tetradrachms issued by the city in the late 5th century BC (see Westermarck & Jenkins 162-3. He also views the inscription not as a city ethnic, but a signature of an engraver. D. Salzmänn, in *SM* 158, takes the view that the inscription is an ethnic, but that it should be read as AKIS, which was the name of a river in eastern Sicily near Mt. Etna. He places the issue at an uncertain mint near this river. While Manganaro's reasoning is a bit cumbersome, both Boehringer and Salzmänn have persuasive arguments for their attributions. Nevertheless, this issue does not fit into any of the known city issues in the area of the Akis River, while, in contrast, the stylistic similarities noted by Boehringer are quite striking.

The Hunt Katane – Signed by Herakleidas



36. SICILY, Katane. Circa 405-403/2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.92 g, 3h). *Obverse die signed by Herakleidas.* Head of Apollo facing slightly left, wearing laurel wreath; [HPAKΛEΙΔΑΣ to right] / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning him with wreath; [in exergue, fish left]. SNG ANS -; Basel 337 = Jameson 546; Rizzo pl. XIV, 10 and XVI, 2; Gulbenkian 190 = Weber 1269; Dewing 586; Kraay & Hirmer 43 (all from the same dies). Good VF, lightly toned, minor die rust on obverse. A classic piece from the era of the Sicilian masters. Very rare. (\$30,000)

Ex Triton XI (8 January 2008), lot 42; Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection (Sotheby's, 19 June 1991), lot 61.

In the late 5th century BC, the numismatic art of Sicily had achieved an unparalleled degree of quality in the Greek world. This was due in large part to the great masters whose signatures are boldly displayed on their minute canvasses: Choirion, Euainetos, Eumenos, Exakestidas, Kimon, and others. Most of these artists are known from their work in the Syracusan series, but a few also created masterful works of art at other cities as well. One of these, Herakleidas, created this magnificent facing head type that is a standout among the famed Katanean issues. Certainly influenced by the Kimonean facing-head tetradrachms at Syracuse, the subject here was the god Apollo, whose profile portrait was featured on the reverse of earlier issues of Katane.

Here, the god's portrait has become the prominent feature of the coin, moving to the obverse and appearing in a nearly frontal aspect. One may sense Herakleidas' attempt to portray Apollo in a naturalistic form, retaining through his countenance an attitude of an other-worldly god, while introducing a delicacy that conveys the thought of a living being. The hair falls in individual locks reminiscent of Arethusa of Syracuse, but rather than radiating outward as if in an aquatic environment, they are depicted in a downward splayed fashion, evoking the picture of a woodland entity whose natural appearance would retain a hint of the wild. His laurel wreath is likewise splayed, as though placed upon his head directly from the laurel bush, without any thought of molding or preparation. In contrast, his wide eyes gaze outward with an obvious power that reflects his heavenly nature. The viewer has the impression that he is looking into the face of a living god.

The Coinage of Leontini

Leontini was founded in 729 BC by settlers from Naxos, the first Greek colony in Sicily, which itself had been established just a few years earlier. In the first decade of the 5th century the city was captured by the tyrant Hippocrates of Gela whose successor, Gelon, transferred his seat of government to Syracuse in 485. Thereafter, Leontini usually remained within the Syracusan sphere of influence though its 5th century coinage was on a considerable scale attesting the independent wealth of the community. A major political change took place in the late 460s — the expulsion of the tyrants and the restoration of democracy. This was reflected on the Leontine coinage by the introduction of new types featuring the head of Apollo on obverse and a lion's head on reverse. Apollo was especially revered at Leontini, as he was at the mother city of Naxos where there was a famous sanctuary of Apollo Archegetes. The lion apparently represents a punning allusion to the city name. The surrounding barley-grains are indicative of the exceptional fertility of the Leontine territory and doubtless refer to the local worship of Demeter, the goddess of agriculture.



37. **SICILY, Leontini.** Circa 450-440 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.39 g, 8h). Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Head of roaring lion right; four barley grains and ΛΕΟ-ΝΤΙ-ΝΟ-Ν around. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 37 (same obv. die); SNG ANS 225 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 1054 (same obv. die); Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4 (same dies); Gulbenkian 217 (same rev. die). EF, lustrous, lightly toned. (\$5000)

From the Hermitage Collection



38. **SICILY, Leontini.** Circa 450-440 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.41 g, 12h). Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Head of roaring lion right; four barley grains and ΛΕΟ-ΝΤΙ-ΝΟ-Ν around. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 40 (same obv. die); SNG ANS 229-30 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 1055; Rizzo pl. XXIII, 1 (same obv. die); Jameson 629 (same rev. die); SNG München 556 (same rev. die). EF, attractively toned, minor die break on obverse. (\$7500)

Ex R. Maly Collection (LHS, 23 April 2007), lot 162; Hermitage Collection (Schlessinger 13, 4 February 1935), lot 282.

Pedigreed to the Gillet and Spencer-Churchill Collections



39. **SICILY, Leontini.** Circa 450-440 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.76 g, 9h). Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Head of roaring lion right; four barley grains and ΛΕΟΝΤΙ-ΝΟ around. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 42 (same obv. die); SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; Rizzo pl. XXII, 24 = SNG Spencer 43 (this coin). EF, attractive old cabinet toning. Very rare issue. (\$10,000)

Ex Charles Gillet Collection (photofile), 440; E.G. Spencer-Churchill Collection, 43.

Artistic Excellence



40. **SICILY, Leontini.** Circa 420-415 BC. AR Tetrachm (17.47 g, 12h). Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Head of roaring lion right; three barley grains and ΛΕΟΝ-Τ-ΙΛ-Ο-Ν around; below, fish right. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 66 (same dies); SNG ANS 253 (same rev. die); SNG Lloyd -; Rizzo pl. XXIV, 13 (this coin); McClean 2342 (same dies). EF, attractive cabinet gray toning with golden hues. Extremely rare, and the finest known. (\$30,000)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8 (3 April 1995), lot 137; *R.A. von Every Collection* (*Leu* 15, 4 May 1976), lot 82; *Münzen und Medaillen AG* 28 (19 June 1964), lot 50; *Naville* XVII (3 October 1934), lot 167.

This masterful tetrachm, executed by a unknown artist, displays all of the craft of a master. His rendition of Apollo displays an economy and delicate balance with an attention to youthful perfection that belies the awesome power of the god, while, at the same time, places him within the context of humanity (unlike other examples), suggesting some living model. On the reverse, the bold and vigorous depiction of the lion conveys both the beast's raw internal power and its external adherence to classical proportion, a balance between the wild and the cultivated that epitomizes the Classical ideal.

The First Gold Coin of Sicily



41. SICILY, Messana. 455-451 BC. AV Dilitron (1.43 g, 5h). The nymph Messana, holding kentron in left hand, reins in both, driving slow biga of mules right; in exergue, leaf right / Hare springing right; $\overline{\text{ME}}\overline{\text{ZZ}}\overline{\text{EV}}\overline{\text{IO}}\overline{\text{N}}$ around. Caltabiano 321.3 (D140/R132 – this coin); SNG ANS –; SNG Lloyd –; Rizzo pl. XXVI, 9 (same dies). EF, minor flat strike at high points. Extremely rare, one of three known. (\$30,000)

Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG 76 (19 September 1991), lot 674; Sternberg XVII (9 May 1986), lot 56.

This coin is a true enigma, since it is difficult to connect its issue to any specific historical event. The similar use of the curved retrograde sigmas in the ethnic as well as the style of the leaf in the exergue of the obverse links this coin to Caltabiano Series VII tetradrachms whose production ended in 450 BC. Carmen Arnold-Biucchi dated the beginning of this tetradrachm series (and consequently this gold issue) to 461 BC, a date which Caltabiano reduced by a decade.

As such rare gold issues of Magna Graecia and Sicily tend to be struck only as a military necessity, the purpose of this extremely rare dilitron issue must be some war in which Messana was involved. One intriguing possibility involves Douketios, a local Sicel leader who, according to Diodoros Siculus (11.76.3, 78.5, 88.6, 91.1), took advantage of the political vacuum caused by the creation of the Fifth Democracy in Syracuse to establish a state on the eastern portion of the island. Beginning in 461 BC and continuing until his death in 440 BC, Douketios expanded his influence from his base of operations in the rugged hill country northwest of Syracuse by taking advantage of the numerous inter city rivalries. In 461 BC, he sided with Syracuse against Katane, helping to capture the city and absorbing half of its territory. By 453/2 BC, he had not only united much of the Sicilian interior under his rule, but he had also founded an important new Sicel city, Palike, in the vicinity of Mt. Aitna. Douketios' expansionist policies, however, began to cause alarm and uneasiness among the other city-states, chief among them Akragas and Syracuse, which allied against him in 451 BC, and it is possible that this coin was struck in order to pay for Messana's part in supporting that alliance. When Douketios subsequently took refuge in Syracuse, thereby precipitating a diplomatic conundrum for the Democracy, Syracuse cannily sent him to Corinth, their mother city. In 448/7 BC, however, Douketios escaped and returned to Sicily where he again rose to power, directing his attention to the northern part of the island. There he founded a city, Kale Akte, or "Fair Promontory", made up of not only Sicel settlers, but also Corinthians. While expanding his power in the area, he died in 440 BC.

From the Lockett Collection



42. SICILY, Messana. 420-413 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.28 g, 9h). The nymph Messana, holding kentron in left hand, reins in both, driving slow biga of mules right; retrograde $\overline{\text{ME}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}$ above; in exergue, two dolphins confronted / Hare springing right; below, dolphin left; retrograde $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{IO}}\overline{\text{N}}$ around. Caltabiano 531.12 (D210/R225) = SNG Lockett 825 (this coin); SNG ANS 363; SNG Lloyd 1091; Rizzo pl. XXVI, 4 = de Luynes 1017; SNG Copenhagen 401; BMC 41; Boston MFA 292; Weber 1424 (all from the same dies). Good VF, toned. (\$2500)

Ex Hess-Leu 9 (2 April 1958), lot 64; Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (Greek Part I, Glendining, 25 October 1955), lot 705.



43. **SICILY, Messana.** 412-408 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.36 g, 4h). The nymph Messana, holding reins in right hand and kentron in left, driving slow biga of mules left; above, Nike flying right, crowning her with wreath / Hare springing right; in background, stalk of grain with three ears; $ME\Xi\Xi A\Lambda I O\Lambda$ within two parallel exergue lines. Caltabiano 600 (D215/R232); SNG ANS 379 var. (same rev. die; leaf on obv.); SNG Lloyd 1107 = Rizzo pl. XXVII, 16 = Pozzi 1097 var. (same rev. die; same); BMC 54 (same dies); Ward 214 (same dies). EF, toned, underlying luster, irregular flan. Very rare. (\$4000)



44. **SICILY, Messana.** 412-408 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.37 g, 5h). The nymph Messana, holding reins in both hands and kentron in right, driving slow biga of mules left; in exergue, two dolphins confronted / Hare springing left above grain ear left; above, eagle standing left with wings spread; $ME\Xi\Xi A\Lambda I O\Lambda$ in exergue. Caltabiano 620 (D220/R246); SNG ANS 378 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 1105 (same obv. die); Rizzo pl. XXVII, 5 (same dies); McClean 2398 (same dies); SNG Fitzwilliam 1079 (same dies). EF, lightly toned, underlying luster, obverse a little off center. (\$4000)

From the Hunt Collection



45. **SICILY, Motya.** Circa 405-397 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.47 g, 2h). Head of Arethusa left, in the style of Kimon, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; three dolphins around / Crab within circular incuse. Jenkins, *Punic* 47 (O6/R9); SNG ANS 501 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 1138 (same obv. die); Rizzo pl. LXV, 9; SNG Copenhagen 481 (same obv. die); Jameson 667 (same dies). Good VF, toned, light scratch at top of obverse. Very rare. (\$10,000)

Ex Triton XI (8 January 2008), lot 49; Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection (Sotheby's, 19 June 1991), lot 78.

In the final decade of the 5th century BC the Carthaginians launched a series of invasions of Sicily, conquering much of the western half of the island and bringing devastation to many formerly flourishing Greek communities. The Punic presence lasted for a century and a half, until Rome's victory in the First Punic War obliged them to withdraw. During their time of occupation, the Carthaginians struck an extensive coinage in Sicily for the purpose of financing their military operations and the maintenance of garrisons. The obverse and reverse types of the series are mostly influenced by Sicilian prototypes, particularly those of Syracuse, except for the later series with the head of Herakles on the obverse which was obviously influenced by the well-recognized coinage of Alexander the Great. While most of these series are given to a primary Carthaginian mint at Entella, a few of the series were struck at Motya and Panormos, which are thought to have been secondary or campaign mints that operated for a short duration.

150 Years of Pedigree - Feirstein, Bunbury and Lord Northwick



46. SICILY, Naxos. Circa 461-430 BC. AR Drachm (4.30 g, 2h). Bearded head of Dionysos right, wearing tainia decorated with an ivy branch / Silenos, nude and bearded, squatting half-left, holding kantharos in right hand and resting his left on his knee, tail behind; N-A-XI-ON around; all within shallow concave circular incuse. Cahn 55.3 (V40/R46) = E.J. Seltman, "Prototypes monétaires siculo-grecs," *RIN* 1898, pl. VII, 6 (this coin); Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 13; SNG Lloyd 1151 = Weber 1467; Basel 385; SNG Lockett 841 = Pozzi 508; Jameson 674; de Luynes 1063; McClean 2467 (all from the same dies). Good VF, attractive old toning, some die rust. Extremely rare, and among the finest known. (\$30,000)

Ex Barry R. Feirstein Collection (Part I, Numismatica Ars Classica 39, 16 May 2007), lot 16; Edward Herbert Bunbury Collection (Part 2, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 17 June 1896), lot 365; Lord Northwick Collection (Sotheby & Wilkinson, 5 December 1859), lot 312.

Located on the eastern shore of Sicily in the shadow of Mt. Aitna, Naxos was the oldest of the Greek colonies on the island, founded in 735 BC by colonists from Chalkis in Euboea, and Ionia. According to Thucydides (1.100), Naxos established its own colony by founding Leontini in 730 BC, which was soon followed by the foundation of a second colony, Aitne, later known as Katane, soon after. Owing to the fertility of the surrounding volcanic soil of Mt. Aitna, Naxos developed a prosperous economy of viticulture. Its wealth attracted the attention of Syracuse, which subjugated Naxos in 476 BC, removing its citizens. Upon the death of Hieron in 461 BC, the Naxians were reinstated to their original city, and formed a close alliance with Leontini and Katane. In 427 BC, Naxos actively supported the Athenians, who had sent a large fleet to attempt to neutralize Syracuse's aid to Sparta. In 409 BC, Naxos sided with Syracuse against the Carthaginian threat to Sicily, but in 403 BC, the tyrant Dionysios of Syracuse turned against the Naxians, destroying the city and selling the women and children into slavery.

This lovely drachm was struck between 461 and 430 BC, when the Naxians returned to their city and formed a close alliance with Katane and Leontini. All three of these cities' coinage flourished at this time, and Naxos' coins exhibit a wonderful early classical style that breaks from the equally brilliant archaic types. While the obverse retains the portrait of Dionysos, the new, realistic quality of the rendition exemplifies the new standards of art that were emerging in Sicily. The reverse employs a novel type that became the standard for Naxos' tetradrachms and drachms: the satyr Silenos. Silenos was the oldest, wisest, and most drunken of the satyrs, and according to Euripides' only surviving satyr-play, the *Cyclops*, he had been forced to attend Polyphemos, who dwelled in the region of Mt. Aitna, and hence one reason for his appearance on this coin of Naxos. Although Silenos and other satyrs were not new to coinage, his portrayal, squatting facing in a naturalistic manner, was a striking contrast to the angular forms of the archaic age, and a paragon of the highest artwork of the classical era.

47. SICILY, Naxos. Circa 420-403 BC. AR Didrachm (8.43 g, 1h). Youthful head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath; olive leaf and berry behind, NAΞIΩN to right / Silenos, nude and bearded, squatting half-right, head left, holding kantharos in right hand and thyrsos in left, tail behind; ivy branch to left, ithyphallic herm to right. Cahn 110 (V73/R91); Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 26; SNG Lloyd 1158; SNG ANS 526; SNG München 763; SNG Lockett 844; de Luynes 1068; Boston MFA 309; Jameson 681; Hirsch 514; Warren 276 (all from the same dies). Good VF, toned, a few light scratches under tone. (\$7500)

48. SICILY, Naxos. Circa 420-403 BC. AR Hemidrachm (1.88 g, 9h). Youthful head of the river god Assinos left, wearing wreath of selinon leaves; AΣΣΙΝΟ-Σ around / Silenos, nude and bearded, squatting half-right, head left, on rocks, holding kantharos in right hand, thyrsos in left, tail behind; NAΞI-ΩN around. Cahn 115 (V73A/R93); SNG ANS 528; SNG Lloyd 1160; Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 22; Basel 387; BMC 23; Boston MFA 310; Jameson 638; McClean 2476 (all from the same dies). Near EF, toned, a couple insignificant marks under tone. A choice Naxos fraction. (\$5000)

Dies Influenced by the Sicilian Masters



49. SICILY, Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 405-380 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.17 g, 3h). Charioteer, holding kentron in left hand, reins in both, driving fast quadriga right; above, Nike flying left, crowning charioteer with wreath she holds with both hands; in exergue, ketos right and Punic $\Sigma\Upsilon\varsigma$ / Head of female left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; three dolphins around. Jenkins, *Punic* 30 (O7/R26); SNG ANS 538 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 1583 (same dies); Rizzo pl. LXIV, 27. Superb EF, wonderfully toned. Fine style and struck from dies influenced by the Sicilian masters. (\$10,000)

Ex Pierre Arnaud Collection (Hess-Divo 307, 8 June 2007), lot 1064 (hammer 36,000 CHF); Münzen und Medaillen AG 79 (28 February 1994), lot 147.

The designs on Siculo-Punic coinages of the late 5th and early 4th centuries BC characteristically are drawn from Sicilian prototypes, principally from tetradrachms and dekadrachms of Syracuse. This issue of Panormos is of special interest in that regard. Jenkins considers the female head on the reverse to be “a free adaption from the type of Kimon’s dekadrachms” with a result that, on this particular die, “admittedly seems remote from Kimon.” Considering that later reverse dies in this series closely approximate the work of Kimon, this connection seems beyond dispute.

Jenkins’ views on the prototype for the obverse die, however, should be reconsidered. He suggests the chariot scene is directly copied from the Kimonian type, and that the hippocamp in the exergue may be indirectly inspired by the last issue of Himera or by the ketos of earlier Syracusan coinage. The prototype for this obverse, however, is not so remote: it is the work of the artist “Euth...”, whose masterful obverse die at Syracuse (cf. Tudeer obverse die 15, used with issues 46-48) seems to be the only one he signed.

Every significant element of the Syracusan prototype is preserved on this Punic copy, including the vigorous style and inventive composition. Only details are changed: the charioteer is no longer winged; in the exergue the elaborate skylla, who holds a trident and captures a fish, is replaced with a hippocamp, and the three letters representing the first syllable of the artist’s signature are replaced with the Punic ethnic “sys” or “ziz”. Considering that both Syracusan prototypes date to the last decade of the 5th century BC, it makes sense that this Panormos issue (which is either contemporary, or at most a decade or so later) would find inspiration in the two important Syracusan issues.

The Freedman Piakos



50. SICILY, Piakos. Circa 425-420 BC. Æ Hemilitron (4.95 g, 11h). Dies by the 'Maestro della foglia'. Laureate head of river god left, wearing laurel wreath; before, six pellets interspersed by Π-I-A-K-I-Ω-N (barely visible) / Dog right, attacking stag crouching right; acorn to left, oak leaf to right. Jenkins, *Coinages* p. 92; CNS 1; Rizzo pl. LX, 13 (same dies); Basel 396; SNG Morcom -; SNG ANS -; BMC 1; Laffaille 198; Virzi 1344. EF, glossy green and black patina, a few small rough spots. Very rare and among the finest known. (\$4000)

Ex David Freedman Collection (Triton V, 15 January 2002), lot 219.

Jenkins cited only three examples of this rare issue and identified a site 8 km southwest of Mendolito, between Aitna and Adranon, as the location of the ancient city of Piakos. The similarity and refinement of style with the celebrated maestro della foglia Apollo-head issues of Katane (cf. SNG ANS 1254-6), which depict the Olympian as a mature young man with a sullen expression, led to the speculation by Rizzo, with which Jenkins concurred, that the same 'artist of the leaf' was responsible for both issues. This stylistic link provides the only chronological evidence for this issue.



51. SICILY, Segesta. Circa 440/35-420/16 BC. AR Didrachm (8.57 g, 8h). Hound standing right / Head of Aigeste right, hair in band, within circular border. Hurter, *Didrachmenprägung* 103a (V32/R56 – this coin); SNG ANS 633 (same dies); Rizzo -; SNG Lloyd 1168 (same dies). EF, toned, double struck on obverse. Very rare issue, only five examples noted by Hurter. (\$4000)

Ex Coin Galleries (2 August 2006), lot 147; Spink 175 (28 September 2005), lot 33.

Unlike many of the well known poleis of Sicily, Segesta was not a Greek foundation, but one of the principal centers of the native Elymians in the western part of the island. The city was located at the foot of Mount Barbaro, near the river Gaggera, a tributary of the Krimisos. According to myth, the river-god Krimisos, in the form of a hound, became the lover of Segesta, a Trojan woman, and Aigeste, the founder of Segesta, was born of this relationship. Selinos was Hellenized fairly quickly after the arrival of the Greek colonists, as a result of the city's close relationship with the Greek city of Selinos. Although the two cities were originally friendly, they quickly became rivals, and many conflicts occurred between them. One of Segesta's closest allies was another Elymian town, Eryx, and this alliance is attested on some issues of coinage. During the Peloponnesian War, Segesta supported the first Athenian Expedition in 424 BC, but is best known for making the appeal to the Athenians that was partially responsible for the latter's disastrous second expedition. Her support of the Athenians brought Segesta into conflict with her neighbors, and she appealed to Carthage for assistance in 409 BC. This appeal brought a massive response from the Carthaginians, who destroyed not only Segesta's rival, Selinos, but also many of the other cities in western Sicily. As an ally of Carthage, Segesta was besieged by Dionysios I of Syracuse in 397 BC, but little came of this event, and her ties to Carthage remained intact until the city was destroyed by Agathokles of Syracuse in 307 BC. The remaining population refounded the city shortly thereafter, and also resumed its alliance with Carthage. In 276 BC, the city was briefly under the control of Pyrrhos of Epiros, when he invaded the island from Italy. Her constant reliance on Carthage was finally broken upon the outbreak of the First Punic War, when Segesta sought to ally itself with Rome, whose mythical origins also were tied to Troy. Segesta resisted a Carthaginian siege in 260 BC, and remained a close Sicilian ally of Rome. This alliance proved quite rewarding, as the Romans quickly granted her the status of a free and tax-free city, and also a large expansion of her territory.

Although an important Elymian city, the coinage of Segesta reflects her Hellenization. Her coins were struck on the Euboic standard, and the primary denomination was the didrachm, although tetradrachms and fractions were also occasionally struck. The types on the didrachms and fractions related to her foundation story, usually featuring the hound (Krimisos) on one side, and the portrait of Aigeste on the other. The types on the tetradrachms also featured the foundation characters, but displayed them in a more artistic manner. On the obverse, they featured the traditional Sicilian quadriga, but driven by Aigeste, rather than a generic charioteer, while the reverse featured Aigeste as a hunter accompanied by a hound—an synthesis of the foundation myth and the traditional Greek myth of Apollo as hunter. Interestingly, the ethnic on various issues offer the only glimpse into Segesta's Elymian origins, where most of her coins feature the ethnic in a half-Greek, half-Elymian form, ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΣ. A purely Greek form, ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ, appears on later coins, after 420 BC, but the earlier hybrid form also remained in use on some issues.

The Coinage of Syracuse – The Deinomenid Tyranny

Syracuse was the dominant Greek state in Sicily from early in the 5th century until its capture and sack by the Romans in 211 BC. A Corinthian foundation on the east coast of the island dating from circa 734 BC, it did not play a leading role in Sicilian politics prior to its capture in 485 by Gelon, tyrant of Gela. Gelon transferred his seat of government there and he and Hieron I, his brother and successor, laid the foundations for the future greatness of Syracuse. The defeat of the Carthaginian invaders of Sicily in 480 BC, in which Gelon played a leading role, marked a turning-point in the history of the western Mediterranean area, just as the Athenian victory over the Persian invaders of Greece in the same year was to have far-reaching consequences in the Aegean world. Gelon died in 478 but his aggressive policies were continued by Hieron whose court also became a cultural center of some note. On the tyrant's death in 467/6 BC a democratic government was instituted in Syracuse. The success of the Deinomenid period is evidenced by the massive tetradrachm coinage produced at Syracuse under these tyrants. Their victorious charioteer obverse, which may be commemorative of Gelon's victory in the Olympic games of 488 BC, was to have a profound effect on Sicilian coinage throughout the 5th century. Arethusa, the local fountain nymph, is the central subject of the reverse, while the encircling dolphins perhaps symbolized the sea surrounding the island of Ortygia, on which the original settlement had been established. Didrachms, drachms, and litrai were also issued from this time, but were quite limited in scope, apparently struck on an as-needed basis for the local economy, unlike the tetradrachms, which were continuously produced.

From the Suter and Pozzi Collections – Kraay & Hirmer Plate Coin



52. SICILY, Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny. 485-466 BC. AR Didrachm (8.32 g, 4h). Struck under Hieron I, circa 478-475 BC. Horseman riding right / Head of Arethusa right, wearing pearl diadem and necklace; three dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΩΝΑΙΩΝ around. Boehringer series VII, 99.6 (V46/R67 – this reverse illustrated) = Pozzi 566 = Kraay & Hirmer 77 (this coin); SNG ANS 26 (same obv. die); Jameson 748 (same dies); Traité I 2277 (same dies); de Luynes 1158 (same dies); Weber 1569 (same dies). Near EF, toned. Fine style. (\$10,000)

Ex Gemini II (11 January 2006), lot 33; Freeman & Sear FPL 6 (Summer 2001), lot F17; Peter Suter Collection (Münzen und Medaillen AG 89, 14 June 2000), lot 61; Münzen und Medaillen AG 66 (22 October 1984), lot 30; Hess-Leu (16 April 1957), lot 96; Naville X (15 June 1925), lot 263; S. Pozzi Collection (Naville I, 14 March 1921, lot 566).



53. **SICILY, Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny.** 485-466 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.21 g, 7h). Struck under Hieron I, circa 478-475 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand and reins in left, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with open wreath / Diademed head of Arethusa right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer series IXa, 217 (O95/R148); SNG ANS 73/74 (same obv./rev. die); Boston MFA 350 (same dies). Good VF. Good metal. Very rare die combination, only the Boston coin recorded by Boehringer, and none were in the Randazzo hoard. (\$2000)



54. **SICILY, Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny.** 485-466 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 6h). Struck under Hieron I, circa 475-470 BC. Horseman riding right / Diademed head of Arethusa right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ around. Boehringer series XI, 281 (O130/R194); SNG ANS 95/95 (same obv./rev. die); Boston MFA 352 (same dies). VF, toned, small scrape on head of Arethusa. Good metal for issue. Rare denomination. (\$2000)

From the Jameson and Smith Collections



55. **SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy.** 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.36 g, 11h). Struck circa 450-440 BC. Charioteer, holding reins in right hand and kentron in left, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with open wreath; in exergue, ketos right / Head of Arethusa right, hair bound in thin bands, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace with ornament; four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ around. Boehringer series XVb, 571.4 (V287/R391) = Jameson 769 (this coin); SNG ANS 184; Pozzi 581; Bement 79 (all from the same dies). EF, attractively toned, typical short flan, small die break on reverse. (\$3000)

Ex R. Jameson Collection; Harlan P. Smith Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 5 June 1905), lot 103.

Among the Finest for Type



56. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy. 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.11 g, 5h). Struck circa 430-420 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand and reins in both, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with open wreath / Head of Arethusa right, hair bound by four bands, wearing necklace; four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΩΝ around. Boehringer series XXII, 666 (V337/R455); SNG ANS 218 (same dies); Basel 450 (this coin); Pozzi 588 (same dies). Good VF/EF, toned, slight porosity, a few scrapes. Among the finest for the type. Struck on an oversized flan. (\$7500)

Ex Golden Horn Collection (Stack's, 12 January 2009), lot 2128; UBS 61 (14 September 2004), lot 4224; A.D. Moretti Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998), lot 450.



57. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy. 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.36 g, 1h). Struck circa 420-415 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand and reins in both, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying left, crowning charioteer with open wreath / Head of Arethusa right, hair bound in sphendone, wearing earring and necklace with lion-headed ornament; four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΩΝ around. Boehringer series XXIV, 721 (V355/R492); SNG ANS 243; SNG München 1044; Boston MFA 396 = Warren 344; Jameson 1912; Ward 267 (all from the same dies). Near EF, a couple light marks. (\$5000)

This coin is from one of the last emissions at Syracuse before the famous series of issues signed by the Sicilian masters of the late 5th century. Certainly the artistic aptitude of the anonymous engravers of these issues was nearly equal to that of their named successors. Those who have studied the art of this period have convincingly found parallels between the head of Arethusa and a contemporary statue of Aphrodite by Phidias (which is known only by later copies, especially the Sappho in Naples), as well as the fine sculptures found on the Parthenon and other temples. Due to this consistent fine style, these issues are sometimes ascribed to the 'Aphrodite Master.' Whether they are the work of a single engraver or not, the beautiful rendition of Arethusa on these issues elevates the aesthetic quality of the Syracusan series, and heralds the commencement of the signed masterpieces soon to come.

Signed Masterworks of Syracuse

By the middle of the 5th century BC, the situation in Sicily prefigured much later developments in Renaissance Italy, where local princes engaged in continual warfare among themselves, while employing the services of the finest contemporary artists and craftsmen. Wars required significant amounts of money to hire mercenaries, and the increasing cultural sophistication of the courts encouraged artistic experimentation – the result was the patronizing of some of the most talented coin engravers in history. In Syracuse and surrounding cities, the anonymous “Demareteion Master” and the “Maestro della foglia” were followed by their students and successors – Choirion, Euainetos, Eumenes, Exakestidas, Herakleidas – all of whom proudly signed their works. These masters developed new ways of viewing the world through art, breaking the static forms developed in Archaic and early Classical art, thereby developing new methods of portraying motion and life in miniature. The silver tetradrachm was the preferred denomination for such expression, providing a sufficient canvas upon which these artists had free-range to play. At Syracuse, these artists infused the standard typology – the victorious charioteer and the head of Arethusa – with a vigorous lifelike quality that stands among the finest works of numismatic art. The chariot scene was transformed from a two-dimensional view to a dynamic three-dimensional perspective, with the horses arrayed in a manner to give the viewer the impression that the horses are emerging from the field. On the reverse, the previously stoic and sedate profile of Arethusa was now imbued with an individuality. Although her adornments varied in the way her hair was arranged and the kind of earrings she wore, the vitality of her countenance now offered a radiant immortality.



58. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy. 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.29 g, 8h). *Reverse die signed by Eumenes.* Struck circa 415-405 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand and reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with wreath / Head of Arethusa left, wearing earring and necklace; EVMHNOV below neck; four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΙΣ around. Tudeer 19 (V8/R12); SNG ANS 256; BMC 141; Ward 275; de Luynes 1180 (all from the same dies). Superb EF, attractively toned. Well centered and struck, with a clear signature. (\$20,000)



59. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy. 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.28 g, 9h). *Dies signed by Euth- and Eumenes.* Struck circa 415-405 BC. Nike as charioteer, holding reins in both hands, driving fast quadriga right; above, Nike flying left, crowning charioteer with wreath; in exergue, Skylla, holding trident, swimming right; behind her, dolphin swimming right; EVΘ before / Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of grain ears, earring, and necklace; EVM below neck; four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΙΣ around. Tudeer 46 (V15/R28); SNG ANS 273; Rizzo pl. XLIII, 11; Basel 460; BMC 153; Gulbenkian 279; Jameson 796; McClean 2714; Hunterian 45 (all from the same dies). EF, attractively toned. A Classical Greek masterwork. (\$75,000)

Ex G. Hirsch 166 (16 May 1990), lot 91.



60. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy. 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.31 g, 12h). *Reverse die signed by Parmenides.* Struck circa 415-405 BC. Charioteer, raising right hand and holding kentron and reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with wreath; in exergue, grain ear left / Head of Arethusa left, hair in ornate ampyx, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΙΣ above, ΠΑΡΜΕ below; four dolphins around, one emanating from below her neck. Kreuzer Parme I b; Tudeer 77 (V27/R49); SNG ANS 287; Basel 472; BMC 212-3; Boston MFA 416 = Warren 378; SNG Lockett 976; Jameson 836; Ward 297 (all from the same dies). EF, lightly toned, typical die wear on obverse. Reverse die of exceptional artistic merit. (\$20,000)



Enlargement of Lot 58

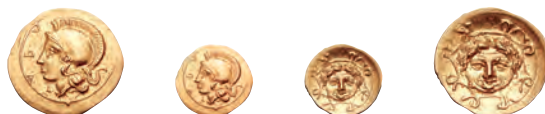


Enlargement of Lot 59



Enlargement of Lot 60

Exceptional Second Democracy Gold



- 61. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy.** 466-405 BC. AV Didrachm (0.67 g, 6h). Struck circa 405 BC. Head of Athena left wearing Attic helmet; ΣΥΡΑ (PA inverted) before / Aegis. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 6 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 1418; SNG ANS 317 (same dies); SNG Lockett 983 (same dies); Dewing 863 (same rev. die). Superb EF. (\$10,000)

Ex Lawrence R. Stack Collection (Stack's, 13 January 2008), lot 2110; James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, 13 January 2004), lot 84.

The Coinage of Dionysios I

The Athenian Sicilian Expedition against Syracuse lasted from 415-413 BC. This expedition was a magnificent failure, leading the Syracuseans to think that they were the most powerful city in Sicily and could defeat anyone. The Carthaginians, in the decade following the Sicilian Expedition, invaded Sicily with a mind to making themselves masters of the entire island. This caused much alarm at Syracuse. Seizing upon this panic, the young Dionysios was able to become despot of Syracuse, and he concluded a peace with the Carthaginians. Afterward, he undertook massive building projects, aimed at strengthening the city's defenses (and his own hold on power). These projects, and military conflicts against other Sicilian cities as well as the Carthaginians, brought forth a spectacular array of coinage during Dionysios' reign. Best known in this series are the famous medallion silver dekadrachms, most of which were issued from dies produced by the master engraver Euainetos and his school. This coinage was augmented by a significant output of beautiful gold pieces in two main denominations, the 100 litrai and the 50 litrai. The litra, an early Sicilian bronze standard, came to be issued as a small silver coin weighing 0.86 grams, making it the equivalent of one-twentieth of the Attic silver tetradrachm. Thus, a gold coin valued at 50 Sicilian litrai was the same as an Attic silver dekadrachm, and one of a 100 litrai was a double dekadrachm. The dies for these small gold coins were engraved with a gem-like precision, and some bear the signatures of the artists Kimon and Euainetos. The heroic theme of their reverse types should be interpreted as symbolizing the struggle between the Greeks, led by Syracuse, and their Carthaginian enemies.



- 62. SICILY, Syracuse. Dionysios I.** 405-367 BC. AV 100 Litrai (5.80 g, 3h). Signed by engravers "A" and "K". Struck circa 400-370 BC. Head of Arethusa left, hair in sakkos adorned with a star, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ before; A [and K] behind / Herakles kneeling right, strangling the Nemean Lion. Bérend Group IV, 26.4 (D15/R15 – this coin); SNG ANS 331; SNG München 1089; Pozzi 606; Weber 1609; McClean 2730; Hirsch 589 (all from the same dies). Near EF, lightly toned, minor die rust on obverse. Well struck. (\$15,000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 47 (16 September 1998), lot 115; Superior (30 May 1990), lot 6755; Aes Rude 9 (7 April 1983), lot 45; Aes Rude 8 (2 April 1982), lot 71 (and front cover coin).

This die is known in an earlier state (Bérend 23) with the "A" signature only. After some period of use, the die was re-cut by "K", who added his signature to it. These two artists, "A" and "K", worked concurrently with Euainetos at Syracuse.



- 63. SICILY, Syracuse. Dionysios I.** 405-367 BC. AV Tetradrachm - 20 Litrai (1.16 g, 2h). Struck circa 405-400 BC. Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin; ΣΥΡΑ before / Quadripartite incuse square, ΣΥΡΑ in quarters; in deeper incuse circle in center, small female head (Arethusa?) left, wearing necklace. Bérend pl. XI, 3; Boehringer, *Münzprägungen*, pl. I, 6; Rizzo p. 225, fig. 53, b; SNG Lloyd -; SNG ANS 351; Pozzi 1263 (same dies); Dewing 865 (same dies). Superb EF, slight die shift on obverse. (\$5000)

Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, 13 January 2004), lot 90; Olga H. Knoepke Collection (Glendining's, 10 December 1996), lot 88.



- 64. SICILY, Syracuse. Dionysios I.** 405-367 BC. AV Dekadrachm - 50 Litrai (2.89 g, 6h). Struck circa 400-370 BC. Head of Anaplos left; ΣΥΡΑ before, barley grain behind / Horse prancing right on exergual line inscribed [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ]; all within shallow incuse square. Bérend 10.3 (D4bis/R4 – this coin); SNG ANS 347; Boston MFA 436 = Warren 354; de Luynes 1239; Jameson 1918; Weber 1610 (all from the same dies). Superb EF, tiny die break below chin. (\$10,000)

Ex Hess-Divo 307 (7 June 2007), lot 1081; Auctiones 13 (23 June 1983), lot 90.



Lot 61



Lot 62



Lot 63



Lot 64

Exceptional Dekadrachm



65. SICILY, Syracuse. *Dionysios I.* 405-367 BC. AR Dekadrachm (43.52 g, 2h). *Unsigned dies in the style of Euainetos.* Struck circa 405-400 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with wreath; below heavy exergual line, [a military harness], shield, greaves, cuirass, and Attic helmet, all connected by a horizontal spear; [A⊙ΛA below] / Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; Σ-Y-P-A-K-O-Σ-IΩN above, scallop shell behind neck, four dolphins around. Gallatin dies R.XIV/F.VIIA; SNG ANS 373 (same dies); SNG Lloyd -; Dewing 912 (same dies); Gulbenkian 315 (same dies); Pozzi 617 (same dies). EF, lightly toned, slight die shift at right periphery on obverse. An exceptional piece, well centered and struck, and with only a trace of the usual die rust. (\$30,000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Review XXIII.2 (Fall/Winter 1998), no. 13.

Undoubtedly one of the most celebrated coins of antiquity, the designs of the Syracusan dekadrachm influenced engravers throughout the Greek world and beyond for generations to come.

The Revival of Syracuse under Timoleon

By the early 4th century BC, Syracuse had become highly factionalized, and the Carthaginians took advantage of the political turmoil by supporting Hiketas against their enemy, Dionysios I. Eventually a delegation was sent by the Syracusans to Corinth to appeal to their mother city for help. Timoleon was chosen to take control of Syracuse, drive the Carthaginian-backed government from power, and restore the tranquility and prosperity of the great Sicilian city. In this endeavor Timoleon was successful, and his rule sparked a cultural and political revival. This revival is reflected in the city's coinage, with the introduction of many new types and denominations.



66. SICILY, Syracuse. *Timoleon and the Third Democracy*. 344-317 BC. AV Hemidrachm – 30 Litrai (2.15 g, 9h). Struck circa 344-339/8 BC. Head of Zeus left, wearing laurel wreath; [ΙΕΥ]Σ ΕΛΕΥ[ΘΕΡΙΟΣ] around / Pegasos flying left; ΣΥΡ-Α-Κ-ΟΣΙΩΝ around, ΑΡ monogram before, three pellets below. Garraffo pl. 1, 8 (same rev. die); SNG ANS 493 corr. (same dies); SNG Lloyd 1440 (same dies); Rizzo pl. 58, 1 (same dies); Jameson 851 (same dies). EF. (\$7500)

Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, 13 January 2004), lot 96; Numismatica Ars Classica 9 (16 April 1996), lot 233.

Exceptional Onkia



67. SICILY, Syracuse. *Timoleon and the Third Democracy*. 344-317 BC. Æ Onkia (3.69 g, 1h). Timoleontic Symmarchy coinage. 1st series, circa 344-339/8 BC. Head of Zeus Eleutherios left, wearing laurel wreath; ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛ-Ε-ΥΘΕ[ΡΙΟΣ] around / Octopus; Ξ-Υ-Ρ-Α-Κ-Ο-ΣΙΩΝ around. Castrizio Series I, 3; CNS 75; SNG Morcom 727; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd 1461; Weber 1657; Virzi 1557-9 (all from the same dies). Superb EF, magnificent deep green patina, a slight double strike at lower edge on reverse. The finest known example of this extremely rare issue. (\$5000)

Ex LHS 100 (23 April 2007), lot 189.

Among the new issues was a multi-denominational series featuring the head of Zeus Eleutherios (the Liberator), whose prominence in the series clearly underscored the achievements of Timoleon. The dies of this series are remarkable for the exceptional quality of the engraving.

The Reign of Agathokles

Agathokles was born in Himera circa 361 BC, the son of a potter who moved the family to Syracuse in the 340's BC. Tiring of his father's trade, Agathokles became a soldier, and quickly established himself as a able leader. At the head of a mercenary army, in 317 BC Agathokles seized control of Syracuse in a bloody coup. Over the next few years, he built up his army and created a formidable navy, and used them to expand his power base throughout Sicily. This inevitably led him into conflict with Carthage, which still controlled territory in western Sicily. The war lasted from 311-306 BC, and only resulted in each side becoming more entrenched in their respective parts of Sicily, with the border between them established along the Halycus River. In 304 BC, imitating the famous Diadochs in the east, Agathokles declared himself king of Sicily, though his power only extended across the eastern part of the island. His later years were more concerned with the consolidation of his power, and less concerned with expansion. Seeing that none of his progeny could effectively rule in his place, in 289 BC, upon his death bed, Agathokles restored the Syracusan democracy. The coinage of Syracuse during Agathokles' reign saw a flowering of new types and denominations. While he retained some of the traditional Syracusan types, such as the head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins, most of his coins presented new types that were more in line with the royal issues throughout the Greek kingdoms to the east. Herakles, Apollo, and Athena were commonly found on his issues, and he even issued an unprecedented series of electrum, a metal that had not been used before at Syracuse. As would be expected, his final phase of coinage saw the royal title used for the first time on coins of Syracuse, a trend that continued on many issues under the city's subsequent monarchs.



68. **SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-289 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.28 g, 3h). Struck circa 317-310 BC. Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; three dolphins around, ligate NK below neck / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; triskeles above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and monogram in exergue. Ierardi 9 (O2/R5); SNG ANS 637 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 1477 (same obv. die); SNG Fitzwilliam 1327 (same dies); Boston MFA 458 (same dies). Superb EF, lovely old cabinet toning, slight double strike. Well centered and struck on a broad flan. (\$5000)

Ex Freeman & Sear FPL II (Spring/Summer 2006), no. 16; New York Sale I (3 December 1998), lot 66.



69. **SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-289 BC. EL 50 Litrai (3.53 g, 5h). Struck circa 310-304 BC. Head of Apollo left, wearing laurel wreath; star behind / Tripod; Π to inner left, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. Jenkins group C (O29/R40); BAR issue 10; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; SNG Lockett 994; McClean 2776 (same dies). Near EF, lightly toned, slight die shift. (\$3000)

Very Rare Gold Tetrobol



70. SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles. 317-289 BC. AV Tetrobol – Dekadrachm (2.83 g, 12h). Struck circa 305-289 BC. Head of Apollo left, wearing laurel wreath / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving galloping biga right; triskeles below horses, monogram in exergue. Bérard, *l'or* pl. 9, 11; BAR Issue 30; SNG ANS 706 var. (Φ in exergue); SNG Lloyd 1474 var. (T in exergue); Jameson 859 var. (Φ in exergue); Gulbenkian 337. EF. Very rare. (\$7500)

Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, 13 January 2004), lot 110.

There can be little doubt that the prototype for Agathokles' issue of gold dekadrachms is the gold stater introduced by the Macedonian king Philip II and continued by his successors for at least two decades after his death, down to approximately the time when Agathokles came to power in Syracuse. Agathokles likely chose Philip's design because it was familiar to Greek mercenaries, which he often had cause to recruit.

The Reign of Hiketas II

Little is known of Hiketas beyond his coinage, but Buttrey pieces together a history based on the numismatic evidence. Following Hiketas's defeat of Phintias, tyrant of Akragas, he set out against the Carthaginians. This campaign ended in disaster at the Terias river, northwest of Syracuse. Buttrey, based on his die analysis, concludes that this gold issue was struck very hurriedly towards the end of Hiketas's reign, and theorizes that this series was issued to pay for his Carthaginian campaign.



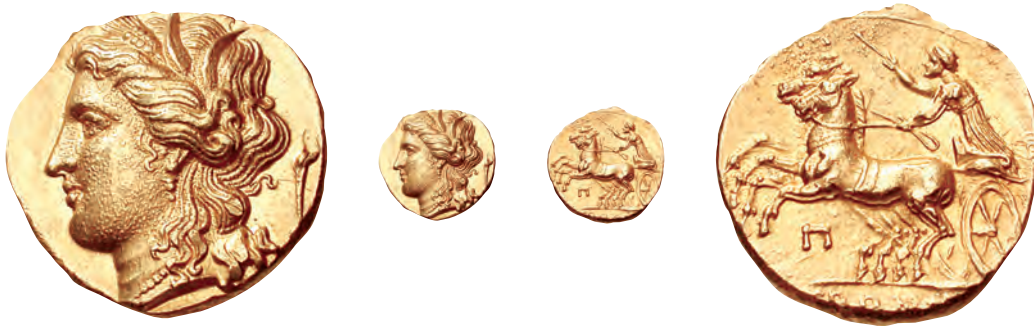
71. SICILY, Syracuse. Hiketas II. 287-278 BC. AV 60 Litrai - Dekadrachm (4.26 g, 6h). Struck circa 279/8 BC. Head of Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ before, cornucopia behind / Nike, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast biga right; fibula above, Φ to right, Θ below, ΕΠΙ ΗΚΕΤΑ in exergue. Buttrey, *Morgantina*, dies 4/I; BAR issue 41; SNG ANS 778 var. (same obv. die; no Φ); SNG Lloyd 1523 var. (torch on obv.); Basel 516 (same dies); Gulbenkian 345 (same dies). EF, underlying luster. (\$7500)

From the J. Olphin Collection. Ex Classical Numismatic Group 45 (18 March 1998), lot 129; Classical Numismatic Review XXII.3 (Fall/Winter 1997), no. 8.

The Reign of Hieron II

Hieron II was an enlightened ruler of Syracuse, a change the people of the city welcomed after the reigns of several despots. In 263 BC he signed a treaty with Rome recognizing him as king. Throughout his reign, Hieron made a calculated decision to strictly adhere to the treaty, recognizing that the power of Syracuse was no match for the growing power of Rome. His reign as ruler of Syracuse is particularly interesting because it spanned the first two Punic wars.

From the Star Collection



72. SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. AV Drachm – 100 Litrai (4.26 g, 1h). Struck circa 269-263 or 217-215 BC. Head of Persephone left with long flowing hair, wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and necklace; torch behind / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast biga left; Π below horses, [IE]PΩNO[Σ] in exergue. Carroccio 39 (D24/R34); BAR issue 55; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd 1539; Jameson 875 (same dies). Choice EF. (\$10,000)

Ex Star Collection (LHS 102, 29 April 2008), lot 97; Vinchon (22 November 1995), lot 21.

The dates for this issue suggest that this coin could have been struck either at the very beginning of the First Punic War or the Second Punic War.



73. SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. AV Drachm – 100 Litrai (4.27 g, 1h). Struck circa 269-263 or 217-215 BC. Head of Persephone left with long flowing hair, wearing wreath of grain ears and necklace; poppy to right / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast biga right; [I]EPΩNOΣ in exergue. Carroccio 51 (D21/R24); BAR issue 55; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; SNG Ashmolean 2105; SNG München 1346 var. (symbol, same rev. die); Gulbenkian 352. Superb EF, lightly toned, minor edge marks from prior mount, tiny nick on reverse. Rare, this variety absent from most collections. (\$7500)

Ex Triton XI (8 January 2008), lot 71.



74. SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. AV 60 Litrai (4.27 g, 8h). Struck 218/7-215 BC. Head of Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears; pendant behind / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast biga left; E below, IEPΩNOΣ in exergue. Carroccio 73 (D33/R45); BAR Issue 55; SNG ANS 865-6 var. (same rev. die; different symbol on obv.); BMC 520 (same dies); SNG Tübingen 694 var. (same rev. die; same); Bement 547 var. (same rev. die; same). EF, some die wear, light scuff on obverse, slight die shift on reverse. Very rare with pendant symbol. (\$4000)

Hieron's Largest Bronze



75. SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. Æ 34mm (36.64 g, 6h). Struck circa 217-215 BC. Diademed head left / Nike, holding reins in both hands, driving fast biga right; monogram below, IEPΩNOΣ in exergue. CNS 196 var. (monogram); BAR issue 74; CCO pl. XLIII, 9; SNG Morcom 816-7 var. (same); Virzi 1835-9 var. (same); SNG ANS 908 var. (same). Near EF, dark green patina, a few minor pits. Very rare, especially with this monogram. (\$3000)

From the J. Olphin Collection. Ex Classical Numismatic Group 58 (19 September 2001), lot 132.

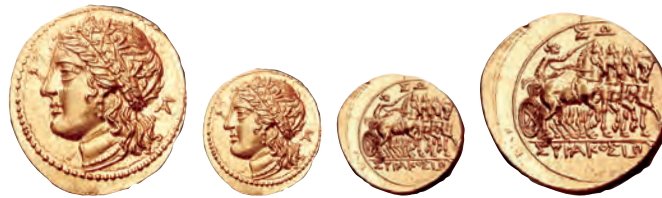
In 265 BC, Hieron II routed the Mamertines at the river Longanus, west of Messana. This rare issue of about 36 grams may commemorate this victory and, if comparison is made with Mamertine bronze coins, is the equivalent of an octuple bronze piece (cf. SNG ANS Mamertini 401 [double of about 9 grams] and 402-409 [quadruples of about 18 grams]).

The Fifth Democracy at Syracuse

The Syracusan ruler Hieron II, a loyal ally of Rome, died in 215 BC while the Romans were locked in a life-and-death struggle with Hannibal of Carthage. Hieron's son, Gelon, had predeceased him so the throne of Syracuse passed to his grandson, Hieronymos, a youth of only fifteen. The Carthaginian faction in Syracuse persuaded the new ruler to renounce the Roman alliance which his grandfather had so steadfastly maintained, but this soon resulted in a revolution at Syracuse in which Hieronymos and all the members of his family perished. The young king had reigned for a mere thirteen months. Democratic government was reestablished, but the following year the Romans laid siege to the city, and it was sacked following its fall in 211, thus bringing to an end almost three centuries of Syracusan preeminence in the affairs of Greek Sicily.

The three-year period of the restored democracy saw a surprisingly large and varied output of coinage, all the more remarkable as the city was under siege by the Romans throughout most of this episode. The coinage was quite diverse in its denominations, and used all metals: gold, silver, and bronze. Gold is only known in 60 litrai (represented by the present coin), an extremely rare issue, which is only known today from two examples that share a common reverse die. In contrast, the Fifth Democracy silver is exceptionally diverse, with multiples of 2½, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 litrai. The bronze also has multiple denominations, with average weights of 1.69, 2.30, 6.66, and 11.28 grams. Throughout the series, the types featured nearly all of the deities who ever graced a Syracusan coin, perhaps in an attempt to appeal to as many of the Olympian gods as possible while the city was imperiled.

Second Known – Only One in Private Hands – Ex A.D.M. Collection



76. SICILY, Syracuse. Fifth Democracy. 214-212 BC. AV 60 Litrai (4.31 g, 8h). Head of female left, wearing ornate diadem; ΑΓ monogram behind / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving slow quadriga right; ΣΩ above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] in exergue. BAR issue 82; Carroccio pl. XVII, L = Burnett 1 = de Luynes 1390 (same rev. die). Superb EF, light cleaning marks, a couple minor deposits, slight die shift on obverse. Extremely rare, the second known, and the only one in private hands (the other is in the Bibliothèque Nationale). (\$100,000)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 27 (12 May 2004), lot 131; A.D.M. Collection.

Among the Finest Known



77. SICILY, Syracuse. Fifth Democracy. 214-212 BC. AR 16 Litrai (13.58 g, 7h). Head of Zeus left, wearing laurel wreath / Nike, holding kentron in right hand, reins in both, driving fast quadriga right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ above, ΞΑ below horses. BAR issue 83; Burnett 3; Gulbenkian 358 = Bement 560 = J. Hirsch XXXII (Virzi), lot 397 (same dies). EF. Great metal. Very rare issue, one of only two known of this variety, with the other in a public collection. (\$50,000)

This coin is the largest denomination of silver of the Fifth Democracy, the 16 litrai. On previous issues at Syracuse, Zeus had been relegated to bronze issues, and only during the previous democracies. Here, Zeus is fittingly represented on the most prestigious silver coin in the series. Although he has no epithet on this issue, in the past he was given the names *Eleutherios* (The Liberator) and *Hellaios* (Greek), both of which would be suitable in light of the present threat of Roman domination. The portrait may also be of Zeus *Strategos* (The General), who was represented in full figure on the reverse of the silver 10 litrai pieces. The reverse, with Nike driving a chariot, is a traditional type appearing on various issues of Syracuse since the late 4th century BC.

The 16 litrai series comprises two types, distinguished by the movement of the quadriga, slow (Burnett 1) or fast (Burnett 2-3). Of the fast quadriga types, there are two varieties of control markings, ΞΑ (Burnett 2) or YA-Σ-Λ (Burnett 3). Including the present piece, there are 14 pieces known in the entire series, with 5 of the slow quadriga type, 2 of the fast-ΞΑ variety, and 7 of the fast-YA-Σ-Λ variety. Eight of the 14 coins are in public collections. This piece is among the very finest of the 14 known of all types.



Lot 77



Lot 76



Lot 77



78. ISLANDS off SICILY, Lipara. Circa 425 BC. Æ Hemilitron (40.90 g, 9h). Head of Aiolos right, wearing pilos / Stern with aphlaston to left; six pellets and ΑΙΙΑ-Ρ-ΑΙΟΝ around. CNS 3/4 (same dies); SNG Morcom -; SNG Lloyd -; Basel -; SNG Copenhagen 1085 var. (pellets above); McClean 3055 var. (same). VF, dark green patina, earthen deposits, flan a little irregular, some smoothing. Rare. (\$5000)

Aiolos was the god of the winds in Greek mythology. He was associated with the group of islands between Sicily and Italy, which were appropriately named the Aeolian Islands, of which Lipara was the largest and most important. In fact, Aiolos himself supposedly resided on the island of Lipara, hence his representation on their coins.

The Coinage of Carthage

By the third century BC, the Punic goddess Tanit and the horse had become the standard types of Carthaginian coinage and remained so for the balance of the city's existence. Tanit was the primary deity of Carthage. A celestial divinity with some fertility aspects, she was the North African equivalent of Astarte. She is always depicted on the coinage wearing a wreath of grain which may have been borrowed from Demeter and Persephone as the Carthaginians assimilated the Sicilian culture into their own during the various Punic excursions to the island. The use of the horse on the reverse is usually considered part of the foundation myth of Carthage. According to Virgil's *Aeneid*, the Phoenician colonists who founded Carthage were told by Juno (or Tanit) to establish the new colony at the place where they discovered a horse's head in the ground. An alternate theory is that the obverse head is actually Demeter or Persephone, whose worship was introduced to Carthage in 396 BC to make amends for the destruction of the goddesses' temples outside Syracuse by the Carthaginian army.

Carthage began issuing a gold coinage in the 4th century BC, apparently to finance the expansion of their trading empire into Sicily. The quality of the gold dropped over time, and by the late 4th century, the series was entirely of electrum. As most of the Carthaginian silver was struck at local mints in their occupied cities in Sicily, very little silver was issued at Carthage. However, a robust bronze coinage of multiple denominations was issued alongside the gold and electrum coinage, reflecting the flourishing local economy. The conflicts with the Greeks in Sicily continued into the 3rd century BC, at which time Carthage also became embroiled in conflict with the new power in the region, Rome. This conflict led to three major wars which continued to put great pressure on the Carthaginian economy, and the degradation in the metal quality during the earlier wars continued into this period, with the golden-yellow of the electrum eventually turning into a near white-yellow. Silver denominations were also issued more often during this latter period, but also were degraded into a billon coinage. Ultimately, these issues came to an end with the destruction of Carthage at the hands of the Romans at the conclusion of the Third Punic War in 146 BC.



79. CARTHAGE. Circa 290-270 BC. EL Stater (7.32 g, 12h). Head of Tanit left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / Horse standing right. Jenkins & Lewis group VII, 347 (same dies); MAA 13; SNG Copenhagen 988; Boston MFA 503; Jameson 924. Good VF, toned, hairline flan crack. (\$3000)

Exceptional Artistic Dies



80. CARTHAGE. Circa 270-264 BC. AV Tridrachm or Trihemistater (12.48 g, 12h). Head of Tanit left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace with eleven pendants / Horse standing right, head left. Jenkins & Lewis group IX, 384 (same dies); MAA 26; SNG Copenhagen (North Africa) 181; de Luynes 3749 (same obv. die). Superb EF. (\$25,000)



81. CARTHAGE. Circa 160-149 BC. AV Unit or 4/5 Shekel (3.00 g, 12h). Head of Tanit left, wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and necklace / Horse standing right, raising left foreleg. Jenkins & Lewis group XVIII, 496 (same dies); MAA 97; otherwise unpublished. EF, minor die wear on obverse, reverse a little off center. Extremely rare issue with plain edge. (\$4000)



82. TAURIC CHERSONESOS, Karkinitis. Circa 350-340 BC. Æ 22mm (4.78 g, 12h). Pol-, magistrate. Female head left, wearing polos ornamented with palmettes, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / Warrior on horse rearing right, preparing to hurl spear he holds aloft in his right hand; ΠΟΛ[...] behind, KARKI below. SNG BM Black Sea 694 var. (magistrate); SNG Stancomb -; SNG Copenhagen 1 var. (magistrate). Good VF, attractive light green patina, a couple flaws in the patina around the edge. Very rare. (\$1000)



83. **THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 360-350 BC. AR Stater (11.49 g, 1h). Kallianaktos, magistrate. Griffin springing left; ABΔHPI above / Apollo, wearing laurel wreath and chlamys draped over his shoulders, standing half-left, holding phiale in his extended right hand and cradling laurel branch in his left arm; to lower left, stag standing left; ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛ-ΛΙΑ-ΝΑΚΤΟΣ around; all within shallow incuse square. May, *Abdera* 449 (A302/P356); AMNG II 97 (same dies as illustration); SNG Copenhagen -; Jameson 2003 (same dies); Pozzi 1090 (same dies); McClean 4033 (same obv. die); SNG Lockett 1131 (same obv. die). Near EF, light iridescent toning, a few scuffs and scratches, slight die shift on reverse. (\$3000)



84. **THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 346/5-336 BC. AR Stater (11.66 g, 6h). Pausanias, magistrate. Griffin lying left, raising forepaw; ΕΠΙ above, ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙ[Ω] in exergue / Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath; ABΔHPI-TEΩN around; all within shallow incuse square. May, *Abdera* 467 (A310/P371); AMNG II 139; SNG Copenhagen -; Weber 2388 (same dies); SNG Ashmolean 3490 (same obv. die); SNG Fitzwilliam 1642 (same obv. die). Superb EF. Sharply struck, unusually fresh metal. (\$3000)



85. **THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 336-311 BC. AR Stater (10.43 g, 7h). Hipponax, magistrate. Griffin lying left, raising forepaw; ABΔH-[P]ITEΩ[N] around / Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath; shell below, ΕΠΙ ΙΠΠΩ-ΝΑΚΤΟΣ around. May, *Abdera* 543; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Ashmolean 2506-7. EF. (\$2000)



86. **THRACE, Ainos.** Circa 409/8-408/7 BC. AR Diobol (1.26 g, 7h). Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos / Goat standing right; [A]INI above, crab below; all within incuse square. May, *Ainos* - (A188/P202 [unlisted combination]); AMNG II 295; SNG Copenhagen 399 (same rev. die); Ward 416a (same obv. die). Near EF, toned, minor die wear on obverse. Great metal. (\$500)



87. THRACE, Ainos. Circa 374/3-372/1 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.44 g, 12h). Head of Hermes facing slightly left, wearing petasos / Goat standing right; AINION above, wreath to right; all within shallow incuse square. May, *Ainos* 403 var. (A-/P285 [unlisted obv. die]); AMNG II 328; SNG Copenhagen -; McClean 3932; Dewing 1273. Good VF, find patina. Fine style portrait. (\$5000)



88. THRACE, Ainos. Circa 357-342/1 BC. AR Drachm (3.44 g, 12h). Head of Hermes facing slightly right, wearing petasos / Cult statue of Hermes Perpheraios on throne; kantharos to left, AINION to right. May, *Ainos* 436-40 var. (unlisted dies); AMNG II 367; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 23; Pozzi 1040; Hunterian 5; Berlin 54. EF, darkly toned, slight roughness on reverse. Exceptionally high relief for issue, among the finest. (\$3000)

From the J. Olphin Collection. Ex Classical Numismatic Group 63 (21 May 2003), lot 243.



89. THRACE, Apollonia Pontika. Late 5th-4th centuries BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.94 g, 5h). Kleokrates, magistrate. Head of Apollo left, wearing laurel wreath / Upright anchor; A and crayfish flanking, [K]AEOKPATHΣ to left; all within shallow incuse square. SNG BM Black Sea 165 var. (magistrate); SNG Copenhagen -; Traité IV 1622 var. (head right). Near EF, toned, light porosity, a few minor marks, insignificant flan flaw on reverse (possibly from overstrike). Struck from dies of fine style. Extremely rare. (\$5000)

Ex Triton X (9 January 2007), lot 113.



90. THRACE, Chersonesos. Circa 500 BC. AR Diobol (1.37 g). Forepart of lion right, head reverted / Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen -; Rosen -; Traité I 1793; Pozzi (Boutin) 2316. EF, toned, slight granularity. Very rare. (\$500)

91. ISLANDS off THRACE, Thasos. Circa 500-480 BC. AR 1/8 Stater – Diobol (1.24 g). Satyr running right / Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 4; SNG Ashmolean 3653-7; SNG Copenhagen 191-4 (Lete in Macedon). EF, attractively toned. (\$500)



92. ISLANDS off THRACE, Thasos. Circa 480-463 BC. AR Stater (8.60 g). Satyr advancing right, carrying off protesting nymph / Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 5; SNG Ashmolean 3661-2; SNG Copenhagen 1010-1. EF, toned, underlying luster, slight die shift on obverse. (\$5000)

Nymphs were female spirits associated with a particular location; depending on the area, this included mountains, groves, springs, rivers, woods, valleys, and grottoes. Often these nymphs were involved with the gods, and they are frequently companioned with Artemis, Apollo, Dionysos, and the rustic Pan and Hermes. Often in mythology, the eponymous founder of a city or town becomes married to a local nymph.

Occasionally, nymphs accompanied Dionysos and formed part of the Thiasos, or ecstatic retinue which included maenads, or female devotees of the god, whose actions included wild orgiastic trances and the consumption of raw flesh. Dionysos was also attended by satyrs, goat-men, who constantly attempted to engage the maenads in sexual intercourse.

93. ISLANDS off THRACE, Thasos. Circa 412-404 BC. AR Stater (8.57 g). Satyr advancing right, carrying off protesting nymph; A to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 6; SNG Ashmolean 3663 var. (I not A); SNG Copenhagen Supp. 103. Superb EF, toned, edge split, cut on reverse, patches of die rust. Exceptional full strike on an unusually broad flan from dies of fine style. (\$10,000)

Unique Issue of Skostokos



94. KINGS of THRACE. Lysimachos. 305-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.42 g, 2h). Uncertain mint in Thrace. Struck under Skostokos, circa 285-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, spear behind; race torch (or blundered cult statue) to inner left, maeander pattern in exergue. Fischer-Bossert, *Lysimacheier* 13a (V4/R11 – this coin, illustrated); cf. Thompson 112 (for these control marks); Müller -, Armenak 844-7. Near EF, lightly toned, a couple minor die breaks. Unique. (\$1000)

Ex Berk BBS 140 (27 October 2004), no. 120; Lanz 117 (24 November 2003), lot 193.

This exceptional piece, with the reverse control marks normally found on an issue at Magnesia, is struck from an obverse die that was paired with three other reverse dies struck in the name and types of Skostokos. It is unknown why this reverse die was engraved with the controls of Magnesia, but the die links confirm its placement among the issues of Skostokos.

From the Rosen Collection



95. THRACO-MACEDONIAN TRIBES, Derrones. Circa 480-465 BC. AR Dodekadrachm (33.68 g). Driver, holding goad in right hand, reins in left, driving ox cart right; above, crested Corinthian helmet right / Triskeles left [within incuse square]. Cf. Topalov 9; HPM pl. I, 14 = *Traité* I 1449, pl. XLIV, 9 (same dies); AMNG III/2, 6 var. (triskeles right); cf. SNG ANS 930. VF, toned, typical light roughness. Rare. (\$5000)

Ex Sotheby's Zurich (27 October 1993), lot 322; Numismatic Fine Arts XXVI (14 August 1991), lot 52; Jonathan P. Rosen Collection (Münzen und Medaillen AG 72, 6 October 1987), lot 382; Münzen und Medaillen AG 64 (30 January 1984), lot 81.

The context and meaning of the types of the Derrones' dodekadrachms are still being debated. Little is known of this tribe other than what can be gleaned from their surviving coinage. Hoard find-spots suggest that they inhabited inland Paonia, and the absence of their coins from the Asyut hoard suggests that the coinage postdates the burial of that hoard. The obverse type depicts a male figure who is most likely the tribal king and hereditary high priest while the helmet suggests a military reference.

Exceptional Archaic Siris



96. THRACO-MACEDONIAN REGION, Siris. Circa 525-480 BC. AR Stater (10.06 g). Ithyphallic satyr standing right, grasping hand of nymph fleeing right; three pellets around / Rough incuse square divided diagonally. Smith Group 5 (Lete); AMNG III/2, 18 (Lete); HPM pl. VII, 27 (same obv. die); SNG ANS 956-61 ("Lete"); *Traité* I 1566; NAC 48, lot 58 (same obv. die). Choice EF, toned, slight granularity. Rare superior style among this large archaic issue. (\$50,000)

The satyr and nymph type was a common motif on numerous archaic coinages from the Thraco-Macedonian region. Some of these issues have legends in the fields, but these are very rare, and often contain poorly rendered epigraphy that only adds to the confusion of attributing the coins to a specific population. This particular coinage is distinguished by the posture of the figures, both standing with the satyr grasping the hand of the nymph, and the presence of pellets in the field, presumably marking the denomination. It was a prolific coinage, with large quantities found in numerous hoards, and the wide variety of styles is also indicative of a huge, long lasting series. Within the series, there are a few issues bearing a legend, CIRINON (usually retrograde). One of the first identified with a legend, albeit crudely inscribed, was incorrectly read by a 19th century scholar as 'Letaion', which led to his attribution of the series to the city of Lete. This unfortunate reading has led to almost all subsequent catalogs attributing this series to Lete, although Svoronos read the inscription, correctly, as 'Sirinon'. A more recent example, with a clear, well-executed inscription, recently appeared on the market (Leu 81, lot 147). This example vindicated Svoronos' reading, and confirmed his attribution.

As noted above, the quality of the engraving in this series varied considerably, with many examples displaying a stylized rendition of the figures, almost in a caricature. This simplified style is what is most often found on pieces present today. However, there are a few rare examples that are a paragon of archaic art, executed in a style that is clearly masterful in presentation. The present piece is one of these. Here the figures are rendered in a careful, delicate style, reminiscent of that present on the finest late black-figure and early red-figure pottery. See *Numismatica Ars Classica* 48, lot 58, for an example from the same obverse die that sold recently for 55,000 CHF.



97. THRACO-MACEDONIAN REGION, Uncertain. AR Triobol(?) (1.92 g). Kantharos / Incuse square. Tzamalīs 43; AMNG III/2 p. 135, 11 note; SNG ANS -; Boston MFA 2317 = Warren 1407 (possibly Asia Minor; same rev. punch); Traité IV 1031 (Aphytis?). Good VF, toned. Excellent metal quality. Extremely rare. (\$750)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 69 (8 June 2005), lot 134; Sternberg XIX (18 November 1987), lot 110.

Two Extremely Rare Macedonian Fractions



98. MACEDON, Sermyle. Circa 525-500 BC. AR 1/8 Stater – Hemidrachm (1.69 g). Thraco-Macedonian standard. Forepart of horse left / Quadripartite incuse square, with unusual pattern in quarters. Psoma p. 35; AMNG III -; SNG ANS -; SNG Ashmolean 2400 var. (obv. type right). VF, lightly toned. Extremely rare. (\$500)

99. KINGS of MACEDON. Perdikkas III. 365-359 BC. AR Diobol (0.91 g). Bearded head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Bow and club; Π-EP around; all within shallow incuse square. Westermarck, *Remarks* pl. LXX, 45; SNG ANS -; SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank 237-8; SNG Saroglos -. Good VF, lightly toned. Extremely rare. (\$1000)

Perdikkas III was the son of Amyntas III and Eurydice, and succeeded his elder brother, Alexander II, to the throne of Macedon in 368 BC. At the time, Perdikkas was a minor, and the Macedonian Assembly elected as regent Ptolemy of Aloros, who served in this capacity for three years. The fact that Ptolemy was elected by the Assembly discounts a popular theory in much of the classical literature that he was responsible for the assassination of Alexander II (see N.G.L. Hammond, "A History of Macedonia, Volume II", pp. 181-4, for an analysis of the event). During the regency, Macedon was forced into a form of subservience to Thebes by means of an unbalanced alliance, in which Ptolemy surrendered his son and thirty of the Companions as hostages. This 'alliance' also brought Macedon into conflict with Thebes' opponent, Athens, which was then attempting to gain control over Amphipolis. By the time Perdikkas entered his maturity, in 365 BC, the kingdom was under threat of Athenian domination. Whereas Thebes provided virtually no support to Perdikkas, the Athenians gained new allies all around Macedon, from the Thracian tribes in the east, to the Molossians in the west, not to mention the pro-Athenian faction among the Macedonian elite. In any event, by late 364 or early 363 BC, Perdikkas was compelled to ally himself with Athens, whose general in the region, Timotheos, subsequently enlisted the Macedonians in his attempt to subjugate the Chalkidian League and capture Amphipolis. Later in 362 BC, however, perhaps encouraged by an expedition of the Theban leader Epaminondas against Athens, Perdikkas renounced his alliance with Athens. Macedon was quickly subdued by an Athenian force under Callisthenes, but Perdikkas again renounced Athens soon after its forces departed, and gave military support to both the Chalkidians and Amphipolis. Timotheos eventually had success against the Chalkidians, but his final attempt to take Amphipolis failed miserably, and he was forced to withdraw in 360 BC. While Perdikkas' attention had been drawn to the eastern lowlands of Macedon, another, more formidable threat had grown in the highlands to the west. The Illyrians, long an opponent of Macedon, had become invigorated under their king Bardylis, who began plundering his neighbor Epiros in 359 BC. Encouraged by finding little resistance from the Epirote king, Arybbas, Bardylis took his forces into Macedon, where he decimated the Macedonian army and killed Perdikkas in battle. From the death of king Archelaos, whose reign saw an early pinnacle of Macedonian power, the kingdom had been fighting a defensive battle against enemies on all sides. This blow by the Illyrians exposed the kingdom to all these enemies, who moved to capture their own part of Macedonian territory. Unfortunately for them all, Perdikkas' youngest brother and successor, Philip II, became the most formidable king the Macedonians had yet produced.

Coins of Perdikkas are known in silver and bronze. His silver consists of two denominations, staters and diobols. The staters continue the basic types from Amyntas, with the head of Herakles in lion skin on the obverse, and a walking horse on the reverse. What is innovative is that Herakles is now depicted beardless, which becomes the standard way his shown on subsequent royal Macedonian issues. The diobols feature the bearded head of Herakles in lion skin, which suggests they were issued prior to the staters, while the reverse has a bow and club. Perdikkas' bronze coinage is known with three types. All feature the beardless Herakles on the obverse, with three different reverses. His bronze coinage is fairly common today, while his silver is very rare. In his article on the Macedonian regal coinage in this period, Westermarck noted that, even though the output of his coinage was limited, the artistic quality of Perdikkas' coins was very high.



100. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AV Stater (8.62 g, 9h). Pella mint. Struck circa 340/36-328 BC. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; kantharos below. Le Rider 181 (D89/R133); SNG ANS 141; SNG München 76; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos -. EF. (\$3000)



101. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AV Stater (8.63 g, 12h). Pella mint. Struck circa 340/36-328 BC. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; below, Nike flying right. Le Rider 377 (D165/R281); SNG ANS 158 (same rev. die); SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos -. EF. (\$3000)



102. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AV 1/8 Stater (1.07 g, 1h). Pella mint. Struck circa 340/36-328 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Thunderbolt; ΦΙΛΙ-ΠΠΟΥ around. Le Rider 90 (D57/R42); SNG ANS 228 (same rev. die); SNG München 82; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos -; SNG Copenhagen 539 (same dies). Good VF. Rare denomination. (\$1500)

Two Lifetime Alexander Gold Staters



103. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.58 g, 1h). Sardes mint. Struck circa 325-323 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; below left wing, ram's head left. Price 2528; ADM I series I, 1; SNG München -; SNG Saroglos -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Berry 164. EF, lustrous. Interesting symbol. Very rare. (\$3000)



104. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.61 g, 6h). Tarsos mint. Struck circa 333-327 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; in left field, trident head downward. Price 3006 (same obv. die as Price 3004 plate coin); Newell, *Tarsos* 16 var. (dies D/- [obv. die unlisted for this issue]); SNG München -; SNG Saroglos -; SNG Alpha Bank -. EF. (\$3000)



- 105. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.60 g, 1h).** Byblos mint. Struck circa 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; AP monogram in left field. Price 3423; SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos 150-1. EF. Boldly struck from dies of high relief. (\$3000)



- 106. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.57 g, 12h).** Memphis mint. Struck circa 332-323 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; in left field, head of ram right, wearing Isis-crown; monogram below left wing. Price 3963; ADM I series I, 1; SNG München -; SNG Saroglos -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Berry 187; SNG Copenhagen 642. Near EF, a few stray marks in field on obverse. Very rare. (\$3000)

Exquisite Unpublished Posthumous Issue



- 107. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.90 g, 12h).** Uncertain mint. Posthumous issue, circa late 2nd century BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin; monogram behind / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; monogram in left field. Unpublished. EF, toned, die break on obverse. (\$1000)

This issue clearly belongs among the late 2nd century BC issues of posthumous Alexanders of Asia Minor. The presence of the pellet border limit the possible mints to only a handful, and the style is most reminiscent of those struck at Rhodes. Almost all issues during this period feature some symbol that is the signature of the particular mint, such as the maeander pattern at Magnesia, the lion at Samos, and the sphinx at Chios. All of the issues attributed to Rhodes feature a rose, with an additional monogram or name, presumably of the mint official for a particular issue. Although the rose is not present here, the style is nearly identical to the Rhodian coins, and the complex monogram is similar in construct to those found on the Rhodian coins.

Portrait of Alexander the Great



108. KINGS of MACEDON. temp. Alexander III – Philip III. 336-316 BC. AV Stater (8.54 g, 12h). In the name and types of Philip II. Magnesia mint. Struck circa 333-316 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, *with the features of Alexander III* / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; cornucopia below. Thompson, *Philip* 6; Le Rider -; SNG ANS 316 (same dies); SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos -. EF. (\$3000)

The Work of a Master Engraver



109. KINGS of MACEDON. temp. Philip III – Kassander. 323-315 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.19 g, 3h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Pella mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; Θ below throne. Price 214; Moore 78-132; SNG München 345; SNG Alpha Bank 519; SNG Saroglos 264 (same dies). Choice EF. Elegant style. (\$1000)

The style of the dies of this particular piece clearly reflects the work of a master engraver. The obverse is rendered in a delicate manner that has a lifelike character unseen in most Alexander tetradrachms. Most salient is the reverse. While it, too, retains the same elegant style of the obverse, what is striking is the attempt to depict Zeus in true perspective, as evidenced by the far leg of the throne that is visible beside Zeus' right leg. The result is an exemplary specimen that stands apart among the masses of these tetradrachms.



110. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip III Arrhidaaios. 323-317 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.23 g, 3h). In the name of Alexander III. Tarsos mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, Nike standing right, holding wreath aloft in both hands; monogram below throne, Θ in exergue. Price 3039 (same obv. die as plate coin); Newell, *Tarsos* 47; SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank 657; SNG Saroglos 516 (same dies). EF, toned. Well struck from high relief dies of good style. (\$1500)



111. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander. 317-298 BC. AV Stater (8.60 g, 1h). In the name and types of Alexander III. 'Amphipolis' mint. Struck circa 310-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; trident head in left field, monogram below left wing. Price 180; Troxell, *Ants*, issue 4; SNG München -; SNG Saroglos -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Berry -. Superb EF, traces of original luster remaining. Well centered strike from dies of high relief. (\$3000)



112. KINGS of MACEDON. Demetrios I Poliorketes. 306-283 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.25 g, 1h). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 289-288 BC. Diademed and horned head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon Pelagaios standing left, right foot on rock, holding trident in left hand; monograms to outer left and right. Newell 124 (dies CXXIII/259); SNG München 1050; SNG Saroglos 905 (same dies); SNG Alpha Bank 952; de Sartiges 210 (same dies). Near EF, underlying luster. (\$2000)



113. KINGS of MACEDON. Antigonos II Gonatas. 277/6-239 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.15 g, 2h). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 274/1-260/55 BC. Horned head of Pan left, lagobolon over shoulder, in the center of a Macedonian shield / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, Athena Alkidemos advancing left, holding shield decorated with aegis, preparing to cast thunderbolt; crested Macedonian helmet to inner left, TI to inner right. Touratsoglou 10-2 (same obv. die); SNG München 1074-5; SNG Alpha Bank 983; SNG Saroglos -. EF. Well centered. (\$2500)

Mathisen, in his study of Gonatas' coinage, contends that the fighting Athena was a traditional symbol of Pyrrhos, Antigonos' vanquished enemy, and it was adopted to emphasize the Macedonian king's victory over his Epeirote challenger. Similarly, Mathisen believes Pan symbolizes Antigonos' victory over the Gauls, whose invasions had terrorized Macedon and Thrace for decades.



114. KINGS of MACEDON. Antigonus II Gonatas. 277/6-239 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.09 g, 10h). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 274/1-260/55 BC. Horned head of Pan left, lagobolon over shoulder, in the center of a Macedonian shield / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, Athena Alkidemos advancing left, holding shield decorated with aegis, preparing to cast thunderbolt; crested Macedonian helmet to inner left, HA monogram to inner right. Touratsoglou 25-40; SNG München 1077-8; SNG Alpha Bank 986-8; SNG Saroglos 921-4. EF, light cleaning marks. Well centered. (\$2500)



115. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip V. 221-179 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.43 g, 11h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Pella mint. Struck circa 180 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / [Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ], Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; tripod in left field, B below throne. Price 633; SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos 338. Near EF, toned. Rare. (\$750)



116. MACEDON (Roman Protectorate), Republican period. Roman embassy. Circa 148-147 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.73 g, 3h). Amphipolis mint. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder, in boss of a Macedonian shield / Club; above, LEG and hand holding olive branch left; MAKEΔONΩΝ below; all within oak wreath, [thunderbolt to left]. MacKay, *Macedonian 1* (O1/R1); AMNG III 189; SNG Copenhagen 1317 (same dies); SNG Lockett 1540 (same dies); SNG Ashmolean 3310 (same dies). Good VF, attractive dark iridescent toning. Very rare. (\$2000)

This type was probably issued immediately following the suppression of Philip VI Andriskos' revolt. As the Romans did not think the Macedonian people had supported Andriskos, they sent a peace embassy, instead of an army of occupation, after his defeat. The Latin legend LEG refers to 'legatio', an embassy, and the hand holding the olive branch an offer of peace.

A.M. Burnett published a hoard ("Aesillas: Two new hoards," *CH* VII) containing a small number of these tetradrachms along with various Athenian new style tetradrachms, Thasos tetradrachms, and Aesillas tetradrachms. Due to the light wear on the LEG MAKEΔONΩΝ tetradrachms, Burnett concluded that they were struck shortly before Aesillas' issues, a downdating of approximately fifty years. Some numismatists have adopted this proposal (see Crawford, *CMRR*, p. 197). It seems more likely, however, that any apparent anomaly in degree of wear can be explained by the possibility that the hoard was assembled over a period of time, a supposition also supported by the other coinage found in the hoard. For example, the Athenian issues span the years 159/8-137/6 BC, and a number of these are also as well preserved as the Macedonian coins. The evidence of this single find is thus inconclusive, and should not override MacKay's analysis without further confirmation.



117. KORKYRA, Korkyra. Circa 350/30-290/70 BC. AR Stater (10.99 g, 4h). Cow standing right, suckling calf; star above / Double stellar pattern within dual linear borders; K-O-P around; below, spearhead left. Fried Group IV, dies 103/187; SNG Copenhagen 157 var. (same obv. die; spearhead right); BMC 127 (same dies); SNG Lockett 1668 (same dies); Jameson 1114 var. (same obv. die; same). EF, toned, light scratches on reverse, minor die wear. Rare. (\$2000)



118. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 405/0-370 BC. AR Drachm (6.09 g, 3h). *Obverse die signed by Geu-.* Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, hair in ampyx inscribed ΓΕΥ, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace; tiny AI above / Horse standing right, small boukranion brand on hind quarter, preparing to lie down; AI below, ΛΑΠΙΣΑΙ in exergue. L-S Group 3, Head Type 14, dies O38/R1; SNG Copenhagen -; McClean 4618 (same obv. die); SNG Delepierre 1125-6; Boston MFA 904; Jameson 1095. Near EF, attractively toned, minor die break at edge on obverse. Fine style. (\$2000)



119. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 370-360 BC. AR Drachm (5.92 g, 12h). Head of Aleuas facing slightly left, wearing conical helmet; labrys and ΑΛΕΥΑ to right / Eagle standing left, head right, on thunderbolt; ΕΛΛΑ to left, ΛΑΠΙΣΑΙΑ to right. Lorber, *Thessalian*, pl. 45, 94; Herrmann group VIII, pl. VII, 11; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 12; Jameson 2469; Gulbenkian 473 (all from the same dies). VF, lightly toned, usual die wear, slight granularity on reverse. Rare. (\$4000)

A number of theories surround this enigmatic issue, unique in Larissan coinage. The most widely accepted interpretations are those propounded by C. Seltman and M. Sordi. For Seltman (*Greek Coins*, p. 161), Aleuas (founder of the Thessalian ruling house) is depicted to promote the claim of Hellokrates, an Aleuad noble, against Alexander of Pherai in 361 BC. Supporting this contention is the legend on the reverse, ΕΛΛΑ, seen as a contracted form of Hellokrates. M. Sordi ("La drachma di Aleuas e l'origine di un tipo monetario di Alessandro Magno," *Annali* 3 [1956]), however, has dated this type to the reign of Alexander III of Macedon. Upon his accession, Alexander became *tagos* of Thessaly. Sordi suggests that Alexander issued this coinage to emphasize the joint ancestry of the Thessalian and Macedonian royalty, both of whom descended from Heracles. Sordi notes that, along with Epeirote coins, this eagle type is also found on early issues of Alexander III of Macedon (the 'eagle' coinage, cf. Price pl. CXLIII). A secure date and historical context await further research or evidence.



120. THESSALY, Pelinna. Circa 400-350 BC. AR Drachm (6.17 g, 3h). Horseman, wearing petasos and holding lance, riding right; small ΙΔ below / Warrior, wearing petasos and shield on right arm, and holding two javelins in his left hand, preparing to throw javelin left; [ΠΕ]ΛΙΝ[ΝΑ] to left; all in incuse square. Moustaka 142a (same obv. die as illustration); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG München 133; BMC 4; Traité IV 528. Good VF, light graffito (K) in field on reverse. Exceptional quality for issue, among the finest known of this very rare issue. (\$5000)

Except for the example shown in Moustaka, the other coins are so worn that it is not possible to verify if the small ΙΔ is present on their obverses.

Three Exceptional Lokris Staters

The staters of Lokris stand among the finest artistic creations of Classical Greek coinage. The head of Persephone on the obverse is directly influenced by the famous depiction of the same deity by the artist Euainetos on the dekadrachms and tetradrachms of Syracuse. It has been suggested that Lokrian mercenaries served in the wars in Sicily undertaken by Dionysios I of Syracuse, and these warriors returned home with a quantity of Syracusan coins that served as the model. The reverse displays the famous warrior Ajax, who was the leader of the Lokrians in the Trojan War. The refined nature of this coinage seems out of place at such a relatively insubstantial city as Lokris. It has been suggested that these staters began as a monetary contribution, in lieu of soldiers, to Sparta during the latter's military exploits following the Corinthian War, while Kraay argued that the coinage was produced for military needs during the Sacred War. Regardless of the purpose, this coinage was produced from dies executed by exceptionally skilled engravers, and exemplifies the high art of Classical Greece.



121. LOKRIS, Lokris Opuntii. Circa 382-356 BC. AR Stater (12.23 g, 12h). Head of Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple pendant earring, and pearl necklace / Ajax, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, advancing right on rocks, holding sword in right hand, shield decorated with serpent on left arm; OΠION-TIΩN around, two spears below. Y.E. Hindamian Collection (Ciani & Vinchon, 6 February 1956), lot 424 = Ratto (4 April 1927), lot 1225 (same rev. die); otherwise unpublished. Good VF, attractive old cabinet toning. Well centered and struck. Extremely rare variety with two spears, only one other published. (\$7500)

122. LOKRIS, Lokris Opuntii. Circa 382-356 BC. AR Stater (12.15 g, 2h). Head of Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears, single pendant earring, and pearl necklace / Ajax, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, advancing right on rocks, holding sword in right hand, shield decorated with serpent on left arm; OΠION-TIΩN around, ivy leaf and broken spear below. Wartenberg 5; SNG Copenhagen -; Traité III 426, pl. CCVI, 15 (same rev. die). EF, a hint of die rust. (\$7500)

Struck from the same obverse die as the following lot. The reverse die on this particular piece appears to have been engraved with an unusual attention to detail. The edge of the shield is typically depicted plain, whereas here it is ornamented with a zigzag decoration. Also, the inner veins are visible in the ivy leaf between the legs of Ajax, and the serpent on the shield has an intricate segmented body. While all of the staters of Lokris display a high degree of artistry, this particular piece is certainly among the finest.

123. LOKRIS, Lokris Opuntii. Circa 382-356 BC. AR Stater (12.26 g, 12h). Head of Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears, single pendant earring, and pearl necklace / Ajax, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, advancing right on rocks, holding sword in right hand, shield decorated with serpent on left arm; OΠION-TIΩN around, ivy leaf and broken spear below. Wartenberg 5; SNG Copenhagen -; Traité III 426, pl. CCVI, 15. EF, lightly toned, a hint of die rust. (\$7500)

Struck from the same obverse die as the previous lot.



124. LOKRIS, Lokris Opuntii. Circa 338-316 BC. AR Triobol (2.80 g, 11h). Wreathed head of Persephone right, wearing single pendant earring and necklace / Ajax, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, advancing right, holding sword in right hand, shield decorated with serpent on left arm; [ΟΠΙΟ]ΝΤΙΩΝ to right, kantharos below. Nicolet & Oeconomides series 4, 129-34; SNG Copenhagen 50; BMC 9-12; Pozzi 1339. EF, toned. Good metal. (\$1250)

Ex Paul H. Gerrie Collection (Triton XII, 6 January 2009), lot 229.

The Coinage of Boeotia

The region of Boeotia in central Greece, bounded by Phokis and Lokris to the north, and Attica to the south, derived its present name (Gk. Βοιωτία, "Ox Land") from the fact that it was one of the few areas on the ancient Greek mainland where cattle could be pastured. The oldest settlement of the area was Graia (Gk. Γραία, "old") later renamed Tanagra, a city which Aristotle claimed had an antediluvial foundation. Another city figuring prominently in the mythology of Boeotia was Thebes, a city founded by Kadmos, and the home of both Oedipus and Pentheus. Boeotia was also the homeland of several important ancient Greek authors, among them the biographer Plutarch (from Chaironeia) and Pindar, Greece's greatest lyric poet (Kynoskephalai, a village in Thebes). The eighth century BC poet Hesiod, himself from Askra near Thespiei, in his *Works and Days*, reveals that Boeotia had become an agricultural society of small, independent farmers, though several of the larger towns (Plataiai, Tanagra, and Thebes among them) exercised control over their smaller neighbors, and began to form the well-defined political units that became the later Boeotian League. As early as the last quarter of the sixth century BC, this league was under the hegemony of Thebes, by then clearly the region's most powerful city.

The Boeotian League consisted of eleven sovereign cities with their associated towns. Each city elected one *boeotarch*, or minister of war and foreign affairs, contributed sixty delegates to the league council located at Thebes, and supplied a contingent of about a thousand hoplites and a hundred cavalry to the league army. To protect against undue encroachment by the central government, all-important questions of policy had to be submitted for ratification to the councils of the individual cities. These local councils were composed of the local propertied classes and were subdivided into four sections, resembling the Athenian *prytaneis*, which took it in turns to vote on all new measures.

The Persian invasion had serious repercussions for Boeotia and its League. Some of its members, originally favoring the Greeks, soon turned to the Persian side; after Thermopylai, only Plataiai remained loyal to the Greek cause. In 479 BC at Plataiai, the Plataians along with their Athenian and Lakedaimonian allies finally ended Persian dreams of incorporating Greece into their empire. Boeotia, however, was devastated and only a truncated form of its league survived. Because Thebes had supported the Persians, that city lost its presidency of the league. The rising tensions between Athens and Sparta, however, prompted the latter in 457 BC, after the First Battle of Tanagra, to reinstate Thebes to create a northern bulwark against Athenian advances. After their subsequent victory at the Battle of Oinophyta, however, Athens took control of the whole of Boeotia, except for Thebes, for the next decade. A Boiotian victory at the First Battle of Koroneia in 447 BC renewed Boeotian independence from Athens and a rebuilding of the Boeotian League.

The Boeotian League initially supported Sparta in the Peloponnesian War, but with peace in 404 BC, relations between the two cooled significantly. In 395 BC the League severed its ties with Sparta, joining Athens, Corinth, and Argos against its former ally. With the Spartans' victory over the allies at the Second Battle of Koroneia in 394 BC, the terms of the Peace of Antialkidas in 387 BC, and a Spartan attack on Thebes in 382 BC, the Boeotian League again lay weakened, and under Spartan control. It was not until 378 BC, when Thebes revolted, that the League was re-established. At Leuktra in 371 BC, the League, under the command of its most famous and capable commander, Epaminondas, and fielding the Sacred Band, a new elite fighting unit from Thebes, defeated the Spartans and firmly established the League as a viable force. Fostering the anti-Spartan democratic movement in Arkadia, Epaminondas dealt a lasting blow to the Spartans by liberating the Messenian helots and rebuilding their capital, Messene, arising in Arkadia in the central Peloponnesos. Also, under his auspices, the city of Megalopolis was built as the capital of the short-lived Arkadian League and, like Messene, a fortified buffer against Spartan power in the Peloponnesos. Epaminondas' death in 362 BC from wounds received at Mantinea removed the driving force of the Boeotian League, bringing about its eventual disintegration.

Thebes' hope to acquire Phokis led to the Third Sacred War (356-345 BC), an all-out conflict among the Greeks, in which only Philip II of Macedon was the clear winner. In 353 BC, the weakened Thebans agreed to his offer of fighting on their behalf. Always uneasy about this alliance, they joined the Athenians against Philip at Chaironeia in 338 BC. The Sacred Band distinguished itself, but their complete annihilation there brought an end to Theban hopes of reassuming its former position in Greece. Although Philip II remained content to deprive Thebes of her dominion over Boiotia, an unsuccessful revolt in 335 BC against Alexander III resulted in the destruction of the city, except, according to tradition, the house of the poet Pindar.

Afterward, the Boeotians never again pursued an independent policy, but looked toward the protection of greater powers: Macedon, and subsequently, Rome. Though they briefly joined the Aitolian League (circa 245 BC), Boeotia was generally loyal to Macedonia, supporting its later kings against Rome. Eventually, Rome dissolved this league, merging its adherents with the other central Greek federations in the new Roman province of Achaea.



125. BOEOTIA, Federal Coinage. Circa 395-387 BC. AR Stater (12.24 g). Boeotian shield / Amphora; BO-IO across field, bow above; all within incuse concave circle. BCD Boiotia 7-8; Head, *Boeotia* p. 77; BMC p. 37, 48; *Traité III* 369. Near EF. Exceptional fluted amphora. (\$750)

Exceptional Haliartos



126. BOEOTIA, Haliartos. Circa 400-375 BC. AR Stater (12.25 g, 12h). Boeotian shield adorned with upright trident / Poseidon, nude, advancing right, extending right hand and brandishing trident in his left; ARI-AR-T-IO-N clockwise around from lower left; all within concave circle. BCD Boiotia 164 (same rev. die); SNG Copenhagen -; Head, *Boeotia* p. 46, pl. IV, 3 = Imhoof-Blumer, *Münzkunde*, 19, pl. IX, 3 (same rev. die); BMC 11 = *Traité III* 296 (same rev. die); Gillet Collection (photofile) 899 = de Sartiges 244 (same rev. die). VF, toned, areas of roughness, minor delaminations on edge. Very rare, and exceptional for type, more detail than the best BCD example. (\$5000)



127. BOEOTIA, Tanagra. Early-mid 4th century BC. AR Stater (12.16 g). Boeotian shield / Forepart of horse right, laurel garland around its neck; T-A across field; below, grape bunch on vine; all within concave circle. BCD Boiotia 264 (same dies); Head, *Boeotia* p. 52; Traité III 343; SNG Copenhagen 224; SNG Berry 589. Good VF, toned. Well centered and struck, better than the BCD specimen. (\$5000)

Imhoof-Blumer, *Münzkunde*, p. 381, thinks that the garland may be celebrating a victory in a chariot race or other competition involving horses.

128. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 425-400 BC. AR Stater (12.25 g). Boeotian shield / Amphora; Ξ - Θ across lower field; all within incuse square. BCD Boiotia 385; Head, *Boeotia* -; Myron Hoard pl. B, 13 (same rev. die); SNG Delepierre 1348. EF, small flan flaw on reverse. Well centered and exceptional. (\$1000)

From the BCD Collection and 1966 Thessaly Hoard

129. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 450-440 BC. AR Stater (12.18 g). Boeotian shield / Female figure (Harmonia?), wearing long chiton, seated right, holding crested Corinthian helmet in her left hand, right hand on her hip, left foot resting on a footstool; Θ E Λ upward on left; all within square incuse. BCD Boiotia 417 (this coin); Head, *Boeotia* p. 32, pl. II, 10 = BMC 42 = Traité III 233 (same rev. die); Myron Hoard pl. A, 31 (same dies); SNG Manchester 921. Good VF, even gray toning. Excellent metal quality. Extremely rare. (\$30,000)

Ex BCD Collection (Triton IX, 10 January 2006), lot 417; Thessaly, c. 1966 hoard (IGCH 45).

This charming coin was part of IGCH 45 which also included a Phocian hemidrachm (Williams, *Silver Coinage of the Phokians* [London, 1972], 259) in pristine condition. Williams considers 418 BC as the most likely date for the issue of the hemidrachm (Williams p. 40) and this, given that the stater is in a category of coins which were not in daily use and therefore would wear at a slow rate, would agree with the lower end of the chronology bracket suggested above for the Theban piece.



130. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 425-395 BC. AR Stater (12.12 g). Boeotian shield / Bearded head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy wreath; Θ/E downward to left; all within concave incuse. BCD Boiotia 441 var. (club on obv.); Myron Hoard pl. B, 12; Traite III 241 var. (same). Good VF. Artistic dies. (\$2000)

The Infant Herakles



131. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 425-395 BC. AR Stater (12.36 g). Boeotian shield / The Herakliskos Drakonopnigon: The infant Herakles seated facing, head right, strangling two serpents; bow to left, club to right, Θ-E below; all within circular incuse. BCD Boiotia 455 (same rev. die); Myron Hoard pl. B, 35; SNG Copenhagen 303 (same rev. die); Gulbenkian 503 (same rev. die); McClean 5582 (same rev. die). EF, usual compact flan. Exceptional metal. Boldly struck. Rare. (\$5000)

Herakles was the son of Zeus and Alkmene. This union and the child it produced enraged Zeus' wife, Hera, who tried to kill Herakles. Shortly after his birth, she sent two serpents one night to strangle the infant as he lay sleeping in his crib. The following morning, the nurse discovered Herakles playing with their lifeless bodies: during the night he had strangled one in each hand. This early example of his renowned strength earned him the name Herakliskos Drakonopnigon, or "the serpent-slaying infant Herakles."



132. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 405-395 BC. AR Stater (12.23 g). Boeotian shield / The Herakliskos Drakonopnigon: The infant Herakles seated facing, head right, strangling two serpents; Θ-E below; all within concave incuse. BCD Boiotia 459; Myron Hoard pl. B, 34 (same rev. die). VF, toned, traces of find patina, some porosity. Rare. (\$3000)

Exceptional



133. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 395-338 BC. AR Stater (12.30 g). Hike-, magistrate. Struck circa 390-382 BC. Boeotian shield / Amphora, ivy leaf hanging from each handle; above, club right; olive spray to left; HI-KE across field; all within incuse concave circle. BCD Boiotia 487 var. (club left, olive spray below); Hepworth 53 (same rev. die); Head, *Boeotia* p. 65; Myron Hoard -; BMC -. Choice EF, lustrous, usual die rust on obverse. Very rare variety, not in the BCD collection. (\$1000)



134. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 395-338 BC. AR Stater (12.30 g). Damo-, magistrate. Struck circa 390-382 BC. Boeotian shield / Amphora, two ivy leaves and berry hanging from left handle; above, club left; ΔΑ-ΜΩ across lower field; all within concave circle. BCD Boiotia 489 (same rev. die); Hepworth 24; Myron Hoard pl. Δ, 18; BMC 129; Winterthur 1916 (same rev. die). Near EF, underlying luster, a few light scratches on obverse. Well centered and struck, much better than the BCD specimen. (\$750)

Epaminondas - Statesman & General



135. BOEOTIA, Thebes. Circa 395-338 BC. AR Stater (12.27 g). Epa(minondas), magistrate. Struck circa 364-362 BC. Boeotian shield / Amphora; Boeotian shield above, ΕΠ-ΠΑ across central field; all within concave circle. BCD Boiotia 542; Hepworth, *Epaminondas* pl. 3, 4; Hepworth 35; BMC 138. EF, lustrous, a couple light marks on obverse. (\$1000)

There are times when some of us wonder what the world would be like today if Alexander the Great had lived to a ripe old age. The same kind of “What if ...” thinking could be applied to Epaminondas. His premature death on the battlefield of Mantinea in 362 BC deprived Thebes of its greatest statesman and soldier, signalling the start of Thebes’ rapid decline into obscurity. If Epaminondas had lived to reap the benefits of his Mantineian victory he would have undoubtedly proceeded to unite all Greece under his leadership. The next step would be to turn to the North and face Philip who, instead of finding a divided Greece ready for the taking, would think twice before attempting to invade Thessaly. Whether then there would be a clash between the two emerging superpowers or a truce between them, is anybody’s guess. Perhaps Philip would remember the years he spent as a hostage in Thebes and his respect for the Theban statesman would prevail. The conquest of Asia would then materialize sooner and in a more permanent manner. But, like most great soldiers, Epaminondas thought nothing of leading his men into battle and, instead of capitalizing on his genius, Thebes paid the price for his recklessness.



136. BOEOTIA, Thespiiai. Early-mid 4th century BC. AR Hemibol (0.44 g, 2h). Half Boeotian shield / Horizontal crescent facing downward; star of eight rays within; ☉Ε below. BCD Boiotia 603 (same dies); Imhoof-Blumer, *Boeotiens* 155 = *Traité* III 368. Good VF, toned, minor marks. The third, and possibly the finest, known. (\$1500)



137. BOEOTIA, Thespiiai. Early-mid 4th century BC. AR Hemidrachm (2.91 g). Boeotian shield / Head of Aphrodite Melainis right; to right, vertical crescent facing left; ☉Ε below. BCD Boiotia 607 (same rev. die); Head, *Boeotia* p. 56; BMC 10 (same rev. die); *Traité* III 366; SNG Copenhagen 404 (same rev. die); Pozzi 1460; Weber 3316 (same rev. die). Near EF, light greffito in field on reverse. Struck on a broad flan. (\$500)



138. EUBOIA, Euboian League. Circa 304-290 BC. AR Drachm (3.78 g, 12h). Head of the nymph Euboia left, wearing triple-pendant earring / Head of bull facing slightly right, fillets hanging from horns; EY above, grape bunch to right. Wallace 68 (dies XXXVI/44); BCD Euboia 20 = *CH* VIII, pl. XXXIII, 17 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen 485 (same dies); BMC 12 (same dies). EF, toned. (\$2000)

Ex BCD Collection (Lanz 114, 26 May 2003), lot 20; 1985 North of Larissa, Greece Hoard (CH VIII, 517).

The Dekadrachm of Athens



139. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 469/5-460 BC. AR Dekadrachm (42.52 g, 1h). Head of Athena right, wearing single-pendant earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / A-○-E, owl standing facing, wings spread; olive sprig and crescent to upper left; all within incuse square. Fischer-Bossert, *Athenian* 23a (O13/R23 – this coin); Starr group II.C (unlisted dies); Seltman 445-52; SNG Copenhagen –; BMC 40 = ACGC 188; SNG Berry 641; Gulbenkian 515 = Jameson 2080; Zhuyuetang 31; Hirsch 1272; Kraay & Hirmer 357-8. VF, lightly toned, flan flaw on reverse, as made, slight die shift on reverse, a hint of granularity at periphery. Very rare, one of approximately 40 known today, with 18 in museum collections, 19 in private collections, and 3 whose locations are currently unknown. They rarely occur at public auction, with only seven coins appearing in the past 19 years: The Hunt Collection (Sotheby's, 19 June 1990), lot 66; Leu 77 (11 May 2000), lot 206; Goldberg (7 June 2000), lot 3125 = Numismatica Ars Classica 29 (11 May 2005), lot 183; Triton X (9 January 2007), lot 230; Gemini III (9 January 2007), lot 133; Barry Feirstein Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 39, 16 May 2007), lot 41; and Baldwin's 50 (24 April 2007), lot 21 (the present coin). (\$100,000)

Ex Baldwin's 50 (24 April 2007), lot 21.

The historical context of the Athenian dekadrachms, as well as concomitant tetradrachms and didrachms of the same class, has been the matter of extended debate. Much of the early confusion stems from a passage in Herodotos, who said that Athens paid ten drachms to each of its citizens for surpluses from the Laurion mines (7.144.1). Although this passage appeared to provide easy historical evidence for the dekadrachm issue, not every scholar was convinced. It was Ernest Beulé who was the first to raise the chronological question of the issue, and from whom all subsequent research stemmed. Taken in context, however, the passage in Herodotos would place such an issue shortly after the victory at Marathon in 490 BC, a date that was accepted for the dekadrachm issue by prominent early numismatists, Babelon (*Traité II*, col. 769-770) and Head (HN, pp. 370-371), but which subsequent scholarship has shown to be far too early. Although Gardner retained the 490 BC date of issue in keeping with Babelon (*A History of Ancient Coinage, 700-300 BC*, p. 162), he added to the discussion by recognizing that the Athenian dekadrachms were contemporary with those of Syracuse, which he identified with the *Demareteia* mentioned in the ancient sources and dated to the immediate period following the battle of Himera in 480 BC. Seltman, in his major work on the pre-Persian coinage of Athens, rejected Babelon's conclusions. Yet, he also failed to put credence in the views of Gardner and subsequently placed the issue far too early, in the later 480s BC. Almost immediately, this view came under fire. Robinson saw Salamis as the occasion for issue (*NC* [1924], pp. 338-340), and Regling, in his revised edition of Sallet's *Die antiken Münzen*, viewed the combined victories of Salamis and Plataiai as the occasion. It was Kraay (*NC* [1956], p. 55; ACGC, pp. 66-68) who, paying attention to the evidence of the hoards, noted that Seltman's chronology was far too early; yet, he failed to convince his critics. Starr, whose own study of Athenian coinage also relied on the evidence of the hoards, confirmed some of what Kraay had argued, and suggested that the occasion for the issue of the dekadrachms was the battle near the river Eurymedon (circa 469/5 BC). The subsequent discovery of the Asyut Hoard (*IGCH* 1644) in 1968/9 and the Emali Hoard (*CH* VIII, 48) in 1984, confirmed a mid-460s BC date.

Various interpretations of the dekadrachms' purpose have also been proposed. Although Fischer-Bossert suggests that the size of the issue indicates an economic, rather than ceremonial purpose, Head, much of whose work had formed the basis of dekadrachm scholarship, thought they were special, ceremonial issues struck at various times for "the personal gratification of Tyrants or Kings", and were not part of the actual currency. As seen above, Starr's survey of the Athenian coinage, and his confirmation of Kraay's earlier conclusions, rejected this earlier conception. It seems clear that such an exceptional and compact issue must have served some special function. Recent scholars have focused on two key historical events during this period that could have produced sizable quantities of silver for this series: the battle of the Eurymedon River in 467 BC, where the resulting captured Persian booty was enormous and was attested to have been distributed (Plutarch, *Vit. Cim.* 13.6-8), and the capture of Thasos and its mines in 463/2 BC, where the plunder is assumed to have been substantial (Plutarch, *op. cit.* 14.2).

The dekadrachms stand apart from the typical Athenian coinage not only by their massive size, but the transformation of the reverse type from an owl in profile to one facing the viewer. One cannot fail to notice the power in such a portrayal, which clearly is a representation of the growing Athenian military might that produced the victory over the Persians at the Eurymedon River and the later capture of the bountiful Thasian mines.

Exceptional Transitional Obol



140. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 465/2-454 BC. AR Obol (0.69 g, 11h). Transitional issue. Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right, head facing, with spread tail feathers; olive sprig behind, ΑΘΞ to right; all within incuse square. Starr Group V, v = Niggeler 297 = Jameson 1192 = Delbeke 150 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Berry 682. EF, small edge bump at 1 o'clock on obverse, a hint of porosity. Rare, and undoubtedly among the finest Athens obols. (\$1000)



141. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.11 g, 4h). Struck circa 440-420 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing, with spread tail feathers; olive sprig and crescent behind, ΑΘΞ to right; all within incuse square. Flament group II, 88/j; Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49; Dewing 1594; Pozzi 1545. EF. Struck from artistic dies, rare with nearly full crest visible. (\$5000)



142. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 165-42 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.83 g, 12h). New Style coinage. Struck 165-149/8 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with a palmette and griffin on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora; Α-ΘΕ across upper field, monogram to left and right, grain ear to lower left; all within wreath. Thompson 54 = McClean 5898 (same dies); BMC 290; SNG Lockett 1904. EF, toned, minor die wear on obverse. Very rare. (\$1000)



143. ISLANDS off ATTICA, Aegina. Circa 370 BC. AR Stater (12.19 g, 8h). Land tortoise with segmented shell / Incuse square of thin skew pattern and no control markings. Milbank pl. II, 14; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Delepierre 1545; Dewing 1686; Boston MFA 1117; Jameson 1200. Good VF, toned. Struck on a broad flan. (\$4000)



- 144. CORINTHIA, Corinth.** Circa 400-375 BC. AR Stater (8.45 g, 5h). Pegasos with curved wing standing left, rein trailing above his wing; ♀ below / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet with neck guard; above, dolphin left; Σ behind neck. Ravel 898 (P364/T511); Pegasi 342; BCD -: Pozzi 1683; McClean 6095. Good VF, light gray toning with golden hues around the devices, a hint of granularity, a few light marks under tone. Beautiful style, struck in high relief. Very rare. (\$3000)

The Chimaera Coinage of Sikyon

The Chimaera was introduced as a design type on the coinage of Sikyon sometime in the fifth century BC. While the real reason will remain a mystery, the curious choice of this mythological beast (Sikyon – apart from some isolated and extremely rare issues from Macedon and Asia Minor – was one of only three cities to use the type as a design on their coinage) may derive from Sikyon's association with Corinth, a city which also struck an issue featuring the Chimaera in connection with Bellerophon, the grandson of Sisypheos and the son of the Glaukos, king of Corinth. According to the myth related by Homer (*Il.* VI.155-203), Bellerophon was sent by Iobates, king of Lycia, to slay the Chimaera – a fire-breathing beast composed of the body of a lioness with a tail that terminated in a snake's head and the head of a fire-breathing goat that arose from its back. To accomplish this, Bellerophon captured the winged horse, Pegasos. Flying high overhead to avoid the creature's fire, Bellerophon slew the Chimaera by thrusting a spear, tipped with a block of lead, down its throat. The lead melted, suffocating the Chimaera, and Bellerophon returned victorious to Iobates.



- 145. SIKYONIA, Sikyon.** Circa 431-400 BC. AR Stater (12.16 g, 12h). Chimaera standing right; ΣΕ below / Dove flying right; bow above tail feathers; all within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 193 (same dies); Traité III 776, pl. CCXX, 14 = Pozzi 1797 (same dies). EF, bright surfaces. (\$1500)



- 146. SIKYONIA, Sikyon.** Circa 431-400 BC. AR Stater (12.16 g, 5h). Chimaera standing right; ΣΕ below / Dove flying right; ivy leaf above tail feathers; all within wreath. Cf. BCD Peloponnesos 193/202.2 (for obv. die/rev. type); Traité III 776, pl. CCXX, 14 = Pozzi 1797 var. (same obv. die, bow not ivy leaf). Good VF, toned, slight roughness on reverse. Variety not present in the prior BCD sales. (\$1500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

One of Eleven Known



147. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 431-400 BC. AR Stater (12.13 g, 10h). Lion standing right, raising forepaw; bow above, ΣE below / Dove flying right; Σ above and I below tail; all within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 194 (same dies); *Traité III* 797, pl. CCXXI, 21 = Pozzi (Boutin) 4064 (same dies). Near EF, minor die shift on obverse. Extremely rare, one of eleven known, and better than the BCD Peloponnesos example. (\$1500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).



148. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 431-400 BC. AR Stater (12.24 g, 4h). Chimaera standing left; retrograde ΣE below, no ground line / Dove flying left within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 197.3 (same obv. die). Near EF, toned, with golden hues around the devices. (\$1500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales); Kricheldorf FPL 36 (May 1988), no. 65.



149. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 431-400 BC. AR Stater (12.10 g, 9h). Chimaera standing right, raising forepaw; retrograde ΣE below / Dove flying right; Θ above tail feathers (faintly visible); all within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 203.4 corr. (same dies). EF, bright surfaces, a little die rust on reverse. Rare. (\$1500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

In the BCD Peloponnesos catalog, the Θ is not noted on lot 203.4, from the same dies as this coin. The present coin, however, clearly shows the faint traces of the letter, which must have been so shallow in the dies as to only appear on strongly struck examples.



150. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 335-330 BC. AR Stater (12.03 g, 9h). Chimaera standing left; wreath above, ΣE below / Dove flying left; I before; all within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 219 (same obv. die); *Traité III* 775, pl. CCXX, 12; BMC 56. Good VF, toned, minor die break on reverse. (\$1000)

151. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 335-330 BC. AR Stater (12.23 g, 4h). Chimaera standing left; wreath above, ΣE below / Dove flying left; A before; all within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 220 (same dies); *Traité III* 775, pl. CCXX, 11. Near EF, dark iridescent toning, minor die rust, small mark on dove. Well centered. (\$1500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).



152. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 330/20-280 BC. AR Triobol (2.83 g, 6h). Chimaera standing left, raising forepaw; ΣΕ below / Dove flying left. BCD Peloponnesos 287 (same dies); BMC 69-70. EF, toned, small die break and light scratch under tone on reverse. (\$300)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

153. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 330/20-280 BC. AR Triobol (2.86 g, 12h). Chimaera standing left, raising forepaw; ΣΕ below / Dove flying left. BCD Peloponnesos 287 (same rev. die); BMC 69-70. EF, toned, with iridescence around the devices. (\$300)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).



154. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 330/20-280 BC. AR Triobol (2.81 g, 10h). Chimaera standing left, raising forepaw; ΣΕ below / Dove flying left; I before. BCD Peloponnesos 288.2; BMC 71. EF, toned. (\$300)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

155. SIKYONIA, Sikyon. Circa 330/20-280 BC. AR Triobol (2.81 g, 2h). Chimaera standing left, raising forepaw high; ΣΙ below / Dove flying left; pellet above tail feathers. BCD Peloponnesos 292; BMC 124. EF, toned, with slight iridescence. (\$300)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).



156. ARGOLIS, Argos. Circa 270-260/50 BC. AR Trihemiobol (1.17 g, 11h). Wolf at bay left; Θ above / Crested Corinthian helmet, decorated with wreath, left; ΔΕ below. BCD Peloponnesos 1105-6; BMC 88. EF, toned. (\$750)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

157. ARGOLIS, Argos. Circa 270-260/50 BC. AR Obol (0.77 g, 7h). Head of wolf left; Θ above / Large A; Δ-E across upper field, thunderbolt below; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1107; BMC 90. EF, toned. (\$500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).



158. ARGOLIS, Argos. Circa 90-50 BC. AR Triobol (2.49 g, 12h). Leykios, magistrate. Forepart of wolf at bay right / Large A; Λ-EY/K-I/O-Σ in three lines around, herm below crossbar; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1161; BMC -; SNG Lockett 2505. EF, toned. Very rare. (\$500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

As noted in the LHS catalog, "[t]he appearance of the Roman name Lucius on this coin is not surprising since there seems to have been an association of Italian merchants in Argos from at least the start of the 1st century. However, it can be argued that this association actually moved to Argos in 69 from its former base in Delos, which was destroyed in that year by the pirate Athenodoros (Warren 1999, n. 80). If this is the case, this coin may have been struck by one of its members as a gift of thanks to the Argives around that time."

159. ARGOLIS, Hermione. Circa 360-320/10 BC. AR Drachm (2.73 g, 10h). Wreathed head of Demeter Chthonia left / EP monogram within wreath of grain ears. Grandjean, *Monnayage*, group II, em. 4A, dies D11/R16-18 (all same die); BCD Peloponnesos 1300 (this coin). Near EF, toned. Extremely rare. (\$750)

Ex BCD Collection (LHS 96, 8 May 2006), lot 1300; Stack's (2 December 1998), lot 88.



160. ARGOLIS, Kleonai. Circa 490-470 BC. AR 1/12 Stater (1.03 g, 12h). Forepart of roaring lion right / Corinthian helmet right within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1312 (same dies); otherwise unpublished. Good VF, toned, a little porous. Extremely rare. (\$1000)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

From the Kunstfreund Collection



161. ARKADIA, Arkadian League. Circa 465-460 BC. AR Hemidrachm (3.02 g, 9h). Tegea mint. Zeus Lykaïos seated left, on throne with swan's head at the top, holding scepter in his left hand, extending his right arm from which an eagle flies left / Head of Kallisto left, wearing tainia, single-pendant earring, and necklace; ∨ ΛΙΔΑΡΑ all within incuse square. Williams, *Confederate*, period II.1, 79 (O57/R50); BCD Peloponnesos (Tegea) 1710 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen Supp. 274 (same dies); Weber 4288 (same obv. die). Near EF, lightly toned. Superb style on a flan of excellent metal. (\$7500)

Ex Charles Gillet Collection (Leu & Münzen und Medaillen, 28 May 1974 [Kunstfreund]), lot 156.



162. ARKADIA, Alea. Circa 390-370 BC. AR Obol (0.93 g, 11h). Head of Artemis right, hair tied above, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace / Bow above AA. BCD Peloponnesos 1346; SNG Copenhagen 213; BMC 1; Traité III 946. EF, toned, minor roughness and cleaning marks. Extremely rare; the fifth example at auction since World War II. (\$3000)

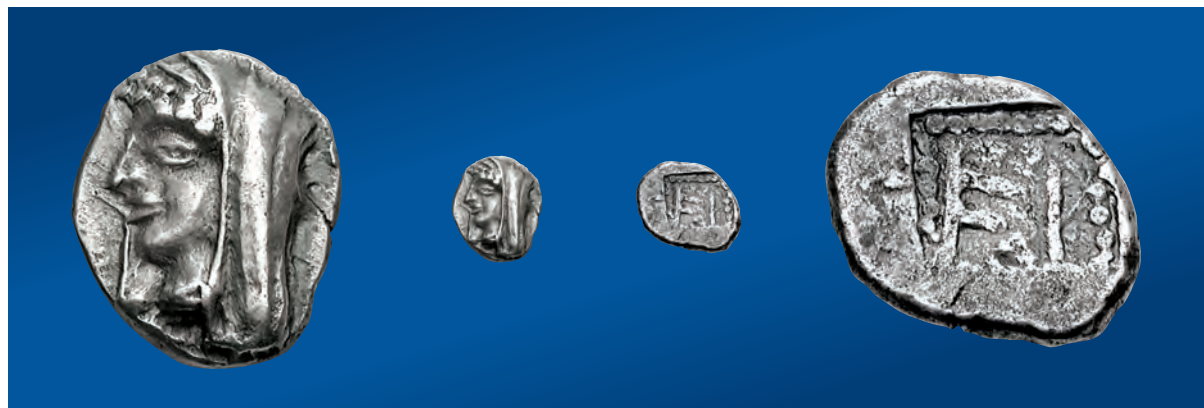
Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

The Early Coinage of Heraia

Heraia was located along the Alpheios River, near Arkadia's border with Elis. Aside from the eastern plains, the lands along this river comprised the most prosperous region in Arkadia. Heraia was a religious center, and the meeting place for the members of the Arkadian League that was formed in the 5th century. In 425 BC, Heraia left the Arkadian League to join the Peloponnesian League under Sparta. By that time, Sparta had extended its influence into Arkadia in order to ensure its lines of communication into Corinth, an act that had precipitated hostilities resulting in an Arkadian defeat at Dipaia in 469 BC. Heraia became a staunch ally for Sparta, even remaining so following the devastating defeat of the Spartans at Leuktra in 371 BC. The other cities in the Arkadian League, perceiving Heraia had lost its protector, attacked the city in 369 BC, and forced it to return to their alliance. In the 3rd century, Heraia joined the Achaian League, and became embroiled in the many conflicts in which the League took part. The city withstood sieges by Kleomenes III in 227 BC and Antigonos III Doson in 222/1 BC, but was finally sacked by Philip V in the winter of 219/8 BC. In its weakened state, Heraia was compelled to join the Aitolians in their resistance against the Romans, but put up no resistance when Flamininus came into the area in 196 BC, and returned the city to the Achaian League.

Although a relatively insignificant polis, Heraia had a small, but rich coinage. While its later coinage became heavily influenced by its various league affiliations, Heraia's early coinage was magnificent in its individualistic character. The obverse featured the head of Hera, its patron deity. This coinage started in the 490s, and the portrait of Hera is striking in its purely archaic presentation. Clearly evocative of contemporary pottery style, it must have been the work of a master engraver. The reverse merely featured the beginning of Heraia's ethnic, but also in a wonderful archaic style of epigraphy. This coinage lasted into the 470s BC, and was struck in two denominations, the hemidrachm and obol.

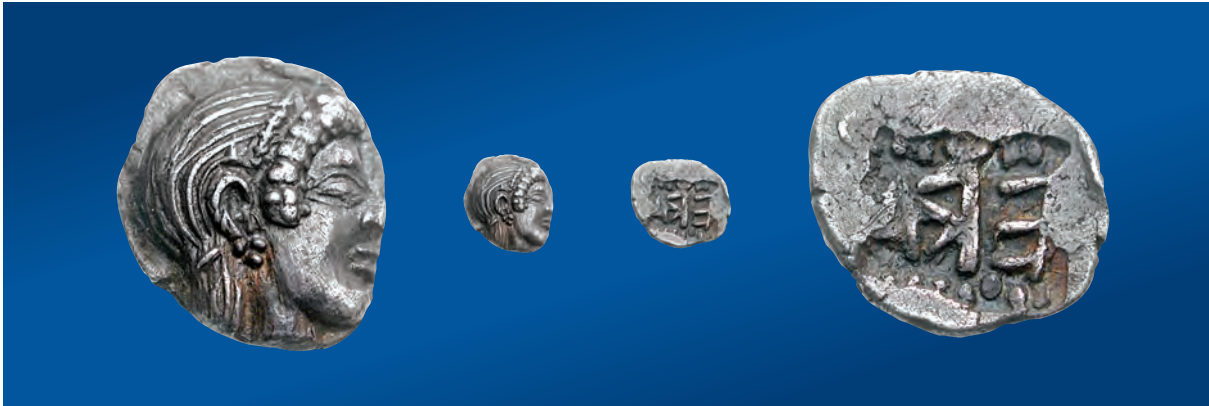
From the BCD, Jameson, Weber, and Stratford de Redcliffe Collections



163. ARKADIA, Heraia. Circa 500-495 BC. AR Hemidrachm (2.98 g, 2h). Veiled head of Hera left, wearing stephane and beaded necklace / 𐀀 in pelleted square within incuse square. Williams, *Archaic*, Period I, 2f (O2/R2) = Jameson 2109 = Weber 4279 (this coin); BCD Peloponnesos 1350; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 1-2 (same dies); Boston MFA 1237 (same dies); SNG Fitzwilliam 3878 (same dies). EF, attractive light toning, minor edge split. Extremely rare, and the finest known. (\$30,000)

Ex BCD Collection (not in previous BCD sales); Robert Jameson Collection, 2109; Hermann Weber Collection, 4279; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 1879), lot 18.

From the BCD and Jameson Collections – Unique

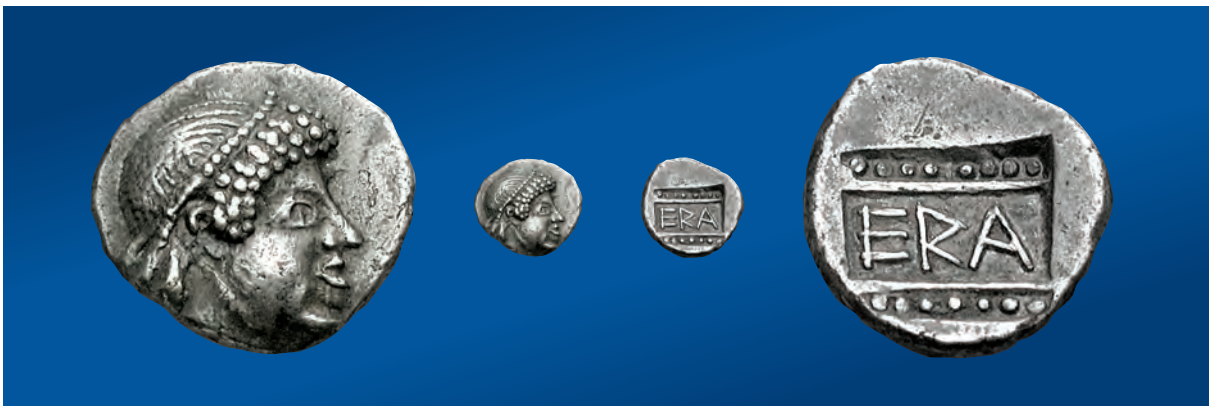


164. ARKADIA, Heraia. Circa 480-475 BC. AR Hemidrachm (2.21 g, 9h). Head of Hera right, wearing stephane and earring / ΡΑ ; pelleted line above and below; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1354 = Jameson 2110 (this coin); otherwise unpublished. EF, beautifully toned. Bold head of Hera in lovely late Archaic style. Unique. (\$5000)

Ex BCD Collection (LHS 96, 8 May 2006), lot 1354; Robert Jameson Collection 2110.

From the LHS sale: "This extraordinary coin, which was unknown to Williams, serves as a bridge between his Periods IV and V as it has the crude reverse of the former and the uncloaked head found in the latter. Such a low weight for a hemidrachm is unexpected but is known from at least one other piece (Williams 14a) and probably reflects the uncertain technical abilities of the mint."

From the BCD, Comtesse de Béhague, and Rhousopoulos Collections



165. ARKADIA, Heraia. Circa 470 BC. AR Hemidrachm (2.65 g, 4h). Head of Hera right, wearing stephane and earring, her hair in a queue in the back / ΡΑ in oblong compartment between two lines with a row of beads above and below; all within incuse square. Williams, *Archaic*, Period V, 14d (O11/R13) = BCD Peloponnesos 1355 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 10 = *Traité I* 1221 (same dies). Near EF, attractive old cabinet toning, a hint of die wear on obverse. Extremely rare. (\$7500)

Ex BCD Collection (LHS 96, 8 May 2006), lot 1355; Comtesse de Béhague Collection (Vinchon, 14 April 1984), lot 134; A. Rhousopoulos Collection (J. Hirsch XIII, 15 May 1905), lot 2805.



166. ARKADIA, Psophis. Circa 470-440 BC. AR Obol (0.98 g, 12h). Forepart of the Keryneian Hind right / Fish right; + above, O below; all transversely within incuse square with rayed sides. BCD Peloponnesos II 2726 (same obv. die); Pozzi 1954 (same obv. die). Good VF, toned. Extremely rare. (\$500)

Ex BCD Collection (not from previous BCD sales).

From the Jameson and Montagu Collections



167. CRETE, Hierapytna. Circa 200-67 BC. AR Didrachm (7.29 g, 1h). Samagoras, magistrate. Head of Tyche right, wearing turreted headdress, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / Palm tree; to left, eagle standing right; ΣΑΜΑ/ΓΟΡΑΣ and monogram to right, ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝ/ΩΝ below. Svoronos, *Numismatique* 28 var. (eagle & legend reversed); SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 7 var. (same); Hunterian 2 var. (same); Jameson 2127 (this coin). Good VF, toned, die break on obverse. Very rare, and fine style for the issue. (\$3000)

Ex Robert Jameson Collection, 2127; Egger XLV (12 November 1913), lot 528; Hyman Montagu Collection (Part I, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 23 March 1896), lot 438.

Artistic Head of Pan



168. CIMMERIAN BOSPOROS, Pantikapaion. Circa 340-325 BC. AV Stater (9.11 g, 10h). Head of Pan left, wearing ivy wreath / Griffin, holding spear in its mouth, standing left, head facing, forepaw raised, on grain ear; Π-A-N around. MacDonald 54; Anokhin 109; SNG BM Black Sea 867. Superb EF, a couple insignificant marks, slight die shift on reverse. Splendid, fresh and lustrous surfaces. (\$50,000)

Pantikapaion was founded by Greek colonists from Miletos in the late seventh century BC. Situated on the west side of the Cimmerian Bosphoros, in what is now the Crimea, it achieved great prosperity through its exploitation of the abundant fisheries of the Straits and the export of wheat from the Crimea. This wealth is attested by its splendid gold coinage which commenced in the mid-4th century BC and by the magnificently furnished rock tombs of its principal citizens in the same period. Later, it was to become a regional capital of the kingdom of Mithradates VI of Pontus (120-63 BC) and later still the seat of the kings of Bosphoros (first century BC - fourth century AD). The coinage of Pantikapaion seems to have commenced with silver issues in the latter part of the fifth century BC, but it is for its beautiful gold staters that the mint is chiefly noted. They depict the head of the god Pan (a pun on the name of the city) and on the reverse the griffin which Herodotos describes as being the guardian of the remote sources of gold.

Rare Hellenistic Portrait Drachm



169. KINGS of PONTOS. Pharnakes III. Circa 200-169 BC. AR Drachm (4.11 g, 11h). Diademed and bearded head of Pharnakes right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ, male figure, wearing petasos, standing facing, cradling cornucopia and kerykeion in his left arm, and holding vine branch in his right hand; star-in-crescent (Pontic royal symbol) to upper left; to lower left, deer standing right, feeding on vine; monogram to right. Callataÿ, *First*, dies O5/R1; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock 2 (same obv. die); Boston MFA 1353 = Pozzi 2090 (same dies); SNG BM 1026 (same rev. die); Jameson 2152 (same obv. die); Hirsch 1413 (same obv. die); SNG Berry 890 (same obv. die). Good VF, toned, a hint of porosity. Well centered on a broad flan. Splendid hellenistic portrait. (\$5000)

As noted by Mørkholm (EHC p. 175), the regal heads on the issues of the Kings of Pontos are among the most elegant and accomplished portraits of Hellenistic coinage. Certainly the product of Greek artists, they are of the finest style, almost too human in character, with a realism that is lacking in many of the idealized portraits found among contemporary royal issues of other kingdoms. The king in this issue has traditionally been labelled as Pharnakes I, but more recent literature has shown that he is actually the third Pontic king to hold that name. Pharnakes III ascended the throne after the death of his father, Mithridates III, circa 200 BC. Most of his reign was spent attempting to expand the borders of his realm, which, circa 181 BC, brought him into conflict with Eumenes II of Pergamon and Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia, who were allied with each other. Each side blamed the other for the aggression, and appealed to Rome to intervene on their respective side. Hostilities were temporarily halted after the arrival of a Roman delegation, but their failure to resolve the disputes led to renewed warfare. By 179 BC, however, it was clear that Pharnakes could no longer withstand the combined Pergamene and Cappadocian forces. In exchange for peace, Pharnakes gave up his possessions in Galatia and Paphlagonia, except for the important trading city of Sinope. Little else is known of his reign.

Extremely Rare Kios Stater



170. BITHYNIA, Kios. Circa 350-300 BC. AV Stater (8.60 g, 12h). Proxenos, magistrate. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Prow of galley left, decorated with star; above, club right; to left, eagle standing left; ΠΙΟΞΕΝΟ[Σ] below. RG 1; SNG Copenhagen -; Traité II 2853; de Luynes 2415. Good VF, some die rust, obverse a little off center. Extremely rare. This magistrate is only known on two examples of Kios staters, both in museums (Paris and Berlin). (\$15,000)



171. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. EL Hekte – 1/6 Stater (2.68 g). Lion at bay left on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 83; SNG France 212; SNG von Aulock 1187-8. Good VF, a couple light marks. (\$1000)

172. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. EL Hekte – 1/6 Stater (2.65 g). Boar standing left on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse punch. Von Fritze I 90; SNG France 225-6; Von Aulock -; Boston MFA 1465; Jameson 1405; Pozzi 2206. EF. Boldly struck in high relief. (\$3000)

173. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. EL Hekte – 1/6 Stater (2.66 g). Satyr advancing left, holding tunny by its tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 122; SNG France 270 = de Luynes 2432; cf. Boston MFA 1461 (stater). VF, small punch in field on obverse. (\$750)

The Myth of Attis



174. MYSIA, Kyzikos. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL Stater (16.08 g). Head of Attis right, wearing Phrygian cap; below, tunny right / Quadripartite incuse punch. Von Fritze I 142 (same obv. die); SNG France 291; Von Aulock -; Boston MFA 1521; Gulbenkian 644. Choice EF. Rare, and among the finest. (\$30,000)

Ex New York Sale IV (17 January 2002), lot 191.

The celebrated electrum coinage of Kyzikos began in the second half of the sixth century, but is at its most varied and interesting during the classical period. These staters were regarded as gold coins and circulated throughout a large area along with the gold darics of Persian Empire. On all of the coins of Kyzikos, large or small, was engraved the tunny-fish (θύννος), which constituted an important product of the Kyzikene economy. The portrait on this particular issue is thought to be Attis, the consort of Phrygian Kybele. The androgynous Kybele/Agdistis was castrated by the gods, and from the severed parts grew an almond tree, from which Attis sprang. Attis appears infrequently in Greek art, but he was raised in status when the Romans adopted the cult of Kybele.

New Type for Kyzikos



175. MYSIA, Kyzikos. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL Hekte – 1/6 Stater (2.71 g). Figure, wearing armor and holding transverse scepter, standing left [on tunny?], in pose of acclamation / Quadripartite incuse square. Unpublished. VF, lightly toned, some die rust on obverse. Unique. (\$1000)



176. ISLANDS off MYSIA, Prokonnesos. Circa 411-387 BC. AR Hemidrachm (2.54 g, 12h). Female head (Kore Soteira?) left, hair in sphendone, wearing loop earring and pearl necklace / Amphora; ΠΡΟ-ΚΟΝ around; all within shallow incuse circle. Thompson, *Coinage* 4 (same obv. die); SNG France 2145 (same rev. die); SNG von Aulock 1437; SNG Copenhagen 551. EF, toned, tiny bump in field on obverse. Exceptional for type. (\$1000)

From the Niggeler Collection



177. LESBOS, Uncertain early mint. Circa 500-450 BC. BI Stater (11.08 g). Confronted cows' heads; olive tree between / Small incuse square punch. SNG Copenhagen 285; SNG von Aulock 1682; BMC p. 154, 46; Rosen 540. EF, toned. Well centered. (\$3000)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 272; Triton IV (5 December 2000), lot 246; Münzen und Medaillen AG 54 (26 October 1978), lot 275; Walter Niggeler Collection (Leu/Münzen und Medaillen, 3 December 1965), lot 376; Münzen und Medaillen AG VII (3 December 1948), lot 473.



178. LESBOS, Methymna. Circa 450/40-406/379 BC. AR Drachm (3.14 g, 12h). Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet / Kantharos; M-A-Θ around; all in pelleted square within shallow incuse square. Franke, *Münzprägung* 8; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen 349 (same dies); BMC 11; Traité II 2259 (same dies as illustration); SNG Fitzwilliam 4376 (same dies); SNG Lockett 2779-80; Pozzi 2341; Weber 5658. Good VF, toned, a hint of porosity. Rare and exceptional for type. (\$1000)



179. LESBOS, Mytilene. Circa 521-478 BC. EL Hekte (2.53 g, 3h). Forepart of winged lion left / Incuse head of cock left; small rectangular punch behind. Bodenstedt Em. 9.1 (unlisted dies); SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 25; Traité II 2135; Jameson 1472; de Luyne 2546. EF. Well centered strike. (\$2000)

180. LESBOS, Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. EL Hekte (2.53 g, 3h). Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos / Lion standing right in linear square within shallow incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 83 (dies d/ζ [unlisted combination]); SNG von Aulock 1724 (same obv. die); SNG Copenhagen 313 (same obv. die); McClean 7976 (same obv. die); Weber 5618 (same obv. die); SNG Lockett 2762 = Pozzi 2326 (same rev. die). Superb EF, lustrous. Perhaps the finest known. (\$1500)

181. LESBOS, Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. EL Hekte (2.55 g, 5h). Half length bust of Maenad, hair in sphendone, right / Race torch within linear incuse square in shallow incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 92 (dies d/- [unlisted rev. die]); SNG Copenhagen 320; BMC 122; Boston MFA 1744; Jameson 1478; Weber 5643. EF, very light scratches on reverse. (\$1500)

It has been suggested that the obverse head may represent a female athlete.



182. IONIA, Ephesos. Circa 390-325 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.29 g, 12h). Menekrates, magistrate. Struck circa 380-370 BC. Bee with straight wings; E-Φ flanking / Forepart of stag right, head reverted; palm tree to left, ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ to right. Pixodarus class C, obv. die 18; SNG Kayhan -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen 231. Good VF, attractively toned, minor die break on obverse. Well struck on a broad flan, exceptional for type. (\$4000)



183. IONIA, Erythrai. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte (2.57 g). Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin / Quadripartite incuse square; two quarters partially filled-in. SNG Kayhan 737-8; SNG von Aulock 1942; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG München -; BMC 7-11; Boston MFA 1806-7; Pozzi 2373-5. EF. Well centered. (\$2000)

Themistokles of Athens



184. IONIA, Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Themistokles. Circa 465-459 BC. AR Hemiobol (0.40 g, 6h). Head of Hephaistos right, wearing laureate pileos / ΘΕ monogram within incuse square. Nollé & Wenninger Th5a; Nollé pl. 1, 3c. VF, toned, minor porosity. Extremely rare, fewer than ten known. (\$1500)

Themistokles was perhaps the most important, and certainly one of the most powerful, political figures in early fifth century Athens. He persuaded the Athenians to use the newly found wealth from the silver mines of Laurion to build a navy, essential to their defeat of the Persians a short time later. Sometime in the early 460s BC, Themistokles was ostracized. He fled to Asia Minor, where he was well received by the Persian king, who granted him the income of three cities in Ionia. Themistokles chose Magnesia on the Maeander as his new headquarters, where these coins were struck.

185. IONIA, Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Themistokles. Circa 465-459 BC. AR Hemiobol (0.42 g, 7h). Barley grain right; ΘΕ above, meander pattern below / Male head (Themistokles?) right, wearing diadem; [M]-A across field; all within incuse square. Cf. Nollé & Wenninger Th5c; cf. Gorny & Mosch 160, lot 1516; otherwise unpublished. Good VF, toned, a hint of granularity. Apparently unique. (\$2000)

Unique Early Phokaia Hekte



186. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. EL Hekte – 1/6 Stater (2.60 g). Forepart of seal right; behind, small seal right; Θ below / Incuse punch. Cf. Bodenstein Em. 1.4 and CNG 82, 616 for similar issues; otherwise unpublished. EF. Unique. (\$3000)



187. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 521-478 BC. EL Hekte (2.56 g). Facing bearded head of Silenos / Quadripartite incuse square punch. Bodenstedt Em. 43 (dies f/η); SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 3; Boston MFA -; Leu 13, lot 237 (same dies). Good VF, minor die wear on obverse. Very rare, only 9 examples noted by Bodenstedt, 5 of which are in museums (Cambridge, London, Berlin, Karlsruhe [2]). (\$1000)

188. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. EL Hekte (2.53 g). Stag crouching left; above, small seal left / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 57 (unlisted dies); SNG München 801; Gorny & Mosch 180, lot 184 (€9000); otherwise unpublished. EF, underlying luster. Extremely rare, only one example listed by Bodenstedt (in Munich). (\$3000)



189. IONIA, Teos. Circa 510-475 BC. AR Drachm (5.90 g). Griffin seated right / Rough incuse square. Balcer group XX, 39 (A39/P61); cf. SNG von Aulock 8014; cf. SNG Copenhagen 1433; Boston MFA 1934 = Warren 1130 (same dies). Good VF, toned. Rare obverse variety without raised forepaw. (\$500)

New Discovery: The Smallest Electrum Denomination



190. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 625-600 BC. EL 1/192 Stater (0.06 g). Milesian standard. Geometric type. Indistinct design / Incuse square punch. Cf. SNG Kayhan 691 = Rosen 356 = Vismara, *Arcaica* 122; otherwise unpublished. Good VF. Extremely rare electrum denomination, apparently the second known. (\$1000)

The smallest electrum denomination previously published was the 1/96 stater. The anomalous coin cited above and now in the Kayhan collection has a weight of 0.08 g, between the expected weights for a 1/96 and 1/192 stater. Considering that electrum fractions rarely weigh *above* the expected weight, that coin is more likely an underweight 1/96 stater.

From the Niggeler and Jameson Collections



191. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 450-400 BC. AR Hemidrachm (1.78 g). Head of ram right; below, lizard right / Forepart of bull right within incuse square. SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; SNG Kayhan -; Boston MFA 1957; Jameson 2295 (this coin). Good VF, toned. Well struck on good metal. (\$1000)

Ex Triton VI (14 January 2003), lot 390; Leu 42 (12 May 1987), lot 294; Walter Niggeler Collection (Leu/Münzen und Medaillen, 3 December 1965), lot 396; Robert Jameson Collection, 2295.

The Boston and Jameson catalogs attributed this type to Samos, although Barron did not include this coinage in his corpus of Samian coinage. Presumably, the earlier catalogs' attribution was based on the parallel of the reverse type to various issues at Samos. The obverse type, however, with its small lizard control device, stands in contrast to such an attribution, and without further evidence, an attribution to Samos must be viewed as speculative.



192. ISLANDS off IONIA, Chios. Circa 400-380 BC. AR Drachm (3.55 g). Sphinx seated left; to left, grape bunch above amphora; all set on circular convex field / Quadripartite incuse square. Mavrogordato 39; SNG von Aulock 2275; SNG Copenhagen 1546. Near EF. Excellent metal for issue. (\$1000)



193. ISLANDS off IONIA, Samos. Circa 526-522 BC. AR Drachm (3.45 g, 11h). Forepart of winged boar left / Lion scalp facing in dotted square within incuse square. Barron 7 (A5/P7); SNG Kayhan -; SNG von Aulock 2290; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 45-6. Near EF, lightly toned, minor die wear on obverse. (\$1500)

Ex Triton XII (6 January 2009), lot 313; Freeman & Sear FPL 8 (Fall 2003), no. 15; Leu 74 (19 October 1998), lot 237; Leu 54 (28 April 1992), lot 137; Leu 2 (25 April 1972), lot 248.

Ex Pixodarus Hoard



194. ISLANDS off IONIA, Samos. Circa 408/4-380/66 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.82 g, 3h). Alexandros, magistrate. Facing lion scalp / Forepart of bull right; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΣ] above, laurel branch to left, Σ[Α] below; all within shallow incuse square. Barron class X, - (A77/R- [unrecorded magistrate]); Pixodarus 11 = Hurter, *Pixodarus*, pl. 32, 20 (this coin). Good VF, toned, a few marks under tone. Extremely rare, one of two known with this magistrate. (\$3000)

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular CVI.10 (December 1998), no. 7223; Auctiones 18 (21 September 1989), lot 762; Pixodarus Hoard (CH 9, 421).



195. KINGS of LYDIA. Alyattes. Circa 610-560 BC. EL Trite – 1/3 Stater (4.69 g). Sardes mint. Head of roaring lion right, chevron-style mane, sun (early style) with four rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. Weidauer group XV, 68 (same die and punches); Traité I 43 = BMC p. 2, 2 (same die and punches); SNG Kayhan -; Boston MFA -. Good VF. (\$1000)

196. KINGS of LYDIA. Alyattes to Kroisos. Circa 610-546 BC. EL Trite – 1/3 Stater (4.72 g). Sardes mint. Head of roaring lion right, sun with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. Weidauer group XVI, 86-9; Traité I 44; SNG Kayhan 1013; Boston MFA 1764; BMC p. 2, 6. EF. Excellent detail and well centered. (\$2000)

197. KINGS of LYDIA. Alyattes to Kroisos. Circa 610-546 BC. EL Hemihekte – 1/12 Stater (1.18 g). Sardes mint. Head of roaring lion right, sun on forehead (later style) / Incuse square punch. Weidauer group XVI, 90; Traité I 47; SNG Kayhan 1015; Boston MFA 1770; BMC p. 3, 17. Good VF. (\$300)



198. KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos. Circa 560-546 BC. AV 1/6 Stater (1.33 g). Sardes mint. Light series. Struck circa 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. Walburg group IV, 6 (this coin); Berk 8; *Traité* I 406 = de Luynes 2801; SNG Kayhan -; SNG von Aulock -; Weber 6772; Gemini II, lot 119 (same die and punches). EF. Very rare, and, with the Gemini piece, one of the two finest known. (\$2000)

Ex Leu 50 (25 April 1990), lot 179.



199. KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos. Circa 560-546 BC. AR Stater – Double Siglos (10.67 g). Sardes mint. Struck circa 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion, right, and bull, left / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. Berk 20; *Traité* I 407; SNG Kayhan 1018; SNG von Aulock 2874; SNG Copenhagen 455. Good VF, toned. Exceptional broad flan of good metal. (\$5000)

The Kingdom of Lydia, under the Mermnad dynasty, may well have been the originator of coinage in the Mediterranean world. It possessed rich deposits of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver, which was the only metal used for coin production in its earliest stages. The Lydians later demonstrated their ingenuity in monetary matters by introducing a bimetallic currency system, comprising coins struck in pure gold and silver instead of electrum which was of variable intrinsic value. This development took place under King Kroisos (560-546 BC), a monarch famed for his extraordinary wealth, at which time the types of the royal Lydian coinage were standardized to depict the confronted foreparts of a lion and a bull, possibly symbolizing the sun and the moon. Coins were struck in a range of denominations, both in gold and silver, the relative value of the two metals at this time being 131/3 : 1.



200. KINGS of LYDIA. Time of Cyrus to Darios I. Circa 545-520 BC. AV Stater (8.06 g). Sardes mint. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. *Traité* I -; SNG Kayhan 1023; SNG von Aulock 8211; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 362. Superb EF, lustrous. Wonderful early Persian style. (\$5000)

This coinage, which imitated the types of King Kroisos, was the first coinage of the Achaemenid Empire.



201. KINGS of LYDIA. Time of Cyrus to Darios I. Circa 545-520 BC. AR Siglos (5.25 g). Sardes mint. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. Berk 23; *Traité* I 411; SNG Kayhan 1025 (same punches); SNG von Aulock 2877-9; SNG Copenhagen 456; Rosen 663. Good VF, toned, slight granularity. (\$1000)

The Coinage of Knidos

An important city which comprised settlements on both the mainland and an adjoining island that was bridged by a causeway, Knidos was a partner in the Dorian Hexapolis, a federation of six regional cities of Doric colonization, which included Kos, Halikarnassos, Lindos, Ialysos, and Kamiros. Because of its connection with the trading routes along the Ionian coast, Knidos became an important and affluent trading center, and the city was adorned with numerous impressive public buildings, both within the city itself and in the surrounding countryside. Among these buildings were the Temple of the Triopian Apollo, where the members of the Hexapolis met and whose symbol was the lion; hence, the use of the lion as one of the civic badges on the coinage.

Because Knidos had been originally settled by Phoenicians prior to its Doric colonization, it also possessed a large temple dedicated to Aphrodite Euploia – the Phoenician Asherah-yam. As a result of the goddess's importance to the city, the head of Aphrodite was included on the coinage. Because of the city's connection with Aphrodite, in the fourth century BC, Knidos acquired a cult-statue of the goddess by the sculptor Praxiteles. After it was rejected by the citizens of Kos – for whom it had been commissioned – because it showed Aphrodite nude for the first time, Knidos purchased the statue, erecting it in an open air temple so that it could be viewed from all angles. As a result, it became a popular tourist attraction and the subject of numerous tales of all types.



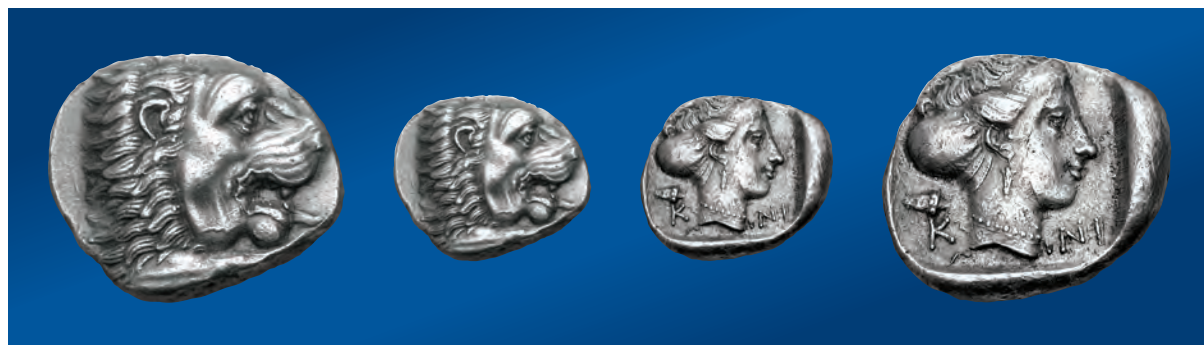
202. CARIA, Knidos. Circa 411-405/4 BC. AR Drachm (6.14 g, 3h). Head and foreleg of roaring lion right / Head of Aphrodite right, hair in sphendone decorated with ivy leaves; A behind neck; all within incuse square. Cahn Series VI.1, 93 (V45/R63); SNG Keckman 138 (same dies); SNG von Aulock 2598 (same rev. die); SNG Copenhagen 252 (same dies); Waddington 2354 (same dies); de Luynes 2704 (same dies); Boston MFA 1956 (same rev. die). EF, toned, a couple minor die breaks on reverse. (\$2500)



203. CARIA, Knidos. Circa 411-405/4 BC. AR Drachm (6.12 g, 6h). Head and foreleg of roaring lion right / Head of Aphrodite right, hair in plain sphendone; K-N-I around; all within incuse square. Cahn Series VI.2 (unlisted dies); SNG Keckman 144-5; SNG von Aulock 2600; SNG Copenhagen 256-7; BMC 20-1; SNG Lockett 2888; Jameson 2301-2; Weber 6473. EF, toned, a couple minor die breaks on reverse. (\$2500)

The style of this late 5th century piece, especially the lion, with its three layers of mane, is very close to Cahn 115A.

Unique Transitional Tetradrachm



204. CARIA, Knidos. Circa 404-395 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.27 g, 6h). Head and foreleg of lion right / Head of Aphrodite right, hair in ampyx and sphendone, wearing single-earring and pearl necklace with frontal pendant; uncertain control mark (acorn?) behind neck, K-NI across lower field; all within incuse square. Hecatomnus p. 120, pl. 13, A (this coin); otherwise unpublished. Near EF, attractively toned, light scuff on obverse, a few marks and slight die shift on reverse. Apparently unique. (\$10,000)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 7 (1 March 1994), lot 246; Numismatica Ars Classica 4 (27 February 1991), lot 148.

Ashton, in his note on this piece in his commentary on the Knidos coins in the Hecatomnus Hoard (*CH IX*, p. 120), assigns this piece to the period just following the ΣYN series of 405/4 BC, and preceding the issues in the hoard. The coin maintains the format of the 5th century issues cataloged by Cahn, and is apparently the first Knidian tetradrachm struck on the Chian weight standard.



Among the Finest

205. CARIA, Knidos. Circa 350-330/20 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.85 g, 12h). Autokrates, magistrate. Head of Aphrodite right, wearing stephane, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / Head and foreleg of lion right; ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ above, ΚΝΙ below. Ashton, *Late* 12 var. (A-/P12 [unlisted obv. die]); SNG Keckman -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Waddington 2322; Giessener Münzhandlung 60, lot 213 (same rev. die). Superb EF, darkly toned, slight die shift on reverse, a hint of die rust. Very rare, and apparently the third known with this magistrate. Among the finest of this type. (\$10,000)

Second Known

206. CARIA, Knidos. Circa 350-330/20 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.44 g, 12h). Arkesilas, magistrate. Head of Aphrodite right, wearing stephane, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / Head and foreleg of lion right; ΚΝΙ above, ΑΡΚΕΣΙΛΑΣ below. Ashton, *Late*, p. 94, pl. XII, I = Giessener Münzhandlung 60, lot 214 (same dies); otherwise unpublished. Near EF, toned, slight die shift. Extraordinary style in high relief on a broad flan. Extremely rare, one of two known. (\$10,000)

R. Ashton, in his study of the Knidian coinage of this period, doubted the authenticity of the previously unique example from these dies that appeared in Giessener Münzhandlung 60 (1992). He apparently did not see the specimen in hand, but found the style "unique [and] very odd." The present example, apparently the second known, clearly is of ancient manufacture. Certainly the style is distinct from the regular issues of this period, and the fact that only two are known suggest they are part of a limited, special issue.



207. ISLANDS off CARIA, Kos. Circa 500-480 BC. AR Drachm (4.61 g). Crab / Rough incuse square. Tzamalīs 4; otherwise unpublished. EF, toned. Extremely rare. (\$1500)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 60 (22 May 2002), lot 248; Classical Numismatic Group 57 (4 April 2000), lot 151.

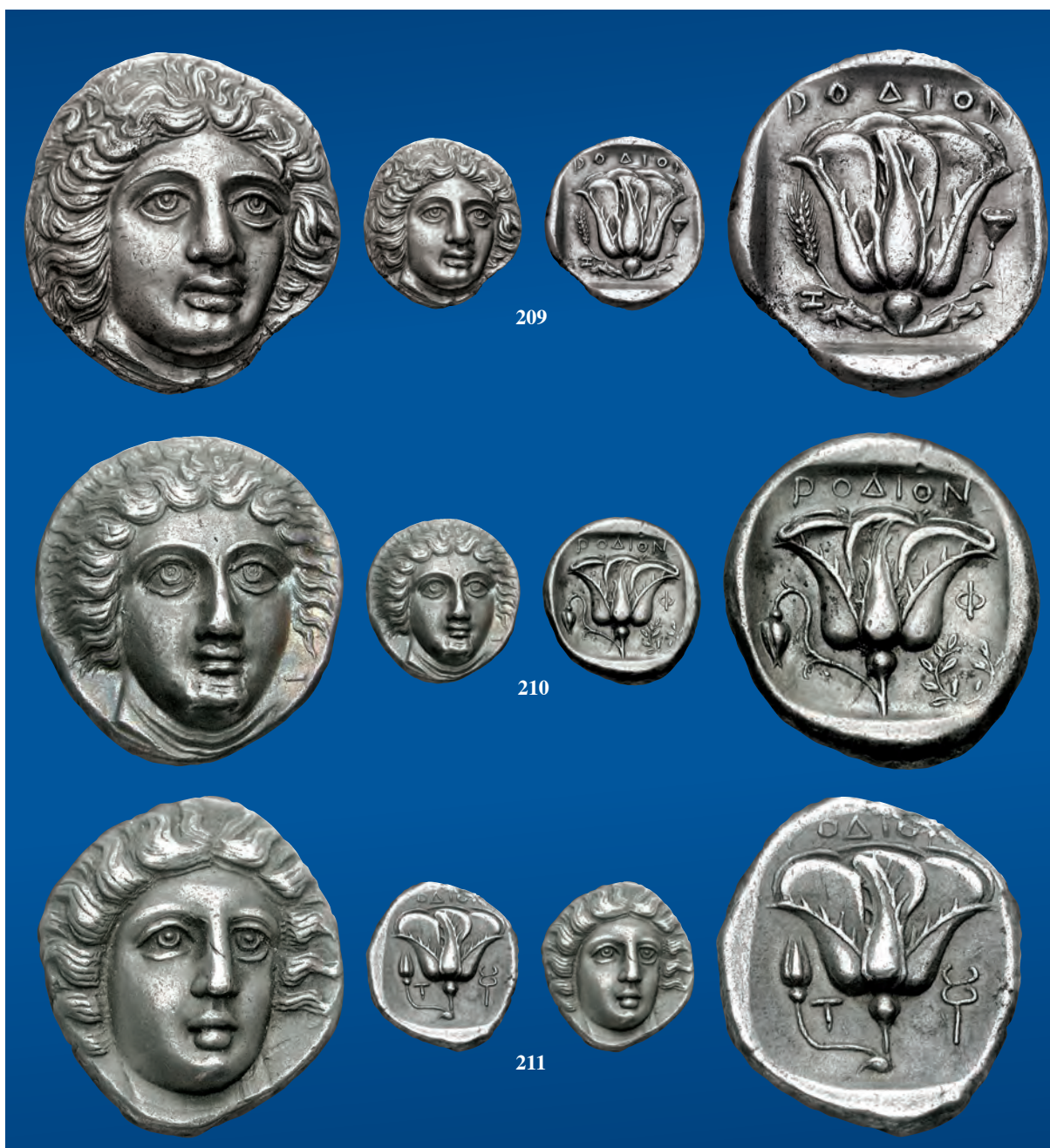
These archaic crab/incuse coins are known in a variety of denominations, in both electrum and silver. The electrum consists solely of fractions (cf. *Traité* I 720), while the silver is known in a variety of denominations: staters (cf. SNG von Aulock 2745 = Rosen 641; BMC 1; *Traité* I 71), drachms (Tzamalīs 4), diobols (cf. SNG von Aulock 2746; SNG Copenhagen 615; BMC 2; Rosen 642; *Traité* I 719), and hemiobols (cf. SNG Kayhan 902; HPM pl. XV, 16; Tzamalīs 5). Although the singular type suggests they belong to the same mint, the weights of the various silver denominations are puzzling. The staters average 12.19 grams, the drachms 4.96 grams, the diobols 1.58 grams, and the hemiobols 0.47 grams. While this suggests the staters and fractions may belong to different mints, the strong similarity in the style of the crabs, which are also comparable to crabs on slightly later Koan issues (particularly the diskoboloi), indicates otherwise. A plausible explanation is that the coins were struck on different standards to facilitate particular transactions for which disparate standards were required.



208. ISLANDS off CARIA, Kos. Circa 285-258 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.14 g, 12h). Xanthippos, magistrate. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Crab; K-ΩIO-N across upper field, ΞΑΝΘΙΠΠΙΟΣ and bow-in-bowcase below; all within dotted square. Requier 52 (D8/R44); SNG Copenhagen -; Gulbenkian 1005 = Weber 6630 (same dies); Boston MFA Supp. 195. Good VF, toned, minor double strike on reverse. (\$2500)

The Coinage of Rhodes

The polis Rhodes was created out of a synoecism of the cities of Ialysos, Kamiros, and Lindos in 408/7 BC, and immediately began to issue a series of coinage that endured until the Roman era. The rose was chosen as the perennial reverse type, a punning allusion to the city's name. The obverse type was usually the head of Helios, the patron deity of the new polis, but occasionally the nymph Rhodos appeared. Until the end of the Rhodian series, these types adorned the coins, with a few exceptional issues that featured novel designs. The Chian standard was employed, although after a reduction in the late 340s, the standard is commonly called 'Rhodian.' The first issue of Rhodian coinage was a brief, yet large issue of tetradrachms, that stand among the finest pieces of Classical Greek art. On the obverse, the head of Helios is displayed in a nearly frontal position. Such facing head coins were not novel by this time, but the boldness of the design and the particularly high relief of the dies sets the Rhodian coinage apart from all others. Moreover, this facing head type was the standard obverse type for most of the Rhodian issues. The tetradrachm was the primary denomination until the later 4th century, when the didrachm became preeminent. Both of these denominations were supplemented by a wide variety of fractions, in both silver and bronze, and the tetradrachm was also issued on occasion after the 4th century. Around 190 BC, the coinage system was completely reorganized, with the primary denomination being the drachm, struck on a standard called 'plinthophoric' for the square incuse around the reverse type (*plinthos* = brick or ingot). Gold coinage was issued on only very rare occasions, and not until the 2nd century BC. As noted by Ashton, the coinage was issued fairly regularly, with occasional spikes in production that correlate to either construction work (e.g. the building of the Colossus) or military necessity. As a primary trading center in the Mediterranean, it is not surprising that the bulk of the coinage of Rhodes appears to have been used for regular state expenditure, such as maintaining its fleet, paying mercenaries, making contributions to the Nesiote League (revived by Rhodes circa 200 BC), paying state officials, and maintaining a system that cared for its needy citizens (Ashton, pp. 96-7). The massive amount of coinage struck by Rhodes is evidenced by the adoption of the Rhodian weight standard by many other cities in the Hellenistic period, as well as the large amounts of Rhodian coins found in hoards today.



209. ISLANDS off CARIA, Rhodes. Rhodes. Circa 404-385 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.50 g, 12h). Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; POΔION above, grain ear and T to left; all within incuse square. Hecatomnus 62 (A41/P51); Bérend 56; Ashton 32; SNG Keckman 378; SNG von Aulock -; BMC -; SNG Copenhagen -. EF, toned, a few light marks under tone. Struck from high relief dies of lovely style. Extremely rare variety, only three previously known, all from the same dies. (\$25,000)

210. ISLANDS off CARIA, Rhodes. Rhodes. Circa 404-385 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.22 g, 1h). Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to left; POΔION above; to right, Φ above wreath; all within incuse square. Hecatomnus 69a (A45/P57) = Bérend 40 (this coin); Ashton 35; SNG Keckman -; SNG von Aulock -; BMC -; SNG Copenhagen -. EF, beautifully toned. Very rare, only five examples known of this issue, from two obverse and two reverse dies. (\$30,000)

Ex Millenia Collection (Goldberg 46B, 26 May 2008), lot 45; de Guermantes Collection (Leu 86, 5 May 2003), lot 411; Marmaris Hoard (IGCH 1209).

211. ISLANDS off CARIA, Rhodes. Rhodes. Circa 404-385 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.14 g, 12h). Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to left; POΔION above; T to left, kerykeion to right; all within incuse square. Hecatomnus 193a (A125/P129) = SNG von Aulock 2788 = Kraay & Hirmer 645 (this coin); Ashton 76 (this coin cited); Boston MFA = Warren 1203. EF, attractively toned. Boldly struck in exceptionally high relief. (\$20,000)

Ex Leu 91 (10 May 2004), lot 171; Gorny & Mosch 112 (2001), lot 4150; Hans Sylvius von Aulock Collection, 2788.

Fine Style



212. ISLANDS off CARIA, Rhodes. Rhodes. Circa 340-316 BC. AR Didrachm (6.80 g, 12h). Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; ΠΟΔΙΟΝ above, grape bunch and Ε to left; all within incuse square. Ashton 98; SNG Keckman 436-40; Karl 420-1; SNG von Aulock 2790; SNG Copenhagen 728; BMC 35; SNG München 274. EF, even gray tone, light porosity. Fine style. (\$1000)



213. LYCIA, Oinoanda. Circa 200 BC. AR Didrachm (8.01 g, 12h). Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath; Α and scepter behind / Eagle standing right on winged thunderbolt; ΟΙ-ΝΟ/ΑΝ across field. Ashton, *Oinoanda* 2b (A2/P1 - this coin), otherwise unpublished. EF, toned. (\$2500)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 138 (7 March 2005), lot 129.

This short series of coinage from Oinoanda was apparently struck in three series, marked with Α, Β, or Γ. Originally these letters were thought to represent dates on a local era, but Ashton's study shows this is far from conclusive, regardless that they were struck sequentially. Those marked with Α are the rarest, with only four known. This example is one of the finest known of the entire series



214. PAMPHYLIA, Perge. Circa 221-189 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.67 g, 12h). In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Dated CY 15 (circa 207/6 BC). Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; ΙΕ in left field. Price 2927; Colin Series 0, Em. 15 (dies 2/- [unlisted rev. die]); SNG München 672 (same obv. die); SNG Alpha Bank -; SNG Saroglos -; Mektepeni 514. Near EF, lightly toned, minor double strike on reverse. Struck on a broad flan. Very rare. (\$750)

Ex Rauch 11 (12 September 2006), lot 217.

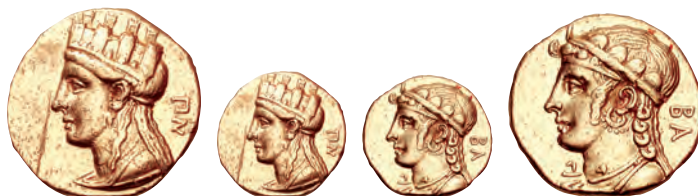


215. CILICIA, Tarsos. Mazaïos. Satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 BC. AR Stater (10.82 g, 6h). Baaltars seated left, his torso facing, holding scepter in left hand, and in right, grain ear and grape bunch on vine upon which an eagle sits right; 7Λ to lower left, 7ΛΟΥ to right, 7 below throne / Lion attacking bull left; ΑΥΛ above, monogram below. Casabonne series 2, group C; cf. SNG France 335; SNG Levante 106; SNG von Aulock -; cf. SNG Copenhagen 312; BMC 49 var. (no monogram). Choice EF, toned. (\$2000)



216. KINGS of CAPPADOCIA. Ariarathes I. 333-322 BC. AR Drachm (5.37 g, 12h). Sinope mint. Head of nymph left, hair in sakkos, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; θ O behind / Sea-eagle standing left, wings spread, on dolphin left; $\Lambda\Gamma\Lambda\Gamma\Lambda$ below. Simonetta p. 15; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen (Paphlagonia) 290; SNG BM Black Sea 1459 = BMC Pontus p. 96, 9; RG p. 199, 36. Near EF, lightly toned, a few light marks in fields. Very rare. (\$1000)

Simonetta mentions these drachms in the text describing the coins of Ariarathes I, but does not list them in his catalog.



217. CYPRUS, Salamis. Pnytagoras. Circa 351/0-332/1 BC. AV Stater (8.31 g, 12h). Persic standard. Draped bust of Aphrodite left, hair rolled above forehead and falling in long wavy strands to front and back of shoulder, wearing beaded necklace, triple-drop earring, and turreted crown; ΠΙΝ behind / Draped bust of Aphrodite left, hair in tight ringlets falling before ear and down back of neck, wearing torque (open end at front of her neck), beaded hoop earring, fillet, and crown decorated with semicircular plates; ΒΑ behind. Tziambazis 132 = BMC 76; Traité II 1184; Babelon, *Perses* 627; De Luynes 2950. EF, scratch in field on obverse. Very rare. (\$15,000)

Pnytagoras came to power following the deposition of his half-uncle Evagoras II, who was expelled by his subjects after refusing to support a revolt against the Persians. Following the revolt, the Persians mounted an invasion to retake Cyprus and supported Evagoras in his bid to regain his throne in Salamis. Soon, however, unknown accusations were made against Evagoras which prompted the Persians to change their support to Pnytagoras, who subsequently submitted to the Persian king. After the battle of Ipsos, Pnytagoras allied himself with the Macedonians, and his fleet participated in the important siege of Tyre in 332 BC. Following the siege, Alexander rewarded Pnytagoras with the city of Tamassos, which had been a possession of Kition. Pnytagoras died later that same year and was succeeded by his son, Nikokreon. Pnytagoras' gold staters feature busts of Cypriote Aphrodite in her various forms, as celebrated by her numerous cult centers on the island. Her turreted crown on the obverse of this coin shows her assimilation to Tyche as protecting civic goddess for the whole of Cyprus.

Chrandragupta's Peace Settlement of 303 BC



218. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.10 g, 10h). Seleukeia on the Tigris II mint. Struck circa 296/5-281 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Athena Promachos in elephant quadriga right; Β to upper left; to upper right, anchor above ΔΙ. SC 130.1b; ESM 29 (A31/P98). Superb EF, slight die shift on reverse. (\$7500)

With the successful conclusion of the Babylonian War against Antigonos Monophthalmos in 309 BC, Seleukos had secured his western border. He then turned his eyes eastwards and attacked Chandragupta, the ruler of the Mauryan Empire in northern India. Sometime around 303 BC a peace treaty was agreed, one term of which was that Seleukos would receive 500 elephants from Chandragupta. The chariot of elephants on this coin serves as a reminder of these elephants.



219. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. AV Stater (8.57 g, 5h). Babylon I mint. Struck in the name of Alexander III of Macedon, circa 311-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with sphinx, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; below left wing, monogram in wreath. SC 81.4; Price 3750; SNG Copenhagen 637. EF, traces of original luster remaining. Well centered strike from fine style, high relief dies on a broad flan. (\$3000)



220. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. AV Stater (8.57 g, 7h). Babylon I mint. Struck in the name of Alexander III of Macedon, circa 311-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with serpent, single-pendant earring, and necklace / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing right, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; monogram in wreath under left wing, HP monogram below right wing. SC 81.8 var. (opposite position of controls); Price 3715 var. (same). EF. Well centered on a broad flan. (\$3000)



221. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Antiochos I Soter. 281-261 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.07 g, 1h). Pergamon mint. Struck under Philetairos in the name of Seleukos I, circa 279-274 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; crescent below throne. SC 308b; WSM 15320 = Hirsch 1634 (same rev. die); Houghton -; SNG Spaer 242 (same obv. die). EF, underlying luster. Well centered. (\$1000)



222. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Antiochos I Soter. 281-261 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.20 g, 11h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios seated left on omphalos, testing two arrows in his right hand, and holding bow in his left hand; monograms to outer left and right. SC 378.3; ESM 140; McClean 9255; Weber 7848; Ward 777. EF, toned. Fine style portrait. (\$2000)

Ex Hess-Divo 307 (7 June 2007), lot 1302; Münzen und Medaillen AG 77 (18 September 1992), lot 135.

Ex Houghton Collection – Die Study Plate Coin



223. SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Seleukos II Kallinikos. 246-225 BC. AV Stater (8.49 g, 12h). Antioch mint. Struck circa 244-225 BC. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Apollo standing left, testing arrow held in right hand, left hand placed on bow set on ground; monograms to outer left and right. SC 687.1 (this coin referenced); Le Rider, *Antioche* 1 (A1/P1 - this coin illustrated) = Houghton 43 (this coin); WSM 995 var. (same obv. die, different control marks). Near EF, light marks, obverse a little off center. Rare. (\$5000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 31 (9 September 1994), lot 402; Arthur A. Houghton Collection, 43; Numismatic Fine Arts 16 (2 December 1985), lot 239.



224. PHOENICIA, Arados. Circa 172/1-111/0 BC. AR Drachm (4.21 g, 1h). Dated CY 100 (160/59 BC). Bee; P (date) and ΔΙ monogram in upper fields / Stag standing right; palm tree in background, APAΔΙΩ[N] to right. Duyrat 2855-66 (unlisted dies); Rouvier -; BMC 158; SNG Copenhagen -. Superb EF, toned. (\$750)



225. PHOENICIA, Sidon. Abdashtart I. Circa 365-352 BC. AR Dishekel (22.95 g, 6h). Dated RY 3 (362 BC). Phoenician pentekonter left on waves; at prow, figure standing left, raising hand; standard at stern; /// above, four series of waves below / Persian king and driver in chariot left, drawn by goat; behind, King of Sidon advancing left, holding cultic scepter in right hand, votive vase in left; 𐤊𐤠 above. Elayi & Elayi 1240-60 (unlisted dies); Rouvier 1103; Betlyon 23; BMC 29; Traité II 954. Good VF, minor granularity. Well struck for issue. (\$2000)

First Coinage of Tyre

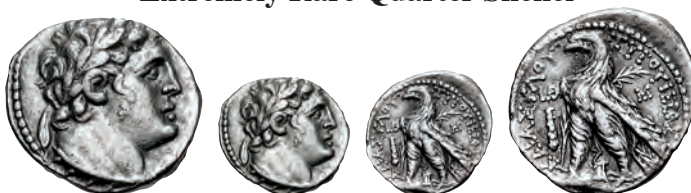


- 226. PHOENICIA, Tyre.** Circa 450-410 BC. AR 1/4 Shekel (3.38 g, 6h). Dolphin right, murex shell on its body; 𐤓𐤏𐤕𐤍𐤏𐤕 above, waves below / Owl standing right, head facing; crook and flail over shoulder; all within incuse square. Elayi & Lemaire series A, 1st group; cf. Betlyon 4 ("half shekel"); Rouvier 1779; BMC -; SNG Copenhagen -; Boston MFA 317. Good VF, toned. Very rare. (\$1000)

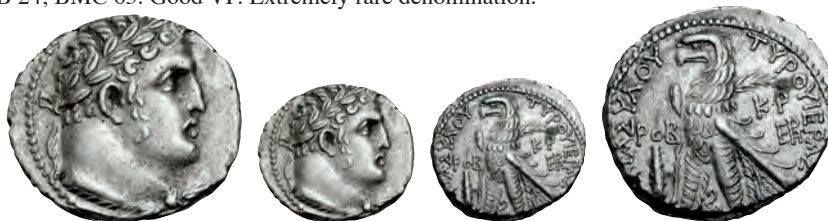
The dolphin / owl coinage comprises the first coinage at Tyre, consisting of a series of silver denominations from the shekel to the 1/24 shekel fraction. J. Elayi made a detailed analysis of this coinage in two separate articles, one on the shekels and another on the fractions, respectively: "Les sicles de Tyr au dauphin" in *QT* 1992, and (with A. Lemaire) "Les petites monnaies de Tyr au Dauphin avec inscription" in *QT* 1990. What is most intriguing about this coinage is the Phoenician inscriptions. Unlike later issues with regnal years and/or portions of a king's name, the inscriptions in this series are less clear. Many numismatists, such as J. Rouvier, E. Babelon, C. Kraay, A. Kindler, and J.W. Betlyon, proposed a variety of possibilities, but a consistent problem is the interpretation of the actual letters on the coins. Elayi has demonstrated that these inscriptions do vary within each series, and the quantity of the coins available is too scant to accurately conclude their meaning (see also: J. Elayi and A.G. Elayi, "Systems of Abbreviations Used by Byblos, Tyre and Arwad in their Pre-Alexandrine Coinages" in *JNG* 37/38 (1987/8), p. 15). That said, a popular interpretation of the legend on the 1/4 staters is "a half" or "half of silver" (e.g. Betlyon p. 41; Sear 5907), meaning a half-shekel. If this interpretation were correct, the Phoenician shekel should generally weigh about 7-8 grams. The metrological analyses that Elayi has conducted throughout her examination of this series, and other early Phoenician cities, however, has conclusively demonstrated that Phoenician shekels have an average weight 13-14 grams.

A further technical note on the Betlyon reference above: Betlyon 4 is referenced to plate 4 (ostensibly coin 7), but this is not the correct photo. This photo is of a 1/24th shekel similar to his Tyre 3, but it has the Phoenician letters MR above the dolphin. Also, Betlyon references his coin to the de Luynes collection, but this is incorrect (see Elayi & Lemaire, p. 105, n. 13).

Extremely Rare Quarter Shekel



- 227. PHOENICIA, Tyre.** 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. AR Quarter Shekel (3.32 g, 1h). Dated CY 9 (118/7 BC). Laureate bust of Melkart right / Eagle standing left on prow, palm frond over right wing; to left, LΘ (date) above club; M to right, 𐤓 between legs; ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ around. Unpublished as a quarter shekel, but for the shekel with these controls, see: Rouvier 1975; AUB 24; BMC 65. Good VF. Extremely rare denomination. (\$3000)



- 228. PHOENICIA, Tyre.** 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. AR Half Shekel (7.32 g, 1h). Dated CY 172 (AD 46/7). Laureate bust of Melkart right / Eagle standing left on prow, palm over right wing; POB (date) above club to left, KP above monogram to right, 𐤓 between legs. RPC I Supp. 2, S2-I-4702Aa; otherwise unpublished. Near EF, light toning around the devices. Extremely rare, apparently the second known. (\$500)



- 229. JUDAEA, First Jewish War.** 66-70 CE. AR Half Shekel (6.59 g, 11h). Dated year 1 (66/7 CE). "Half Shekel" in Hebrew, Omer cup; "1" (date) in Hebrew above / "Jerusalem the holy" in Hebrew, sprig of three pomegranates. Meshorer 188 (same obv. die as illustration); AJC II 6; Hendin 656; Kadman 3; Bromberg 373 (same dies). Superb EF. (\$3000)



230. JUDAEA, First Jewish War. 66-70 CE. AR Half Shekel (6.27 g, 12h). Dated year 2 (67/8 CE). “Half Shekel” in Hebrew, Omer cup; “y 2” (date) in Hebrew above / “Jerusalem the holy” in Hebrew, sprig of three pomegranates. Meshorer 195; AJC II 10; Hendin 660; Kadman 9; Bromberg 65. Superb EF. (\$3000)



231. JUDAEA, Bar Kochba Revolt. 132-135 CE. Æ 27mm (25.25 g, 12h). Dated year 1 (132/3 CE). “Shim'on Prince of Israel” in Hebrew in three lines within wreath / “Year one of the redemption of Israel” in Hebrew, amphora with fluted belly and two handles. Mildenberg 9 (O2/R4); Meshorer 220; AJC II 3; Hendin 677; Bromberg 559 (same dies). VF, green patina with patches of red and brown. Rare. (\$20,000)



232. JUDAEA, Bar Kochba Revolt. 132-135 CE. Æ 29mm (20.09 g, 12h). Dated year 2 (133/4 CE). “Jerusalem” in Hebrew in two lines within wreath / “Year two of the redemption of Israel” in Hebrew, amphora with fluted belly and two handles. Mildenberg 16 (O3/R11); Meshorer 255b; AJC II 38; Hendin 704; Bromberg 560 (same rev. die). VF, green-brown patina with patches of red. Choice for issue. Very rare. (\$20,000)

The Coinage of Ptolemaic Egypt

The Ptolemaic Kingdom was one of the main successor states to the Macedonian empire forged by Alexander III 'the Great'. Just prior to his death, Alexander gave his ring to Perdikkas, who gained the support of the other generals and became regent for Philip III and Alexander's unborn son. Perdikkas oversaw the initial division of Alexander's empire into separate satrapies, to which he appointed Alexander's best generals, the Diadochs. Ptolemy, who was one of Alexander's most illustrious commanders, was appointed to the lucrative satrapy of Egypt. By 320 BC, Perdikkas' autocratic leadership isolated him from the other Macedonian leaders, and Ptolemy openly defied his leadership. Perdikkas led the Macedonian army into Egypt, but was assassinated before a final confrontation. Perdikkas' death marked the end of a central command over the satrapies, and the beginning of the wars of the Diadochs. Although Ptolemy participated in a number of campaigns that toppled his fellow Diadochs, his rule over Egypt proper was never seriously challenged, and he was the only one of the Diadochs to die peacefully in his original kingdom. At the time of his death, Ptolemy held a number of islands and territories in Asia Minor and the Levant, but his successors were ultimately unable to hold on to lands outside of Egypt, save for Kyrenaika, which remained a Ptolemaic possession until the end of the kingdom. As with most of the other Diadochs, Ptolemy initially struck coins in the name of Alexander and opened new mints to serve his various campaigns and growing empire. After assuming the royal title in 305 BC, Ptolemy began issuing coinage in his own name. Unlike his earlier coinage in the name of Alexander, which displayed wonderful novel types such as the Athena Alkidemos (lots 413-414 below), the coinage system that developed in his kingdom was rather static, as Ptolemy's successors continued to use the same basic designs established by the dynasty's founder. Nonetheless, a few of the Ptolemaic rulers did issue exceptional types, such as the dynastic issues of Ptolemy II or the huge precious metal issues in the names of Arsinoë and Berenike.



233. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Arsinoë II, wife of Ptolemy II. Died 270 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.75 g, 12h). Alexandria mint. Struck under Ptolemy II, 253/2-246 BC. Veiled head right, wearing stephane; H to left, lotus-tipped scepter in background / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet. Troxell, *Arsinoë*, Transitional to Group 3, p. 43 and pl. 6, 1 (same dies); Svoronos 459; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Noske -; Boston MFA 2267 (same dies). Near EF, a few light marks. Very rare with H control, 5 coins known to Troxell. (\$7500)

Arsinoë II, wife (and sister) of Ptolemy II exerted a powerful influence on her younger mate, her experience in statecraft coming from her earlier marriage to Lysimachos of Thrace, and her subsequent involvement in the turbulent politics of the Successor kingdoms. After her death in 271 BC, her devoted husband deified her, and initiated a cult in her honor. The temple he intended to construct (plans cut short by his own death) in her name was to have an iron ceiling with a statue of Arsinoë, made entirely of lodestone, suspended in the air beneath it. That grandiose plan came to nothing, but the series of large value gold and silver coins struck in her name was a suitable memorial. The letters behind her bust are die sequence numbers, and these large value pieces were probably used in the distribution of largess. The types were continued by later Ptolemies into the middle of the 2nd century BC.



234. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Arsinoë II, wife of Ptolemy II. Died 270 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.78 g, 12h). Alexandria mint. Struck under Ptolemy II, 253/2-246 BC. Veiled head right, wearing stephane; I to left, lotus-tipped scepter in background / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet. Troxell, *Arsinoë*, Group 3, p. 44 and pl. 7, 2 (same dies); Svoronos 471; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Noske -; Boston MFA -. Near EF, underlying luster. Charming portrait. Very rare with I control, 6 coins known to Troxell. (\$10,000)

Rare Dated Tyre Issue



235. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II. Died 270 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.73 g, 12h). Tyre mint. Struck under Ptolemy II, dated RY 39 (247/6 BC). Veiled head right, wearing stephane; lotus-tipped scepter in background / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet; ΛΘ (date) to lower left, mint monogram and Θ below. Troxell, *Arsinoe*, 12-3 (same dies); Svoronos 699; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Noske -; Boston MFA -. Near EF. Extremely rare, only two examples noted by Troxell. (\$10,000)

As noted by Troxell, all of the gold oktadrachms from Phoenician mints are extremely rare. She only records 18 examples from Tyre, and only two have appeared in a major auction over the past eight years (CNG 79, lot 468 and NAC 29, lot 236).

Third Known



236. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II. Died 270 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.73 g, 11h). Paphos mint. Struck under Ptolemy II, 261/0-253/2 BC. Veiled head right, wearing stephane; lotus-tipped scepter in background / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet; Π below. Troxell, *Arsinoe*, p. 63, 7-8; Svoronos 520; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Noske -; Boston MFA -; Numismatic Fine Arts X, lot 254 = Pozzi 3227. VF. Extremely rare, only two examples listed by Troxell. (\$10,000)



237. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes. 246-222 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.77 g, 11h). Alexandria mint. Commemorative issue struck under Ptolemy IV, 221-205 BC. Bust of the deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and aegis; trident over left shoulder, middle prong ends in a lotus finial / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, radiate and filleted cornucopia; ΔΙ below. Svoronos 1117; SNG Copenhagen 196; BMC 103-4; Noske 137; Boston MFA 2283. EF, underlying luster, light die rust on obverse. (\$10,000)

Ptolemy IV struck an extensive series of oktadrachms for his father Ptolemy III, portraying him with the divine attributes of Helios (the radiate diadem), Zeus (the aegis), and Poseidon (the trident, the middle prong modified with the addition of the Egyptian lotus tip). The concentration of such symbols is intended to show Ptolemy III as the master of the three elements: heaven, earth and sea. The radiate crown above the cornucopia on the reverse is another distinctive feature of Ptolemy III's iconography, and was later adopted by his grandson, Ptolemy V.



238. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Berenike II, wife of Ptolemy III. Circa 244/3-221 BC. AR Pentakaidekadrachm (52.66 g, 12h). Alexandria mint(?). Struck under Ptolemy III, 246-221 BC. Veiled and draped bust right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, cornucopia, bound with fillet, between two laureate pileoi. Svoronos 988 and pl. XXXV, 2; D. Vagi, "The Ptolemaic Pentakaidekadrachm," *SAN XX.1* (1997), pp. 5-10; H.A. Hazard, *Ptolemaic Coins* (Toronto, 1995), c1052 (dodekadrachm); SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -. Good VF, minor porosity on obverse, hairline flan crack. Very rare. (\$20,000)

Ex Triton VI (14 January 2003), lot 494; UBS 55 (16 September 2002), lot 1783.

This series raises a number of important questions: upon which weight standard were the coins struck, which Berenike does the series commemorate, and for what purpose were the coins issued? Beginning circa 310 BC, Ptolemy went off the Attic standard, reducing the weight of the tetradrachm from 17.2 g, first to about 15.7 g and then circa 290 BC to about 14.4-14.2 g. Called the Ptolemaic standard by modern numismatists, this standard remained in effect until the first century BC. The Ptolemies thereby apparently established a separate circulation area, driving out Attic standard coins and forming a closed economy. The coins of Berenike present a possible anomaly in this system, since the series appears to have been divided between the Ptolemaic and Attic weight standards. While no one has seriously denied that the smaller coin in this series is an Attic standard pentadrachm, the larger coin has caused more difficulty. Based on a single known incomplete specimen, Svoronos proposed that it was struck on the Attic weight standard and called it a dodekadrachm, a view Mørkholm (with reservations) and Hazard accepted. Vagi, however, examining the weights of a number of newly discovered specimens, argued that the coin was struck on the Ptolemaic standard, calling it a pentakaidekadrachm. That Alexandria remains the accepted source for these issues (Attic and Ptolemaic) is a further complication, since it remains unclear why the main Ptolemaic mint would have revived the long-discontinued Attic standard.

The series has traditionally been attributed to Berenike II, the daughter of Magas of Kyrene and wife of Ptolemy III Euergetes. Hazard has proposed instead that it honored Berenike Syra, the sister of Ptolemy III and widow of the Seleukid king, Antiochos II Theos. Hazard argues that the coins were struck in Syria from locally-acquired silver to pay the Ptolemaic army deployed there to press the claim of Berenike's child to the Seleukid throne, though the two had been murdered in the interim, and that these coins were carried back to Egypt by the soldiers as pay. The use of the long-discontinued Attic standard, he argues, implies a provincial mint rather than Alexandria. There are increasingly subtle arguments in favor of each position, and the issue remains the subject of continuing debate.

Powerful and Impressive Hellenistic Portrait



239. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy IV Philopator. 225-205 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.76 g, 12h). Alexandria(?) mint. Commemorative issue struck under Ptolemy V, 204/3 BC. Diademed and draped bust right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, eagle standing right on thunderbolt; B to right. Svoronos 1139 var. (monogram not B); EHC 321 var. (same); SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 33-4 var. (same); Noske -; Boston MFA -. EF, light marks. Powerful portrait in high relief, one of the most impressive Hellenistic coin types, unpublished with this control mark. (\$100,000)

Ptolemy V was only a child when he succeeded his father to the throne of Egypt in 205 BC. The violence associated with the event was unusual compared to previous transfers of power, with Ptolemy's mother, Arsinoë, his natural guardian, murdered immediately after Ptolemy IV died, causing a delay in the succession. Many loyalists to the royal family were also put to death by the people of Alexandria. Commemorative issues had been customarily struck since the time of Ptolemy II, who adorned numerous gold pieces with the busts of his parents. In fact, Ptolemy IV had struck a huge issue of oktadrachms at Alexandria featuring the radiate bust of his deified father. In the case of Ptolemy V, the crisis of his elevation prompted a more robust response. Unlike previous reigns, dynastic issues during the time of Ptolemy V were struck in both gold and silver, and were issued not only at Alexandria, but at a variety of Phoenician mints as well. In any event, the artwork of this particular issue is certainly among the finest of all the dynastic issues of the Ptolemaic series. The obverse is executed in a careful manner, capturing not only the corporeal visage of the deceased ruler, but displaying him with a divine countenance. On the reverse, the standard Ptolemaic eagle is engraved in a typically bold style, but here it is more visceral, infusing the creature with unusual power. Although the type is known with other control marks at Alexandria, the stylistic differences and use of the B control mark suggest that this coin may be the product of a provincial mint.

The Coinage of Cleopatra VII

The name of Cleopatra VII has resonated down through history as synonymous with mystery, power, feminine wiles, and sex. Despite the best efforts of Roman historians to tarnish her name, she stands today as the embodiment of heroic, doomed defiance. Her love affairs with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony are legendary, and often the standard by which tragic romances are measured.

The woman at the core of the legend started out life as the daughter of Ptolemy XII Auletes ("Flute Player"), a typically indolent Ptolemaic king who put his country in hock to the Romans to maintain his grip on power. Cleopatra was not particularly attractive in the classical sense, though her tremendous intelligence, facility with language, skill with cosmetics, and musical voice, not to mention the fabulous wealth of the kingdom she was heir to, made her immensely attractive to some of the world's most powerful men.

After her father's death, Cleopatra squabbled with her brother Ptolemy XIII just as Julius Caesar arrived in Egypt in pursuit of his enemy Pompey the Great. The young Ptolemy ordered Pompey murdered, an act which did not endear him to Caesar—foreign kings had no right to kill Romans. What did intrigue Caesar was the 20-year-old Cleopatra's entrance, unrolled in his chamber from a carpet borne by her muscular servant Apollodorus. Caesar and Cleopatra likely became lovers that very night.

Caesar fought and won the battle of Alexandria on her behalf, securing her sole rule of Egypt in 49 BC. Cleopatra bore Caesar a son, Caesarion, and traveled to Rome circa 46 BC to share in his triumphs. She stayed there for two years, sparking rumors that Caesar planned to wed her and make the two of them King and Queen of the Roman Empire. Caesar's assassination on the Ides of March, 44 BC, sent her fleeing back to Alexandria, from where she watched carefully the contest for power among Caesar's lieutenant Marcus Antonius, Caesar's young nephew Octavian, and the dictator's assassins.

When Antony emerged as the seeming victor, Cleopatra set about beguiling him. A lover of luxury, Antony lolled in Cleopatra's lap for two years (41-40 BC) while Octavian solidified his power base in Rome. She bore Antony twins, Cleopatra Selene and Alexander Helios. Antony returned to Italy in 39 BC, securing an alliance with Octavian by marrying his sister, Octavia—an act which infuriated Cleopatra. She bided her time, knowing he would need the resources of Egypt to complete his planned conquest of the Parthian Empire.

Predictably, Antony arrived in the East in 37 BC, helmet in hand, begging her forgiveness. She extracted from him enormous concessions. Huge tracts of the Eastern Roman Empire were placed under her rule and that of the royal children. These acts directly contributed to the propaganda against Antony which Octavian was peddling at Rome. Antony's subsequent failure against the Parthians also added to the tide against him at Rome.

War between Antony and Octavian became inevitable when Antony casually divorced Octavia, and Cleopatra bore him another son. The hostilities culminated in Octavian's victory at Actium, and Antony and Cleopatra fled to Alexandria. Upon the approach of Octavian and his forces, Antony fell on his sword and Cleopatra allowed herself to be captured. When it became evident that Octavian planned to march her through the streets of Rome in chains, she had a poisonous snake placed in her chambers which she allowed to mortally wound her. At the same time, Caesarion attempted to flee Egypt, but was betrayed, captured, and executed.

Like her Ptolemaic predecessors, Cleopatra continued to strike tetradrachms of the traditional head of Ptolemy I/eagle type. Her Alexandria mint bronze issues, however, as well those coins issued by the areas under her control, show her portrait on the obverse, allowing the viewer to catch a rare glimpse of the queen as she appeared. Through her relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, Cleopatra acquired control of Cyprus and territories in Syria and Phoenicia, where she struck coinage also with her portrait to promote her propaganda and her association with Rome's leaders.



240. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera. 51-30 BC. Æ Obol (20mm, 8.45 g, 12h). Alexandria mint. Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ [ΚΛ]ΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, Eagle standing left on thunderbolt; cornucopia before, M behind. Svoronos 1872; Weiser 184; SNG Copenhagen 422-4; BMC 6-11; Noske 383; B. Andreae & K. Rhein, *Kleopatra und die Caesaren. Katalog einer Ausstellung des Bucerius Kunst Forums, Hamburg* (Munich, 2006), no. x = S. Walker & P. Higgs, *Cleopatra of Egypt, from history to myth* (London, 2001), no. 185 (this coin). Good VF, attractive red-brown and green patina. Excellent portrait. (\$1000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection.

Cleopatra & Caesarion



241. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera & Ptolemy XV Caesarion. 51-30 BC. Æ 27mm (15.13 g, 11h). Paphos mint. Struck circa 47 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra, as Aphrodite, right; to right, small winged bust of Caesarion, as Eros, looking up at his mother; scepter to left / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, double cornucopia bound with fillet; monogram to right. Svoronos 1874; Weiser -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 2; Noske -; RPC 3901.9 (this coin). VF, dark green patina, minor roughness and light smoothing on obverse. Exceptional for this extremely rare type. (\$3000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection. Ex Barry Feirstein Collection (Part IV, Numismatica Ars Classica 45, 2 April 2008), lot 24; Sternberg XI (20 November 1981), lot 221.

This lovely bronze coin, while ostensibly displaying Aphrodite holding Eros in her arms, was in fact a dynastic issue, following in the Ptolemaic tradition that rulers were represented in the guise of gods. Here, the identification of Cleopatra as Aphrodite is not controversial, as the two are often related in classical literature. The choice of this type is relative to its place of the issue, Cyprus, where an important temple to Aphrodite was located at Paphos. In 48 BC, Julius Caesar gave Cyprus to Cleopatra, and the fact that Caesarion was his son by the Egyptian queen lends credence to the identification of Eros as Caesarion on this coin. Literary and epigraphic evidence clearly displays the intent of Cleopatra to elevate their son to the status of a co-ruler, and as such, his presence on the coin would be conventional. Nonetheless, other candidates have been suggested, such as either of her sons by Mark Antony, Alexander Helios or Ptolemy Philadelphos. As the coin has no indication of date, it could have been struck later, after Cleopatra gave birth to Antony's children. Two facts, though, suggest that this isolated issue would not favor either of these children over Caesarion. In 34 BC, when Antony was celebrating his Armenian 'victory' at Alexandria, Caesarion was given a higher status in the event than Antony's sons. Also, numismatic evidence suggests that Caesarion retained his position as primary heir until Cleopatra's death (see O. Mørkholm, "Ptolemaic Coins and Chronology" in *MN* 20 [1975]). It seems appropriate that this exceptional issue would have been struck in commemoration of Caesarion's birth in 47 BC, on the island that had just been given to his mother, Cleopatra, by his father, Caesar.

**For further coins from the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection,
see the Roman Republican and Imperial sections, below.**



242. KYRENAICA, Kyrene. Circa 331-322 BC. AV Hemidrachm or Triobol (2.14 g). Jason, magistrate. Three silphium plants arranged around central dot / Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; KYP above, ΙΑΣ behind. Naville 41; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 134-5; Boston MFA 1330; *Traité* III 1858; de Luynes 3663; Hunterian 10-1; Jameson 2138 = Weber 8440; Pozzi 3277. VF, a few light marks. Very rare. (\$3000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group XXVI (11 June 1993), lot 156.

Cleopatra Selene, Daughter of Cleopatra VII



243. KINGS of MAURETANIA. Juba II, with Cleopatra Selene. 25 BC-AD 24. AR Denarius (2.99 g, 6h). Caesarea mint. Struck AD 11-23. Diademed head of Juba right / Diademed head of Cleopatra left; drapery at neck. Mazard 361; MAA 108; SNG Copenhagen 566. Near EF, attractively toned. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the Jörg Müller Collection.

For almost fifty years Juba II maintained order in North Africa as one of Rome's most loyal client kings. In AD 11, he had been given Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Cleopatra VII of Egypt, as a wife by a grateful Augustus, and their son, Ptolemy, succeeded him in 24 AD.

ORIENTAL GREEK COINAGE



244. KINGS of PARTHIA. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.05 g, 12h). Seleukia on the Tigris mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow in outstretched right hand; palm to outer right; TV in exergue. Sellwood 24.4; Shore 67. Superb EF. (\$1500)



245. KINGS of PARTHIA. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.52 g, 12h). Seleukia on the Tigris mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in combination of two pellets and lanceate design; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Μ]ΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow in outstretched right hand; palm to outer right; TV in exergue. Sellwood 24.4; Shore 67. Superb EF, toned. (\$1500)



246. KINGS of PARTHIA. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.14 g, 12h). Seleukia on the Tigris mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow in outstretched right hand; palm to outer right; TV in exergue. Sellwood 24.4; Shore 67. EF, toned. minute traces of hard green encrustation on reverse. (\$1500)

Unique Dareios the Usurper Tetradrachm



247. KINGS of ELYMAIS. Dareios. Usurper, circa 127/6 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.46 g, 12h). Diademed head right within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ down right field, ΔΑΠΕΙΟΥ/ΣΩΤΗΡΟ[Σ] down left, ([N]E ligate)ΑΝΑΙΕΝΩ[N], Nude Apollo seated left on omphalos set on ground line, holding arrow in right hand set on thigh and bow set on ground in left. van't Haaff Type 6.1 = G.R.F. Assar, "History and Coinage of Elymais During 150/149-122/121 BC," *Nāme-ye Irān-e Bāstān* 4.2 (Winter 2004-2005), pl. XVIII (this coin); otherwise unpublished. Good VF, areas of toning, slight double strike on reverse. Unique. (\$5000)

Ex Peus 368 (25 April 2001), lot 330.

Dareios is unknown to history save for this coin. Although there is no firm evidence for the attribution and dating of this issue, the style and fabric are most compatible to the coins of Elymais and Characene in the 2nd century BC. While Characene may remain a candidate, the chaotic political situation at Susa makes an attribution to the Elymaian kingdom more attractive. From 140-127 BC, Elymais was continually contested by the Kamnaskirids, the Arsakids of Parthia, and Seleukids. Susa changed hands on multiple occasions, and at least one other usurper, Tigraios, captured the city. The Parthians finally took firm control of the region around 133 BC, and held it until their king, Phraates II, was killed fighting the Sakae in the east in 127 BC. Assar theorizes that, upon the death of Phraates, Dareios took control of Susa, where he ruled for about a year. The historical record of Elymais is relatively blank from 127 BC until the arrival of Kamnaskires III in 82/1BC, so it is possible that Dareios may have ruled at any time during this period.



248. KINGS of PERSIS. Oborzos (Vabharz). Early-mid 3rd century BC. AR Drachm (4.00 g, 12h). Head right, with mustache and earring, wearing diadem and korymbos; all within pelleted border / 𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 in exergue, fire temple; to left, Oborzos standing right with right hand raised; to right, standard with ✕ design. Cf. Alram 531; cf. BMC Arabia p. 202, 2 (uncertain ruler); De Morgan -. Near EF, minor granularity. Well struck. (\$1500)

The legend on this coin is corrupted, but is similar to that on the BMC specimen referred to by Alram 531. It is possible that this is a coin of another Persid ruler.

The History & Coinage of Baktria

In the early 3rd century BC, Baktria was a satrapy at the far eastern edge of the Seleukid Empire. A huge expanse of territory separated its main population centers from the Seleukid heartland to the west, in Syria and Babylonia. Even the major Seleukid city of Ekbatana was distant to facilitate Seleukid control of Baktria. In the aftermath of the death of the Seleukid founder, Seleukos I, the Empire began to fragment, and, by the 250s BC, the Seleukid satrap in Baktria, Diodotos I, either proclaimed himself, or was proclaimed, king of Baktria. The circumstances of the event are still unclear today. From the beginning of the Seleukid Empire, it was difficult for the royal administration to exert firm control over its more isolated regions in the east, and it seemed only a matter of time before it lost some of these satrapies. Revolts were not uncommon, nor were external threats, such as the Indian kingdoms just to the south-southwest of Baktria. Thus, it is possible that Diodotos was simply acclaimed king upon the event of a decisive victory over any number of enemies (a situation common in the later Roman Empire). Or, perhaps, he was made king to give the local government more authority over the local population. What is known is that Diodotos was not a Baktrian, but a Greek, so this was not a nativist movement by any means. Most of the court would also be composed of Greeks. However, from the time of Alexander, the local Greek rulers were encouraged to marry into the local aristocracy, so by the time of Diodotos, he and his court may have been quite welcome.

The new Baktrian Kingdom roughly corresponded to the area of modern Afghanistan. It had many natural barriers protecting it from external threats: deserts and mountains to the southwest, the sparsely populated Iranian plateau to the west and northwest, vast isolated steppes to the north, and the rugged Himalayan Mountains to the east. Thus, the only external threat, at that time, lay to the south, India. Nevertheless, the two regions were separated by the Hindu Kush, which proved difficult for an invading army from either side. These natural barriers, however, were unnecessary to prevent the Seleukids from attempting to recover its lost satrapy. The threat to Seleukid territory in Asia Minor demanded far more interest, and although Seleukos II attempted to reestablish control over his fragmented eastern lands circa 228 BC, his efforts were limited, and futile. With this threat resolved, the Diodotids were free to consolidate their control over Baktria.

A diverse coinage was issued from the very beginning of Diodotos I's reign, with a full range of denominations in all metals. Interestingly, the earliest of these coins bore the name of the Seleukid king, Antiochos II, who ruled at the time Diodotos broke from the Empire. The reason for continuing to issue coinage in the name of Antiochos is one of the enduring mysteries of the kingdom's coinage, made more puzzling for the fact that the obverse portrait clearly must be Diodotos, not Antiochos. While the artistic quality of the Diodotid coinage was very good, compared to other Hellenistic kingdoms of its day, the coinage of Euthydemos I stands out, with an astonishingly beautiful aesthetic. Clearly, some of the best Greek engravers were employed by his mints. The realism that is a high water mark of the early Hellenistic coinage is most exemplified by his issues, and this high standard was continued under his successors. The beauty of Euthydemos' coins stands in stark contrast to the difficulties of his reign, most notably the invasion of a significant force under the Seleukid king Antiochos III 'the Great.' This was the last and largest threat the new kingdom faced from its former ruler, and although initially defeated in battle at the river Arius, Euthydemos successfully resisted a three-year siege of his capital, Baktra. In the end, Antiochos made peace with Euthydemos, and officially recognized Baktria as an independent state.

With the end of the Seleukid threat, Baktria was poised to change from a consolidating phase into one of expansion. In the remaining years of Euthydemos, Baktria expanded northward, gaining control of Sogdiana and Ferghana, and also added some territory westward into the eastern Iranian plateau. Euthydemos' son, Demetrios I, however, turned the kingdom's attention to the rich lands of India, and led an army across the Hindu Kush around 180 BC. The formidable Indian Mauryan empire had been recently overthrown by the Sunga dynasty, and the situation became ripe for Baktrian conquest. Demetrios' invasion was extremely successful, and by 175 BC, northwestern India was largely in his hands. We now refer to this area as the 'Indo-Greek' region of the Baktrian kingdom (the area to the north of the Hindu Kush is known as the 'Greco-Baktrian' region). The new region also precipitated a major change in the kingdom's coinage. While the Greco-Baktrian region retained a Greek coinage, the 'Indo-Greek' region developed a coinage that synthesized Greek and traditional Indian coinage. Most notably, these coins were bilingual, with one side retaining Greek inscriptions, while the other was inscribed in the Indian Kharoshthi. The Indo-Greek coinage was struck on a lighter, Indian standard, and local bronze issues were minted in a square module, a traditional coinage shape in Indian coinage.

By the middle of the 2nd century BC, two developments had occurred that would have a significant effect on the future of the kingdom. First, the size of the kingdom, especially as it was separated into two regions by the Hindu Kush, became untenable under a single authority based in Baktra. Thus, a separate king was created to administer the Indo-Greek region in the south. Although originally subordinate to the king in Baktra, the Indo-Greek kings soon began to act independently, creating an internal threat to the stability of the entire kingdom. Second, massive nomadic invasions, primarily by the Yuezhi and Skythian tribes, began from the north. These invasions completely changed the landscape of Central Asia and northern India over the subsequent two centuries.

The rift between the two regions was split wide by the usurpation of Eukratides I in the Greco-Baktrian north circa 170 BC. The Euthydemid ruler Antimachos I was overthrown, and an invasion by the Indo-Greek branch of the royal family failed. Eukratides soon took a force across the Hindu Kush, and subdued most of the Indo-Greek lands. For a short period, Eukratides ruled over all the Baktrian domains, and his massive coinage clearly reflects his success and the costs involved. Eventually, though, an Indo-Greek king, Menander I, repulsed his forces which retreated back across the mountains, and the separation between the two kingdoms was solidified. At the same time, Eukratides was threatened by a Parthian invasion to his northwest. The Parthians, under one of their greatest kings, Mithradates I, quickly defeated the Baktrian forces, and captured all of the lands east of the Arius. One of Eukratides' successors, Eukratides II or Heliokles I, possibly in conjunction with a Seleukid advance into Parthia in the west, attempted to repel Mithradates, but failed miserably. By the time of the reign of Heliokles, the Greco-Baktrian kingdom was reduced to a small region around Baktra, but soon the seemingly never-ending wave of Skythian invasions totally overwhelmed them, ending Baktrian rule north of the Hindu Kush about 130 BC. The mountains helped the Indo-Greek kingdom survive a bit longer, but even they eventually fell to the invaders by the late 1st century BC.



249. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Diodotos II. Circa 235-225 BC. AV Stater (8.30 g, 6h). Mint A (near Ai Khanoum). Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ down right, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ down left, Zeus Bremetes, seen from behind, advancing left, brandishing aegis and thunderbolt; in inner left field, N above eagle standing left. Cf. Holt Series C, Group 2 (drachm); Kritt -; Bopcharachchi -; SNG ANS -; Triton VII, 693 (same obv. die). Good VF, a few light field marks and minute traces of deposits. Very rare. (\$3000)



250. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Diodotos II. Circa 235-225 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.07 g, 6h). Mint B ("Baktra"). Diademed head right within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΣ (*sic*) down right field, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ down left, Zeus Bremetes, seen from behind, advancing left, brandishing aegis and thunderbolt; in inner left field, monogram above eagle standing left; all within pelleted border. Holt Series F, Group 7 var. (monogram); Bopearachchi 6F var. (same); cf. Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS -. Good VF, light cleaning marks. Rare. (\$3000)

Both Holt and Bopearachchi list a monogram that appears to be a combination of MY, with the lower bar of the Y extending downward from the middle of the M. This coin shows a similar monogram, but has an additional horizontal, or slightly curving, bar at the center of the M. While all references only list the former monogram, the plate coins used by many references actually show the latter (see, e.g., Bopearachchi pl. I, 13 and Kriti pl. 9, F7). It is uncertain whether these two monograms should be linked, but the stylistic considerations do suggest that they are merely varieties of the same monogram, and thus are attributable to the same mint and issue.

Exceptional Euthydemos Stater



251. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Euthydemos I. Circa 225-200 BC. AV Stater (8.25 g, 6h). Mint B ("Baktra"). Struck circa 225-220/218 BC. Diademed head right within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ down right field, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ down left, Herakles seated left on rock outcropping, holding in his right hand a club set on rocks before his knee; monogram to inner left; all within pelleted border. Kriti B1; Bopearachchi 1C; SNG ANS -; Triton VIII, 621 (same dies). Choice EF, minor die wear on obverse, slight double strike on reverse. Very rare. (\$10,000)



252. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Euthydemos I. Circa 225-200 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.35 g, 12h). Mint A (near Ai Khanoum). Struck circa 206-200 BC. Diademed head right, with elderly features, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ down right field, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ down left, Herakles seated left on lion skin draped over rock, holding in his right hand a club set on rocks; monogram to right of rock. Kriti A17; Bopearachchi 11A; MIG Type 89c; SNG ANS 141 var. (monogram). VF, lightly toned, light scratch on obverse at nose. (\$1500)

Magnificent High Relief



253. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Agathokles. Circa 185-180 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.84 g, 12h). Diademed and draped bust right within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, Zeus standing facing, holding scepter in left hand and Hekate, who holds a lighted torch in each hand, in right hand; monogram to inner left. Bopearachchi 1D; Bopearachchi & Rahman 149 (same obv. die); SNG ANS 230. Superb EF, traces of underlying luster. Struck with fresh dies and possibly the finest known specimen. Magnificent high relief portrait. (\$10,000)

Choice Pedigree Issue for Diodotos I



254. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Agathokles. Circa 185-180 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.96 g, 12h). Commemorative issue struck for Diodotos I. ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ down right field, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ down left, diademed head of Diodotos I right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ down left, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ in exergue, Zeus Bremetes, seen from behind, advancing left, brandishing aegis and thunderbolt; in inner left field, wreath above eagle standing left, monogram in inner right; all within pelleted border. Bopearachchi 14A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 165; SNG ANS 259 (same dies). Near EF, lightly toned. Well-centered on a broad flan. (\$3000)

Finest Known Apollodotos Tetradrachm



255. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Apollodotos I. Circa 174-165 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.93 g, 12h). Diademed and draped elderly bust right, wearing kausia; all within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike in extended right hand, spear in left, resting her left elbow on shield; monogram in exergue. Bopearachchi 1A = C.Y. Petitot-Biehler, "Trésor d'Aï Khanoum," *RN* 1975, p. 37 and pl. V, 50 = Spink 165, lot 144; Bopearachchi & Rahman 193 (same dies) and 194 (same rev. die); SNG ANS -; Triton VIII, lot 642 (same dies); Triton VII, lot 696 (same obv. die). EF, minute traces of encrustation on edge. Struck in high relief with fresh dies on a flan of extraordinarily good metal. Extremely rare, the sixth and finest known. (\$50,000)

This extremely rare issue of Apollodotos, comprising fewer than 10 known specimens, was struck from two obverse and two reverse dies. The present example is significantly better than the previously known specimens.

Apollodotos I (alternate dates circa 174-165 BC) ruled the southern territories of the Baktrian kingdom as either an associate or subordinate of Antimachos I. Almost all of his coinage was bilingual and of non-portrait types: an elephant and bull on his silver drachms and hemidrachms, and Apollo and tripod on his bronze coins. Only his tetradrachms bear his portrait.

First Bilingual Issue of Eukratides I



256. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Eukratides I. Circa 170-145 BC. AR Drachm (2.42 g, 12h). Bilingual issue. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / "Rajasa mahatakasa Evukratidasa" in Kharosthi, the Dioskouroi, nude, standing facing, each holding spear, pellet between; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 17B; Bopearachchi & Rahman 265 (same obv. die); SNG ANS -. Good VF, light porosity, obverse struck with worn die. Good quality metal. Extremely rare. (\$2000)

Establishing a Monogram Sequence



257. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Eukratides I. Circa 170-145 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.84 g, 12h). Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, the Dioskouroi right on horseback with horses rearing, holding reins and palm fronds over right shoulders in left hands and spears in right hands; Bopearachchi Série 6T monogram to lower right with traces of Bopearachchi Série 6U underneath. Bopearachchi 6T; Bopearachchi & Rahman 244 var. (monogram; same obv. die); SNG ANS 468. EF, minor traces of deposits. Struck in high relief with dies of fine style. (\$2000)

This specimen establishes that in Bopearachchi 6, monogram 6U preceded monogram 6T, as traces of the former are visible underneath the latter.

Unique Hemidrachm



258. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Eukratides I. Circa 170-145 BC. AR Hemidrachm (2.05 g, 12h). Diademed and draped bust right within pelleted border / ΙΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (*sic*) down right field, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ (*sic*) down left, the Dioskouroi, nude, standing facing, each holding spear in right hand and palm frond in left; K in exergue. Cf. Bopearachchi 17; cf. Bopearachchi & Rahman 265 (both refs. for Indian-standard types with helmeted bust); cf. Senior G-7b (same rev. type [letter in exergue uncertain], but with helmeted bust); otherwise, unpublished. VF. Unique denomination for this obverse type. (\$10,000)

Two Extremely Rare Issues of Strato I with Beard



259. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Strato I. Circa 105-85/0 BC. AR Drachm (2.45 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ (Σ retrograde), diademed and draped bearded bust right; one diadem tie angled / “Maharajasa tratarasa dhramikasa Stratasa” in Kharosthi, Athena Alkidemos standing right, brandishing thunderbolt and aegis; monogram to left. Cf. Bopearachchi 11A (tetradrachm); Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS-. VF, areas of light toning. Good quality metal. Unique and unpublished. (\$5000)

260. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Strato I. Circa 105-85/0 BC. AR Tetradrachm (8.38 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, diademed and draped bearded bust right / “Maharajasa tratarasa dhramikasa Stratasa” in Kharosthi, Athena Alkidemos standing facing, brandishing thunderbolt and aegis; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 19A; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS-. VF, corroded surfaces. A portrait of fine style. Extremely rare, only two specimens recorded by Bopearachchi. (\$7500)



261. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Heliokles II. Circa 90-75 BC. AR Tetradrachm (8.84 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, diademed heroic bust left, seen from behind, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear, aegis on shoulder, brandishing spear / “Maharajasa dhramikasa Heliyakreyasa” in Kharosthi, Zeus standing left, brandishing thunderbolt and holding long scepter; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 5B; Bopearachchi & Rahman 469; SNG ANS 1150. VF, toned, light porosity. Extremely rare. (\$5000)

Extremely Rare Amyntas Heroic Tetradrachm



262. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Amyntas. Circa 80-65 BC. AR Tetradrachm (9.78 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ, diademed heroic bust left, seen from behind, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear and aegis on left shoulder, brandishing spear over right shoulder / “Maharajasa jayadharasa Amitasa” in Kharosthi, Zeus enthroned facing slightly left, holding Athena in extended right hand and long scepter and palm frond in left; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 10B (same obv. die) = MIG Type 393b; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS -. EF, find patina, light scratches in fields under tone. Extremely rare, only one specimen recorded by Bopearachchi. (\$20,000)

Fifth Known Peukolaos Tetradrachm



263. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Peukolaos. Circa 75 BC. AR Tetradrachm (8.85 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΥΟΚΛΑΟΥ, diademed and draped bust right / Maharajasa dhramikasa tratarasa Piukulaasa” in Kharosthi, Zeus standing left, extending right hand in gesture of benediction and holding long scepter; monograms to left and right. Bopearachchi 1A; R.B. Whitehead, “Notes on Indo-Greek Numismatics,” *NC* 1923, p. 324 and pl. XV, 4 (subsequently acquired by the BM); Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS -; Glendining (25 November 1970; 47 = Münzen und Medaillen 64, 216. VF, surfaces corroded. Extremely rare, only fifth known specimen. (\$15,000)

Unknown Denomination for Peukolaos



264. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Peukolaos. Circa 75 BC. AR Drachm (2.06 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΥΟΚΛΑΟΥ, diademed and draped bust right / Maharajasa dhramikasa tratarasa Piukulaasa” in Kharosthi, Zeus standing left, extending right hand in gesture of benediction and holding long scepter; monograms to left and right. Cf. Bopearachchi 1A; cf. R.B. Whitehead, “Notes on Indo-Greek Numismatics,” *NC* 1923, p. 324 and pl. XV, 4 (subsequently acquired by the BM); Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS -; cf. Glendining (25 November 1970; 47 = Münzen und Medaillen 64, 216 (all ref. for tetradrachm); otherwise, unpublished. VF, surfaces corroded, large lamination on obverse. Unique, an unknown denomination for this ephemeral ruler. (\$3000)

CENTRAL ASIAN COINAGE



265. EARLY SKYTHIANS, Imitating Eukratides I of Baktria. Late 2nd-mid 1st century BC. AR Drachm (4.06 g, 12h). Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Eukratides right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull’s horn and ear; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, the Dioskouroi on rearing horses right, holding palms and spears; monogram similar to Bopearachchi 7G to lower right. Senior A19 (for type); cf. ATEC 1615-6 (Khwarezmia). Good VF, toned. Struck with dies of fine style for issue. (\$1000)

Several significant features suggest that this coin is an imitative, rather than official, issue. The features of the obverse portrait – the eye, the details of the helmet and crest, the drapery, and the *ptyges* of the cuirass – are more simplistically rendered than in the high Hellenistic style expected with official issues. On the reverse, the letter forms of the legend appear unlike those found on official issues. The rendering of the Dioskouroi is also unusual with large pellets for the horses’ eyes. The monogram shows no evidence of being recut, but clearly attempts to copy Bopearachchi monogram 7G, though without the additional bordering circle.

The Kushan Empire

The name Kushan derives from the Chinese term *Guishuang*, used to describe one branch of the Yuezhi, a loose confederation of Indo-Europeans who lived in the Xinjiang Province of modern China. Driven west by Xiongnu between 176 and 160 BC, the Yuezhi reached the Hellenistic Bactria by 135 BC. They expelled the ruling Greek dynasties there, forcing these kings further south to settle along the Indus River. In the following century, the *Guishuang* forced the other tribes of the Yuezhi into a confederation and, as the *Guishuang* predominated, the entire group became known by that name. This appellation was Westernized as *Kushan*, though the Chinese still referred to them as *Yuezhi*. Like the Hellenistic Greeks and Romans, the Kushans were a multi-cultural society, incorporating much of the cultures they ruled into their own. Like their Bactrian predecessors, early Kushan coins used Greek legends on the obverse, along with a translation in the local Karosthi script on the reverse. Beginning with Kanishka I, however, the Kushan language, written in an adaptation of the Greek alphabet with some local alterations, was used almost exclusively. From the time of Vima Taktu (*Soter Megas*), the Kushans also began to adopt Indian cultural elements. Embracing a wide variety of local Indian and Central Asian deities, they assimilated them with Greco-Roman types already prevalent in the region. Vima Kadphises was the first Kushan ruler to send a diplomatic mission to Rome, during the reign of Trajan. Vima Kadphises was also the first Kushan ruler to strike gold coins. Because the Kushans under his reign extended their control over the Silk Road, the Roman gold they obtained through the trading of luxury items with the Roman Empire provided the metal for the striking of the first Indian gold coins. In addition to the existing copper and silver denominations, Vima Kadphises introduced three gold denominations: the dinar, the double dinar, and a fractional quarter dinar.

Vima Taktu (*Soter Megas*) embraced Shaivism, a branch of Hinduism, which recognized Siva as the supreme god of the Brahma-Siva-Visnu triad. Siva is sometimes portrayed as a figure with a tripartite head and is usually shown in association with Nandi, the bull of happiness and strength. Siva often appears in an ithyphallic state, recalling the ancient and abstract form of the god: that of a conical or ithyphallic-shaped stone, or *siva lingam*, set within a *yoni*, a round base with a single projecting channel, which together represented the respective male and female parts and the mystical powers of generation. Likewise, these coins also display the Buddhist *Triratana*, or “Three Jewels”, on the reverse, indicating that like Kanishka I, Vima Kadphises was also interested in Buddhism. Kanishka I, the son and successor of Vima Kadphises, was a fervent Buddhist who convened a great Buddhist council in Kashmir. Its outcome was the adoption and promotion of Mahayana, or “Greater Vehicle” Buddhism, which allowed for different levels of Buddhist achievement, placed equal emphasis on the life of the Buddha and his teachings, and allowed for the existence of Buddhist “saints”, or bodhisattvas. Kanishka’s special interest in the Buddha is reflected in his use of the Buddha as a reverse type on his gold and bronze coinage.

Huvishka I succeeded his father Kanishka and oversaw a period of consolidation and prosperity. Huvishka was a patron of art and architecture, and his coins reflect the artistic developments of the time as well as the remarkable religious and cultural pluralism of the empire. By the mid-third century the Kushan empire began to weaken and fragment. Upon the death of Vasudeva I in 225 AD, a split into western and eastern halves occurred. The Sasanian Empire conquered Bactria and northern India. The southern portion of this territory remained under direct Sasanian control, while in the north arose the Kushanshahs, or Kushano-Sasanians, Sasanian nobles who ruled the region as vassals. By AD 270, Kushan control of the Ganges plain was ceded to the Gupta kingdom. By 320 AD, the Gupta Empire was expanding northward, pressing on the remaining Kushan-held territories. During this period, several rebel leaders and generals appeared, further weakening the remaining Kushan state. By the middle of the fourth century AD, the former Kushan vassal, Kidara, absorbed the now-moribund Kushan state and brought it under his control. This new kingdom lasted for only the next century or so, when the Hunnic rulers and later, the Muslims, incorporated it into their own territories.

From Greek to Kushan Legends



266. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Dinar (8.00 g, 12h). Mint I (A). 1st emission. BACIAEYC BACI AEWN KANHPKOY, Kanishka, diademed and crowned, standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter; flame at shoulder / NANAIA, Nana, nimbate, wearing fillet and crescent, standing right, holding scepter in right hand, box in left; tamgha to right. MK 27/1 (O1/R1); Donum Burns -. EF. Extremely rare, only two examples cited by Göbl, both of which are in public collections, and finer than the illustrated specimen. (\$30,000)

In Kushan coinage, one can see Kushan multi-culturalism at work, synthesizing elements of those groups they ruled into their own. Most importantly, the early Kushan rulers used Hellenistic-style portraits, as well as obverse legends in Greek which included the word BACIAEYΣ, which placed them (and their coinage) in a Greco-Roman context, not as local tribal chieftains, but as Hellenistic monarchs. Under Vima Kadphises, the gold coinage replaced the Hellenistic portrait with one showing the king in his Kushan regalia. While the obverse legend remained in Greek, a reverse legend, transliterating the obverse legend into Kharosthi, was also included. Kanishka I modified his gold coinage design by showing himself in full-figure sacrificing at an altar, while the reverse depicted the various deities in the Kushan pantheon and replaced the Kharosthi transliteration with the name of the appropriate deity in the Bactrian letters now being used by the Kushans. Nevertheless, these early coins of Kanishka I continued to employ a Greek obverse legend.

In 1993, an inscription was discovered at Rabatak in Afghanistan which provides evidence for Kanishka’s reign, as well as his early coinage. Written both in Greek and Bactrian, this inscription listed his immediate genealogy and showed his descent back to his great-grandfather, Kujula Kadphises. It declared the extent of his empire and the divine assistance, particularly that of Nana, in acquiring the throne. It established a new regnal area, replacing the Great Aryan Era (likely that of Azes), with that of his first regnal year. Finally, it ordered the official discontinuation of Greek (listed in the inscription as “iona”, or Ionian) and its replacement with Kushan (listed in the inscription as “arya”, or Aryan). These changes, particularly in the institution of the new dating system and the replacement of Greek with Kushan, were dramatic new steps in establishing the Kushan Empire as a completely new and independent regional political system, one which could take its place between the empires in the West and that of China. No longer would Kushan kings employ Greek legends and use the title BACIAEYΣ; instead they would use its Kushan version in its fullest form and with the implication of their new imperial power, PAONANOPAO KOPANO, “Kushan King of Kings”.



267. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Dinar (7.94 g, 12h). Mint I (A). 2nd emission. PAONANOPAO KA NHPKI KOPANO, Kanishka, diademed and crowned, standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter; flame at shoulder / AΘΠΟ, diademed male figure, wearing beard and royal outfit with long cape, flames at shoulders, standing left, holding diadem in outstretched right hand and left hand on hip; tamgha to left. MK 33/3 (O6/R3); Donum Burns -; Classical Numismatic Group 69, 840; Leu 91, 208. VF. Very rare, only eight examples known, five of which were cited by Göbl, and finer than the illustrated specimen. (\$3000)

268. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Dinar (7.93 g, 12h). Mint I (A). 2nd emission. PAONANOPAO KA NHPKI KOPANO, Kanishka, diademed and crowned, standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter; flame at shoulder / NANA, Nana, nimbate, wearing fillet and crescent, standing right, holding scepter in right hand, box in left; tamgha to right. MK 35 (O13/R3; an unlisted die combination); Donum Burns 117 (same rev. die). Good VF. (\$2000)

269. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Dinar (8.00 g, 12h). Mint I (A). 2nd emission. PAONANOPAO KA NHPKI KOPANO, Kanishka, diademed and crowned, standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter; flame at shoulder / NANAPAO, Nana, nimbate, wearing fillet and crescent, standing right, holding scepter in right hand, box in left; tamgha to right. MK 36 (O1/R-); Donum Burns 118 (same obv. die). EF. (\$3000)



270. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Quarter Dinar (1.99 g, 12h). Mint II (B). 2nd emission. PAONANOPAO KA NHPKI KOPANO, diademed and crowned half-length bust of Kanishka left on clouds, holding spear in left hand / MAO, Mao, lunar "horns" at shoulders, standing facing, head left, extending right hand in gesture of benediction and cradling globe-tipped scepter in left arm; tamgha to left. MK 42/1 (O1/R7); Donum Burns -. EF. Very rare, only one example cited by Göbl and never before offered at auction. (\$5000)

The God Lrooaspo



271. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Dinar (7.98 g, 12h). Mint I (A). 3rd emission. PAONANOPAO KA NHPKI KOPANO, Kanishka, diademed and crowned, standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter; flame at shoulder / ΛΡΟΟΑΣΠΟ, Lrooaspo, diademed and bearded, standing right, holding diadem in raised right hand; behind, caparisoned horse standing right with left foreleg raised; tamgha to left. MK 57 (O1/R1); Donum Burns 127. EF, lustrous. Extremely rare, the fifth known, the first to appear at auction. (\$20,000)

Ex Triton XII (6 January 2009), lot 425.

Who the god Lrooaspo was is a matter of conjecture. One possibility is that he was an adaptation of Drvaspa, an Avestan deity, who was the guardian of the health of beasts. Another possibility is that he is a representation of the Mithraic deity Apam Napat, "the grandson of the waters", and associated with Neptune. According to the Avesta, Apam Napat possesses the epithet Aurvat-aspa, or "possessing swift horse" (Yašt 19.51). Associated with both Mithra and Drvaspa, he is concerned with the preservation of Khavaeno, or legitimate princely authority, perhaps accounted for by the presence of the diadem in his depiction on this coin.



272. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. Circa AD 127/8-152. AV Dinar (7.94 g, 12h). Mint II (B). 1st emission. PAONANOPAO KA NHPKI KOPANO, Kanishka, diademed and crowned, standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter; flame at shoulder / APΔOXPO, Ardoxsho, radiate and nimbate, standing facing, head right, extending cornucopia with both hands; tamgha to right. MK 77/1 (O40/R2); Donum Burns 139. Good VF. Very rare, only five examples cited by Göbl. (\$3000)



273. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Huvishka. Circa AD 152-192. AV Dinar (7.99 g, 12h). Mint II (B). 1st emission. P[AO] NANOPAO O OHPKI KOPANO, nimbate, diademed, and crowned half-length bust of Huvishka facing on clouds, head left, holding mace-scepter in right hand, left hand on hilt of sword / MAACHRO, Maaseno, nimbate and crowned, standing facing, holding bird-tipped and filleted scepter in right hand, left hand on hilt of sword; tamgha to left. MK 298 (O-/R1 [unlisted obv. die]); Donum Burns 271 (same rev. die); Classical Numismatic Group 69, 848 (same rev. die); Triton VIII, 683; Künker 89, 2982 (same rev. die). EF. Very rare. (\$10,000)

Maaseno was the Kushan incarnation of the Hindu god Kartikeya, or Skanda, whose epithet was Mahasena. A particularly important deity to Yaudheyas, with his cult center at the Yaudheya capital of Rohitaka, it is highly probable that he entered the Kushan pantheon as a result of Kushan expansion into the territory of the Yaudheyas.

274. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Huvishka. Circa AD 152-192. AV Dinar (8.01 g, 12h). Mint I (A). 4th emission. [PAON] ANOPAO O OHPKI KOPANO, nimbate, diademed, and crowned half-length bust of Huvishka facing on clouds, head left, holding mace-scepter in right hand, filleted spear in left over shoulder / ΠΙΡ(τ retrograde)O, Minerva/Roma(?) in Attic-style helmet and laminated cuirass standing right, holding spear in right hand and round shield set on ground with left; tamgha to right. MK 288/1 (O1/R1) = J.M. Rosenfeld, *The Dynastic Arts of the Kushans* 184 (same rev. die); Donum Burns - . Good VF, toned, obverse struck with worn die. Extremely rare, only one example cited by Göbl and first to be offered at auction. (\$20,000)

The identity of the deity on the reverse of this coin is unclear, because the depiction and the legend do not seem consistent. The reading of the name itself is a matter of speculation. If the reading of Rishno/Rishmo is correct, the legend might refer to Rasnu, the personification of righteousness and an attendant of Mithra. Rasnu, however, is a male and equated with the Hindu god, Kartikeya. Clearly this coin depicts a female who is similar to the figure of Athena depicted on earlier Baktrian issues of Demetrios II. In all other cases in the coinage of Huvishka, the legend identifies the deity depicted, so here we are left with a question as to which deity is intended. Whoever it is, this one issue, known from just two coins, is the only occurrence of the deity in the Kushan series. Otherwise, little else for sure is known.



275. INDIA, Kushan Empire. Huvishka. Circa AD 152-192. AV Dinar (8.01 g, 12h). Mint II (B). 1st emission. PAONANOPAO O OhPKI KOPANO, nimbate, diademed, and crowned half-length bust of Huvishka facing on clouds, head left, holding mace-scepter in right hand, left hand on hilt of sword / MIOPO, Mioro (Mithra) standing facing, head left, extending right hand in gesture of benediction, left hand on hilt of sword; tamgha to left. MK 292/3 (O1/R1); Donum Burns -. EF. Extremely rare, only four examples cited by Göbl. (\$3000)

Extremely Rare Vaikuntha type



276. INDIA, Gupta Empire. First Dynasty. Chandragupta II Vikramaditya. Circa AD 380-413. AV Dinar (7.68 g, 12h). Vaikuntha type. “Prarathamatha...kshitamabhipata dava?” in Brahmi, Chandragupta, nimbate, diademed, and wearing Kushan-style regalia, standing left, wearing half-sleeved jewelled coat, trousers, conical long cap, earrings, necklace, and armlets, dropping *purodhas* (offerings) onto altar with right hand and holding *rajadanda* (standard) in left; filleted Garuda behind altar; “Chandra” in Brahmi in inner right field / “Sri Vikrama” in Brahmi, Lakshmi seated right and Narayana Vishnu seated vis-à-vis on couch; standard behind. BKB, p. 29 and catalog number 60 (rev. only of coin illustrated on cover); A.F.R. Hoernle, Philological Secretary, “Reports on Coins” in *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1888*, pp. 129-130 = Altekar, pp. 138-140 and pl. IX, 6; BMC Guptas -, Bayana, p. lxxvi. VF, struck with worn dies. Extremely rare, BKB cites only three other specimens. (\$3000)

This identification of the figures on the reverse of this coin have been the object of some scholarly debate. Hoernele thought that it represented an intimate scene in the life of Chandragupta, possibly a drinking party between himself and one of his consorts. While Altekar also identified the figures as a seated Chandragupta and consort, he argued against it being an intimate scene on the basis of Hindu prohibitions depicting such intimate activity on royal coinage, but made no attempt to elucidate what the two figures were actually doing. More recent scholarship, however, has suggested that the figures are divinities. C.D. Chatterjee (*JNSI XXXVII* [1975], pp. 91-9) argued that, as Chandragupta assumed the epithet *Paramabhagavata* (supremely devout), the figures must represent Lakshmi and Narayana Vishnu, and the scene is a representation of Vaikuntha, their supreme abode.



277. SASANIAN KINGS. Hormizd II. AD 303-309. AV Dinar (6.86 g, 3h). Garbled pseudo-legend citing name and titles, crowned bust right / Garbled pseudo-legend of “fire of Hormizd”, fire altar with attendants and ribbons; bareheaded bust right in flames. Saeedi AV38 var. (crown of attendant on right without *korymbos*); cf. Göbl type I/1b (drachm); CNG 73, 564 (same dies). VF, toned, minor field marks, evidence of having been placed in a bezel. (\$3000)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 76/1 (12 September 2007), lot 972.



278. SASANIAN KINGS. Shahpur II. AD 309-379. AV Dinar (6.98 g, 3h). Mint IX (Kabul). Garbled pseudo-legend citing name and titles, crowned bust right / Garbled pseudo-legend of “fire of Shahpur”, fire altar with ribbons and no attendants. SNS III Type Ib1/2a; Saeedi AV54 (Uncertain Mint); MK 1224; Göbl type Ia/6a. EF, struck with slightly worn obverse die. Rare. (\$5000)

ROMAN REPUBLICAN & IMPERATORIAL COINAGE



279. Anonymous. Circa 280 BC. Æ Aes Grave Quatrunx (194.73 g, 12h). Hatria (Picenum) mint. Head of Apollo left, wearing long flowing hair; •••• (mark of value) before / Cantharus; ivy-leaf above; HAT to right. Thurlow & Vecchi 183; HN Italy 13; Haeberlin pl. 76, 1-2. Good VF, dark brown patina, areas of green patina in reverse, minor earthen deposits. Exceptional for issue. (\$3000)

Ex Peter J. Laux Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 78, 14 May 2008), lot 1597.

280. Anonymous. Circa 225-217 BC. Æ Aes Grave As (288.08 g, 12h). Libral standard. Rome mint. Laureate head of Janus; horizontal I (mark of value) below; all on a raised disk / Prow of galley right; I (mark of value) above; all on a raised disk. Crawford 35/1; Thurlow & Vecchi 51; HN Italy 337; Haeberlin pl. 10-13; Sydenham 71. EF, attractive green and red patina. An impressive Aes Grave. (\$5000)

Erato: Muse of Erotic Poetry – Possibly the Finest Known – Extremely Rare



281. Q. Pomponius Musa. 56 BC. AR Denarius (3.99 g, 5h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right, wearing hair rolled back and in loose locks over forehead; flower or rosette before ear; flower on stem behind / Erato, the Muse of Erotic Poetry, standing slightly right, head facing, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, holding lyre in left hand and with right hand striking it with plectrum; Q • POMPONI to left, MVSA to right. Crawford 410/6; Sydenham 814 (same dies as plate coin); Kestner -; BMCRR Rome 3612 (same dies); CNR Pomponia 21; Pomponia 12 (same dies as plate coin). EF, lightly toned. Perfectly centered and well struck on both sides. Possibly the finest known example of this extremely rare issue. (\$30,000)

Of all the Muses in Q. Pomponius Musa's series, Erato, the Muse of Erotic Poetry, is very many times rarer than any other of the Muses. Even the Kestner Museum Hannover does not have a single example in its extensive collection.



282. P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus. 50 BC. AR Denarius (3.70 g, 7h). Rome mint. Bare head of M. Claudius Marcellus right; triskeles behind, MARCELLINVS before / M. Claudius Marcellus, veiled and togate, carrying trophy right toward tetrastyle temple; MARCELLVS COS • QVINQ in field. Crawford 439/1; Sydenham 1147; Kestner 3507-8; BMCRR Rome 4206-8; Claudia 11. Good VF, toned, minor porosity, a few edge tests. Bold portrait. (\$500)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 146 (6 March 2006), lot 387.

283. Man. Acilius Glabrio. 49 BC. AR Denarius (3.93 g, 6h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Salus right, wearing cruciform earring, necklace, hair in knot ornamented with jewels, locks falling down neck, jewels also in hair above forehead; SALVTIS upwards behind / Valetudo (Salus), draped, standing left, holding serpent in right hand, resting left elbow on column, serpent's tail to the lower right of column; MN • ACILIVS III • VIR • VALETV around. Crawford 442/1a; CRI 16; Sydenham 922; Kestner 3511-2; BMCRR Rome 3946; Acilia 8. Near EF, attractively toned, some die rust on obverse. (\$300)



284. L. Hostilius Saserna. 48 BC. AR Denarius (3.84 g, 4h). Rome mint. Bare head of Gallia right, wearing long and dishevelled hair; Gallic trumpet (*carnyx*) behind / Diana of Ephesus standing facing, wearing long flowing robes, holding stag by its antler with right hand, spear in left; L • HOSTILIVS to right, SASERNA to left. Crawford 448/3; CRI 19; Sydenham 953; Kestner 3541; BMCRR Rome 3996-8; Hostilia 4. EF, deep gray toning with iridescent highlights, a small area of flat strike on the head of Diana, a scratch on the bottom reverse, light cleaning scratches. (\$500)

Ex Harry Strickhausen Collection (Triton IX, 10 January 2006), lot 1326.



285. C. Vibius C.f. C.n. Pansa Caetronianus. 48 BC. AR Denarius (4.02 g, 6h). Rome mint. Mask of bearded Pan right; PANSIA below / Jupiter Axurus (or Anxurus) seated left, holding patera in right hand, scepter in left; C • VIBIVS • C • F • C • N • IOVIS • AXVR • around. Crawford 449/1a; CRI 20; Sydenham 947; Kestner 3543; BMCRR Rome 3978; Vibia 18. Superb EF, attractive old gray cabinet toning, hints of iridescence, faint scratches under tone in field near scepter. Wonderful portrait of Pan. (\$500)

Ex Triton X (9 January 2007), lot 537.



286. Julius Caesar. Early 46 BC. AR Denarius (3.90 g, 10h). Utica(?) mint. Head of Ceres right, wearing wreath of grain; COS • TERT behind, DICT • ITER before / Emblems of the augurate and pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, capis, and lituus; M (*munus* = gift) to right, AVGV above, PONT • MAX below. Crawford 467/1b; CRI 57a; Sydenham 1024; Kestner 3639-40; BMCRR Africa 23-5; RSC 4. Superb EF, handsome light gray and peach iridescent toning. Exceptional in this lofty state of preservation. (\$750)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 78 (14 May 2008), lot 1615.

287. Lollius Palicanus. 45 BC. AR Denarius (3.54 g, 5h). Rome mint. Diademed head of Libertas right, wearing cruciform earring and pearl necklace, two locks of hair falling down her neck; LIBERTA-TIS behind / View of Rostra in the Roman Forum, ornamented with ships' beaks and surmounted by *subsellium* (tribune's bench); PALIKAN[VS] above. Crawford 473/1; CRI 86; Sydenham 960; Kestner 3655-6; BMCRR Rome 4011-3; Lollia 2. EF, lightly toned. (\$1000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 431.



288. Julius Caesar. February-March 44 BC. AR Denarius (3.80 g, 2h). Rome mint. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. Wreathed head right; CAESAR before, DICT PERPETVO behind / Venus Victrix standing left, holding Victory in right hand and vertical scepter in left, resting on shield set on ground; [P • SEPVLLIVS] MACER around. Crawford 480/10; Alföldi Type VIII, 24-6 (A12/R3); CRI 107a; Sydenham 1073; Kestner -; BMCRR Rome 4169-71; RSC 38. Near EF, toned, reverse slightly off center. Excellent silver quality. Bold portrait. (\$5000)



289. Mark Antony. April-May 44 BC. AR Denarius (3.79 g, 3h). Rome mint. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. Veiled and bearded head of Antony right; capis behind, lituus before / *Desultor* (horseman) on horseback galloping right, a second horse by his side in background, wearing conical cap, holding whip aloft in right hand and reins in left; palm frond and wreath behind; P • SEPVLLIVS above, MACER below. Crawford 480/22; CRI 142; Sydenham 1077; Kestner -; BMCRR Rome 4178-81; RSC 74. EF, handsome mauve-gray cabinet toning. Rare. (\$5000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection. Ex UBS 78 (9 September 2008), lot 1119.

This is the first portrait issue of Mark Antony. Struck within a month or two of the assassination of Julius Caesar, Antony is shown bearded, clearly symbolic of one in mourning. For the next two and a half years, until after the battle of Philippi, the portraits on coins of both Mark Antony and Octavian were bearded for the same reason.



290. Sextus Pompey. 44-43 BC. AR Denarius (3.82 g, 9h). Massilia (Marseilles) mint. Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. Bare head of Pompey the Great right; trident before; below, dolphin right; NEPTVNI behind / Galley with bank of rowers right, under full sail, helmsman steering rudder, hortator standing on prow; star to upper left; [Q •] NASIDIVS below. Crawford 483/2; CRI 235; Sydenham 1350; Kestner 3698; BMCRR Sicily 21-4; RSC 20 (Pompey the Great). EF, lightly toned, underlying luster, traces of deposits. Bold portrait. (\$5000)

Quintus Nasidius was commander of Sextus' fleet while Sextus was in Massalia watching political events unfold farther east. Coins of this issue do not bear the title *praefectus classis et orae maritimae* (commander-in-chief of the fleet and of the sea coasts) awarded to Sextus by the Senate in April 43 BC, indicating a prior striking date. They also do not bear Sextus' name, although the trident, dolphin, and legend NEPTVNI may refer to Sextus' naval superiority in the western Mediterranean.

The Finest Known Portrait Denarius of Julius Caesar



291. Julius Caesar. August 43 BC. AR Denarius (3.96 g, 12h). Rome mint. L Flaminius Chilo, *quattuorvir aere argento auro flando feriundo*. Laureate head right within within pelleted border / L • FLAMINIVS down right field, IIII VIR up left, Venus Genetrix as Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus in outstretched right hand and long scepter in left; all within pelleted border. Crawford 485/1; CNR I 102/1 (same obv. die); CRI 113; Sydenham 1089; RSC 26. Superb EF, attractively toned. Well-struck with obverse die of fine style on large flan. Very rare. (\$75,000)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 21 (17 May 2001), lot 297; Numismatica Ars Classica 7 (1 March 1994), lot 653.

While this coin derives its general type from those issues struck at Rome in the month prior to Caesar's assassination in March 44 BC, its anepigraphic obverse now shows an idealized head of Caesar that is no longer veiled, while on the reverse, Venus Genetrix holds a caduceus in place of the traditional Victory. This revised, decidedly pro-Caesarian imagery comports with the events of 43 BC. Following his assassination, it was Caesar's fellow consul and second-in-command, Antony, and not Octavian, Caesar's official heir, who was in power. Within days of the funeral, Antony proclaimed himself as Caesar's dictatorial successor, first by surrounding himself with a bodyguard made up of Caesar's veterans and then by compelling the Senate in June 44 BC to transfer the provinces of Gallia Transalpina and Gallia Cisalpina – the latter under the control of one of the conspirators, Decimus Brutus – to himself for a five-year period. When Brutus refused to yield his province, Antony sent a military expedition to oust him, and laid siege to Brutus at Mutina (mod. Modena), beginning in October 44 BC.

At the same time as Antony began to flex his quasi-dictatorial muscle, Cicero, who had been sympathetic to the conspirators, but later moved that the Senate not declare Caesar as a tyrant in order to gain their amnesty, began denouncing Antony through a series of speeches, known as the *Philippics*. He soon became the subject of a campaign of blandishment by Octavian, newly arrived at Rome to claim his inheritance, who hoped to acquire Cicero as an ally (and with him, other influential senators). Octavian also began raising an army. Many of the recruits had been veterans of Caesar's army, yet Octavian was also able to acquire two of Antony's own legions with promises of money. These events demonstrated clearly that Octavian was developing the necessary personal political skills that would give him the ultimate victory in the unfolding conflict. In January 43 BC, the Senate granted Octavian the office of *propraetor* along with the power of *imperium* (military command), sending him, along with the consuls for that year, Aulus Hirtius and Gaius Vibius Pansa, to break up the siege. At Forum Gallorum and then again at Mutina, Antony was successfully defeated, although both of the consuls died as a result. Octavian was now in sole command of the army sent to defeat Antony. Young and inexperienced at the beginning of the campaign, after Mutina he had shown himself to be Antony's military equal.

Antony, whom the Senate now declared *hostis* (an enemy of the state), meanwhile, withdrew further into Gallia Transalpina to Parma (which he sacked) and then to Placentia (mod. Piacenza). He then made his way into Liguria, where he met up with Marcus Lepidus, who had been his ally since Caesar's assassination. There they remained until November 43 BC.

Octavian, now proven in the field, was slighted by the Senate's miscalculated decision to reward Decimus Brutus for Antony's defeat by transferring command of the legions away from Octavian to Brutus. As a result, he remained stationary in the Po Valley and refused any further assistance in the pursuit of Antony. In July 43 BC, Octavian dispatched emissaries to the Senate. He demanded that he be appointed the consulship now left vacant by the deaths of Hirtius and Pansa and that the declaration of Antony as a *hostis* be rescinded. When the Senate refused his demands, Octavian marched on Rome in force. Facing no opposition (Cicero by now being resigned to the fact that Octavian would ally himself with Antony), Octavian was elected consul on 19 August 43 BC along with his cousin (and fellow great-nephew of Julius Caesar), Quintus Pedius, who would oversee the creation of the *Lex Pedia* in September, making Caesar's murder, or the calling for it, capital crimes punishable by death.

Into this dramatic political period, Flaminius Chilo oversaw the striking of this coin with its definite pro-Caesarian imagery. The idealized portrait of Julius Caesar, with its definite impression of divinity, is not an individual die-engraver's attempt at artistic fancy, but must have been influenced by Octavian's consciously conceived program of manipulating public images (including that of Caesar) at Rome. On 1 January 42 BC, the Senate recognized Caesar's new divine status as the Divus Julius and constructed a temple on the site of his cremation in the Forum. The Venus Genetrix on the reverse shows a similar manipulation. Deriving from the Greek Aphrodite Ourania, or heavenly Aphrodite, Venus Genetrix became not only the divine patroness of Rome through her son Aeneas, but also the ancestor of the *gens Julia*, through Aeneas' son, Ascanius (Iulus). On the night before Pharsalus in 48 BC, Caesar vowed to construct a temple in her honor in Rome if he was successful against Pompey. Once completed, this temple, which housed a statue of the goddess, then became the centerpiece of his new forum in Rome. There are marked differences, however, between the statue (evidenced by several extant copies) and her depiction on the denarii struck in the month before his assassination. While the statue emphasized her procreative powers, the coins show her in a more martial and political context: holding a Victory in her right hand and a scepter in her left, either surrounded by weaponry (sometime set on a globe), or with the scepter set on a star (a sign of divinity). While these attributes may shift from one to another, they emphasize not only the divine assistance in Caesar's military and political victories, but also allude tentatively to his semi-divinity. The Venus of this coin, however, minimizes her connection to earlier associations; instead, she now presents an image of Felicitas (Good Fortune), by replacing the Victory with a caduceus. It is not the Venus Genetrix of Julius Caesar, then, but now Venus Felix of all Rome who is at work. Thus, through the assistance of the two transformed divine agencies – the impending one of the Divus Julius, and that of Venus – that Octavian was able to take his first few steps toward political ascendancy.



292. P. Accoleius Lariscolus. September-December 43 BC. AR Denarius (4.14 g, 11h). Rome mint. Draped bust of Diana Nemorensis (or Acca Larentia) right; P • ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVI (*sic*) / Triple cult statue of Diana Nemorensis (the *Nymphae Querquetulanae*: Diana, Hecate, Selene) facing, supporting on their hands and shoulders a beam, above which are five cypress trees; the figure on the left holds a poppy in her right hand; the nymph on the right holds a lily in her left. Crawford 486/1 var. (obverse legend ends in S); CRI 172 var. (same); Sydenham 1148 var. (same); Kestner 3702-3 var. (same); BMCRR Rome 4211-3 var. (same); Accoleia 1 var. (same). Superb EF, delightful, deep gray cabinet toning. (\$1000)

Ex Triton X (9 January 2007), lot 543.



293. Mark Antony. 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.61 g, 3h). Rome mint. C. Vibius Varus, moneyer. Bare head of Mark Antony right, wearing short beard / Fortuna, draped, standing left, holding Victory in outstretched right hand and cradling cornucopia in left; C • VIBIVS on right, VARVS on left. Crawford 494/32; CRI 149; Sydenham 1144; Kestner 3739-40; BMCRR Rome 4293-4; RSC 4. EF, wonderful old gray cabinet tone. Superb portrait shows amazing hair and beard detail. Rare. (\$7500)

Ex Barry Feirstein Collection Part IV (Numismatica Ars Classica 45, 2 April 2008), lot 31; Leu 71 (24 October 1997), lot 263; Münzen und Medaillen AG XIX (5 June 1959), lot 161; Münzen und Medaillen AG VII (3 December 1948), lot 517.



294. C. Cassius Longinus. Early 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.85 g, 6h). Military mint, probably at Smyrna. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinter, legate. Filleted tripod surmounted by *cornuta* (cauldron) and two laurel branches; C • CASSI IMP around / Capis and lituus; LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/1; CRI 219; Sydenham 1308; Kestner -; BMCRR East 79; RSC 7. Superb EF, bright surfaces. Bold strike. Rare. (\$3000)

The Tyrannicide Honored



295. Brutus. Early 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.85 g, 12h). Military mint, probably at Smyrna. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinter, legate. Securis, simpulum, and secespita; BRVTVS below / Capis and lituus; LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/7; CRI 198; Sydenham 1310; Kestner 3770; BMCRR East 80-1; RSC 6. EF, lustrous, attractive light toning, slight die shift on reverse. Bold strike and well centered. (\$1500)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 76/1 (12 September 2007), lot 1292.

296. Brutus. Early 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.77 g, 12h). Military mint, probably at Smyrna. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinter, legate. Securis, simpulum, and secespita; BRVTVS below / Capis and lituus; LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/7; CRI 198; Sydenham 1310; Kestner 3770; BMCRR East 80-1; RSC 6. EF, bright surfaces, some die rust and shallow scratches. (\$1500)



297. Brutus. Late summer-autumn 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.73 g, 12h). Military mint traveling with Brutus and Cassius in Western Asia Minor or Northern Greece. Pedanius Costa, legate. Laureate head of Apollo right; LEG behind, COSTA before / Trophy composed of cuirass, crested helmet, oval shield with incurved sides, and two crossed spears; BRVTVS to right, IMP to left. Crawford 506/2; CRI 209; Sydenham 1296; Kestner 3775-6; BMCRR East 59-61; RSC 4. EF, toned. (\$1500)

Ex Gemini II (10 January 2006), lot 290.

The Ides of March



298. Brutus. Late summer-autumn 42 BC. AR Denarius (3.47 g, 12h). Mint moving with Brutus in northern Greece. L. Platorius Cestianus, magistrate. Bare head of Brutus right; BRVT before, [IMP] behind, L • PLAE[T • CEST] around behind / Pileus between two daggers pointing downward; EID • MAR below. Crawford 508/3; Cahn 7a (same obv. die); CRI 216; Sydenham 1301; Kestner -; BMCRR East 68-70; RSC 15. Good Fine, toned, a few punchmarks on obverse. Very rare and of the highest historical significance. (\$10,000)

One of the most important coins associated with an event in ancient history, this denarius pointedly commemorates the assassination of Julius Caesar by depicting the perpetrator of the act (Brutus), by naming the date of the act (EID[ibus] MAR[tis]), by displaying the instruments of the act (daggers) between the reason for the act (the pileus [freedman's cap] as a symbol of liberty). Though many senators plotted against Caesar and are collectively represented by the two daggers, the portrait of Brutus alone emphasizes his primary role in the conspiracy.

The only securely identified portraits of Brutus occur on coins inscribed with his name; all others, whether on coins or other artifacts, are identified based on the three issues inscribed BRVTVS IMP (on aurei) or BRVT IMP (on denarii). A careful study of Brutus' portraits by S. Nodelman segregates these inscribed portraits into three main categories: a 'baroque' style portrait on the aurei of Casca, a 'neoclassical' style on the aurei of Costa, and a 'realistic' style on the 'EID MAR' denarii, which Nodelman describes as "the soberest and most precise" of all.



299. Mark Antony and Octavian. Spring-early summer 41 BC. AR Denarius (3.95 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. M. Barbatius Pollio, *quaestor pro praetore*. Bare head of Mark Antony right; M • ANT • IMP • AVG • III • R • P • C • M BARBAT • Q • P • / Bare head of Octavian right, wearing slight beard; CAESAR • IMP • PONT • III • VIR • R • P • C •. Crawford 517/2; CRI 243; Sydenham 1181; Kestner 3793-5; BMCRR East 100; RSC 8a. Near EF, attractively toned. Bold portraits. (\$2000)



300. Mark Antony and Octavian. Spring-early summer 41 BC. AR Denarius (3.81 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. M. Barbatius Pollio, *quaestor pro praetore*. Bare head of Mark Antony right; M • ANT • IMP • AVG • III • R • P • C • M BARBAT • Q • P • / Bare head of Octavian right, wearing slight beard; CAESAR • IMP • PONT • III • VIR • R • P • C •. Crawford 517/2; CRI 243; Sydenham 1181; Kestner 3793-5; BMCRR East 100; RSC 8a. Near EF, lightly toned, a shallow scratch on Antony's forehead, traces of deposits. (\$1000)



301. Cn. Domitius L.f. Ahenobarbus. 41-40 BC. AR Denarius (3.88 g, 10h). Uncertain mint along the Adriatic or Ionian Sea. Bare head of Ahenobarbus right, wearing short beard; AHEHOBAR (*sic*) before / Prow right surmounted by a military trophy; CN • D[OMITIVS] • IMP around below. Crawford 519/2 var. (spelling of obv. legend); CRI 339 var. (same); Sydenham 1177 var. (same); Kestner 801-2 var. (same); BMCRR East 94-7 var. (same); Domitia 21 var. (same). Good VF, lightly toned, some areas weakly struck, the reverse struck slightly off center. Bold portrait. (\$1000)

302. Fulvia, first wife of Mark Antony. Circa 41-40 BC. Æ 19mm (7.94 g, 12h). Eumeneia (as Fulvia) in Phrygia mint. Zmertorix, the son of Philonides, magistrate. Winged female bust (of Fulvia?) right: c/m: monogram in incuse circle / ΦΟΥΛΟΒΙ[ΕΩΝ] down right field, [Ζ]ΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΓ[ΟΣ]/[ΦΙ]ΛΩΝ[ΙΔΟΥ] in two lines down left, Athena, wearing Corinthian helmet, advancing left with chiton behind, holding spear in outstretched right hand and oval shield in left. For coin: RPC 3139; von Aulock, *Phrygiens* -; SNG München -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; cf. BMC 21 (with c/m); for c/m: Howgego -. Good VF, dark green patina. (\$1000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection.



303. C. Domitius Calvinus. 39 BC. AR Denarius (4.03 g, 2h). Osca mint. Bare head of Hercules right, wearing necklace; OSCA • to left / Emblems of the Pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis, and apex; DOM • COS • ITER • IMP around. Crawford 532/1; CRI 342; Sydenham 1358; Burgos 1509; Kestner 3819-21; BMCRR Spain 109. EF, attractive gray and slightly iridescent toning, minor, shallow scrape in field before neck. (\$1500)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 146 (6 March 2006), lot 391.



304. Mark Antony and Cleopatra. 36 BC. AR Tetradrachm (12.34 g, 12h). Antioch in Syria mint. BACIAICCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right, her dress embroidered with pearls / ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ [ΑΝΔΡΩΝ], bare head of Antony right. RPC 4094; McAlee 174; Prieur 27; BMC 53. Near EF, attractive even find patina. Rare. (\$30,000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection.

These tetradrachms, struck after the separation of Antony and Octavia, herald the political alliance between the triumvir and the Egyptian queen. Lacking any more certain alternative, this issue has been assigned to Antioch. During this time, Antony was continually moving throughout the eastern provinces, as well as against Parthia. Consequently, these coins could have been struck anywhere in order to facilitate an ad hoc payment for his soldiers. R. McAlee, in his forthcoming book on Roman Antioch, points out that the letter forms – C for Σ and ω for Ω – are inconsistent with those on contemporary Antiochene issues. Those issues with a horse-head control mark to the left of Antony's head may hint at a possible mint further east, connecting it with Antony's Armenian intervention in 34 BC, or, more attractively, the invasion of Parthia in 36 BC (cf. Shore 92 for Parthian bronze issues with a very similar horse-head design), events commemorated in an elaborate political display in Alexandria later in 34 BC. Such posturings clearly demonstrated Antony's political ambition to separate the eastern Roman provinces, combine them with the Ptolemaic kingdom, and create a new empire of his own.



305. Mark Antony and Cleopatra. 36-31 BC. Æ 21mm (5.04 g, 12h). Chalcis ad Libanum in Coele-Syria mint. Dated RY 21 (Egyptian) and 6 (Phoenician) of Cleopatra (32/1 BC). BACIAICCAC ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑC, draped bust of Cleopatra right, wearing stephane; all within pelleted border / ΕΤΟΥC ΚΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ Σ ΘΕΑC ΝΕΩ[ΤΕΡΑC], bare head of Mark Antony right within pelleted border. RPC 4771; Rouvier 440 (Berytus); Svoronos 1887; SNG München 1006; SNG Copenhagen 382. Near EF, attractive green patina. (\$2000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 460.

**For further coins of Cleopatra from the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection,
see Lots 240-241 in the Greek section, above.**

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE



306. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Cistophorus (11.85 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. Struck 25-20 BC. IMP • CAE SAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, altar decorated with fillets, garlands, and stags standing vis-à-vis. RIC I 482; Sutherland Group VIγ, 365 (O123/R21); RSC 33; RPC 2215; BMCRE 694; BN 922-926. VF, toned. (\$1000)



307. Augustus, with Agrippa. 27 BC-AD 14. Æ As (12.76 g, 7h). Nemausus in Gaul mint. IMP above, DIVI F below, head of Agrippa left, wearing combined rostral crown and laurel wreath, and head of Augustus right, wearing oak wreath, back-to-back / COL NEM across field, chained crocodile standing right; palm frond and filleted wreath behind; palm fronds on either side of stem base. RPC 524; RIC I 158; SNG Copenhagen 699. Good VF, dark green patina, light file marks on reverse. (\$1000)

From the Guy Weill Goudchaux Collection. Ex Classical Numismatic Group 72 (14 June 2006), lot 1129.

Augustus & Rhoemetalkes



308. Augustus, with Rhoemetalkes I. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Drachm (3.93 g, 12h). Byzantium in Thrace mint. Diademed head of Rhoemetalkes I right; BA POIMHTAA monogram to right; all within pelleted border / BYZANTIA, bare head of Augustus right; KAIΣAP monogram to right; all within pelleted border. Schönert-Geiss, *Byzantion*, 1304 (V2/R2); Youroukova 169; RPC 1775 (same dies). Good VF, areas of toning, minor adjustment mark on edge of reverse. Good quality metal, reverse struck with die of fine style. Extremely rare, eighth and possibly finest specimen known. (\$5000)

Dies for a Dupondius or As of Augustus



309. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. Iron dies for Æ Dupondius or As. Dimensions of obverse die: die face 31 mm in diameter and die shank 37 mm. Weight: 148.40 grams. Bronze face of cast impression of reverse of dupondius (RIC I 381) or as (RIC I 382) for the moneyer Cn. Piso Cn. f. mounted to iron shank. Dimensions of reverse die: die face 30 mm in diameter; die shank 39 mm at the face, tapering to 30 mm in diameter at mid point and widening to 42 mm at the base. Weight: 320.20 grams. Bronze face of cast impression of reverse of dupondius (RIC I 381) or as (RIC I 382) for the moneyer Cn. Piso Cn. f. mounted to iron shank. Cf. N. Lupu, "Aspekte des Münzumschlufs im vorrömischen Dakien," *JNG* XVII (1967), pl. 7; cf. C.C. Vermeule, "Some notes on ancient dies and coining methods," *NumCirc* LXII.2 (February 1954), pp. 53-4; cf. W. Malkmus, "Addenda to Vermeule's catalog of ancient coin dies: Part 1," *SAN* XVII.4 (September 1989) -. VF for type, die faces well-preserved with green and light olive patina, worn from striking. Extremely rare set with both obverse and reverse die. (\$20,000)

Based on the dies themselves, it is impossible to tell whether they were used to strike dupondii or asses, since both issues of this moneyer were of the same type. This remarkable set of dies was undoubtedly employed to strike local coinage in one of the Balkan provinces along the Danube frontier.



310. Tiberius, with Drusus Caesar. AD 14-37. AR Drachm (3.70 g, 12h). Caesaraea-Eusebia in Cappadocia mint. Struck AD 33/4. TI • CAES • AVG • P • M • (TR ligate) • P • XXXV, laureate head of Tiberius right / DRVSVS • CAES • TI • AVG • COS • (II with macron above) • (TR ligate) • P, bare head of Drusus Caesar left. RPC 3622b; RIC I 87; Sydenham, *Caesarea* 44; RSC 1a. Good VF, toned. (\$1500)

The Maternal Uncle of Sejanus and Conqueror of Tacfarinas



311. Tiberius. AD 14-37. Æ “Sestertius” (27.48 g, 12h). Colonia Iulia Pia Paterna in Zeugitana mint. Q. Junius Blaesus, proconsul for the second time and P. Gavius Casca. Struck AD 23. TI CAE DIVI AVG F AVG IMP VIII COS • IIII • (beginning below head and going clockwise), bare head left within pelleted border / PERM[ISSV Q IVN B]LAESI PRO COS IT C • P • GA VIO CAS • D D, Nude Hermes, wearing winged petasus and talaria, seated left on rock outcropping, holding winged caduceus in extended right hand and leaning on left set on rocks; C P I in fields; all within pelleted border. RPC 765 var. (placement of legends); cf. Amandry, *Notes* V, 7.II B.a1-2 (for type; dies unlisted); Müller, *Afrique* -; SNG Copenhagen -. Good VF, red, brown, and green patina, minor smoothing in fields. Extremely rare and of historical interest. (\$1500)

Quintus Junius Blaesus was one of the *novi homines*, or “new men”, who built his career in the military under Augustus and Tiberius. He was also the maternal uncle of Lucius Aelius Sejanus, the *praefectus praetorio* of Tiberius, who reputedly called him “the partner of my labors”.

Beginning in AD 10, when he served as a suffect consul, Blaesus was put in command of the armies in Pannonia. He was involved in putting down the revolt that broke out among his troops following the death of Augustus in AD 14 – an event that counted his nephew among the negotiators. As a result of the increasing influence of Sejanus at court, in AD 21, Blaesus was appointed governor of *Africa proconsularis*, a post he held until AD 23. During that time, he finally defeated the Numidian revolt led by Tacfarinas, a deserter from the legions. This revolt was sparked by the Roman administration’s enclosure system for farming, which prevented the local tribes from using that same land for grazing. After a series of successful diplomatic maneuvers, including pardons for the rebels, which siphoned off much of Tacfarinas’ support, as well as the capture of the rebel leader’s brother, effectively ending the revolt, Blaesus returned to Rome in AD 23, where he was accorded a triumph. In AD 31 Sejanus was accused of treason and executed by order of Tiberius. As a result of his familial connection to Sejanus, Blaesus was put on trial as an associate. While awaiting execution, however, he committed suicide, a move which would save his family’s fortune and reputation.

An Exceptional Britannicus Sestertius



312. Britannicus. AD 41-55. Æ Sestertius (29.81 g, 6h). Uncertain Balkan/Thracian mint. Struck under Claudius, circa AD 50-54. TI CLAVDIVS • CAESAR • G • F • BRITANNICVS •, bareheaded and draped bust left / Mars, barefoot, but wearing full military outfit, including *sagum* (cape), advancing left, holding spear in outstretched right hand and round shield in left; large S C across field. RIC I pg. 130, note; von Kaenel, "Britannicus, Agrippina Minor und Nero in Thrakien," *SNR* 63 (1984), Type B, 5 (same dies); BMCRE 226 (Claudius). Near EF, brown patina. Extraordinary example of this issue, exhibiting none of the tooling often found on these coins. A truly outstanding specimen. (\$40,000)

The attribution of the sestertii of Britannicus has been a matter of some speculation. Formerly, the issue had been attributed to Rome around the end of Claudius' reign when Britannicus adopted the *toga virilis*. Mattingly, however, demonstrated that such an attribution was problematic, since the Rome mint was not producing aes at that time. Instead, he assigned the type to the early years of Titus, when many restoration and commemorative issues were being struck, a logical assumption given the reported close friendship between the two. More recently, substantial numbers of Latin coins (sestertii and dupondii) in the name of Britannicus, Agrippina Jr., Nero Caesar, and Nero Augustus have been found in the Balkan region, and von Kaenel argued for a Thracian origin for the series. Von Kaenel's analysis is plausible, since the style and fabric of the coins, as well as the find spots, indeed suggest a Thracian mint, and such local issues would have been struck for use by the legions servicing the border.

Tiberius Claudius Germanicus was born on 12 February AD 41, only a few weeks after his father Claudius became emperor. After Claudius' conquest of Britain in AD 43, the boy's name was changed to Tiberius Claudius Caesar Britannicus, and the sources refer to him simply as Britannicus. In AD 55 while dining with friends, he was poisoned and died. The murder was almost certainly ordered by Nero who wanted to clear the way for his own succession to the throne.



- 313. Nero.** AD 54-68. AR Tetradrachm (13.79 g, 12h). Laodicea ad Mare in Syria mint. Dated 111 of the Pharsalian Era (AD 63/4). NEPΩNOC CEBACTOY KAI CAPOC, laureate head right; ΦΙ to right; all within pelleted border / IOYΛICEΩN TΩN KAI ΛAOΔIKEΩN, veiled and draped bust of Tyche right, wearing mural crown and earring, ICA below bust; AIP (year) to right; all within pelleted border. RPC 4383; Prieur 1104; SNG Copenhagen 340; BMC 33. Near EF. Good quality metal. Rare. (\$2000)

An Exceptional Seal Box



- 314. Titus.** AD 79-81. Æ Seal Box. Piriform-shaped seal box with attached hinged cover: cover decorated with laureate head of Titus left, done in repoussé work; base perforated with three holes for mounting. Overall dimensions: 24mm (length); 17mm (width); 9mm (depth). Weight: 3.51g. Cf. R. Hattatt, *Ancient Brooches and other Artefacts* (Oxford, 1989), pp. 461ff (for general type); cf. Nomos I, 144 (for cover only, but with head right); cf. <http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/roman-seal-boxes.html> (for construction and usage information, as well as other examples of the type). Exceptional for type, intact with fine green patina. Very rare. (\$1000)

This is a particularly fascinating item. When the Romans sent important small packages by courier, such as documents or valuables, they were put in containers that were placed in strong leather or cloth bags, which were then fastened and sealed. The sealing process utilized a stout cord with its knot covered in wax that was impressed with the sender's signet. To protect this wax seal, it and the knot were encased in a small, ornamental metal box composed of a concave back with two holes for the cord, and a hinged lid to protect the contents. In addition, the lid could be kept closed by further cords sewn to the package and tied around it. Hinged boxes used for this purpose have been found in Britain, where they tend to date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries and are mostly of enameled bronze. However, they certainly started earlier. Hattatt illustrated an example found in Ostia bearing the portraits of Hadrian and Sabina (p. 464, 151) and seal boxes with portraits of Vespasian and Domitian have been found in London and must have been used by high officials (P. Salway, *A History of Roman Britain* [Oxford 2001], p. 381). This was certainly the case with this piece, especially given its splendid portrait of Titus, which was surely made by workers in the Imperial mint in Rome and then sent out for official use in the provinces.



- 315. Anonymous issues.** Time of Domitian to Antoninus Pius, AD 81-161. Æ Tessera (3.24 g, 7h). A • P • P • F across field within wreath / Scepter surmounted by bareheaded bust left; all within pelleted border. Göbl, *Antike* 104 = Vierordt Collection (Schulman, 17 June 1924), lot 27. EF, olive-brown and green patina. (\$1500)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 33 (5 April 2006), lot 466.



316. Nerva. AD 96-98. AR Tetradrachm (15.38 g, 12h). Antioch in Syria mint. Dated “New Holy Year” 2 (AD 97/8). AVT • NEPOVAS • KAIS • ΣΕΒ • ΓΕΡΜ •, laureate bust right, aegis on left shoulder; all within pelleted border / ETOVS NEOV • IEPOV (beginning in exergue), eagle standing right on thunderbolt, with wings displayed; palm frond to right, barred B (date) above left wing; all within pelleted border. McAlee 420; Prieur 150; Wruck 125. Superb EF, reverse slightly double struck. Rare. (\$2000)

Extremely Rare Hadrian Britannia Sestertius



317. Hadrian. AD 117-138. Æ Sestertius (25.50 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head right / BRITANNIA, Britannia seated slightly left, head facing left, with spear lying on left arm and right foot set on rocks; round shield to right; S C in exergue. RIC II 845 and pl. XV, 320 (same rev. die as illustrated coin) = BMCRE 1723 and pl. 94, 2 (same dies as illustrated coin); Banti 115. Near VF, brown patina. Extremely rare. (\$3000)

This impressive and rare sestertius was struck during the long series commemorating Hadrian’s travels around the empire. Between the years AD 119 and 136, the emperor traveled throughout the Roman Empire, visiting various provinces to take stock of his inheritance and calm the disquiet which had arisen in the later years of Trajan’s reign. His travels can be divided into two major episodes, and this coin was struck in commemoration of the first of these. This tour was designed to shore-up Rome’s northern borders and began sometime around AD 119 when Hadrian first visited the provinces of Gaul and Germania Inferior and Superior. The emperor then crossed the Channel to Britannia where, during his stay, construction began on a seventy-three-mile long wall across the north of the province, known to this day as Hadrian’s Wall. In AD 122-123, Hadrian spent time in Hispania, then travelled east to Asia Minor. The remainder of this first tour was spent in the Balkans and Greece, touring such areas as Dacia and Achaia, before returning to Rome, via Sicily, in AD 126.



Enlargement of Lot 318

Klose Plate Coin



318. Antinoüs. Died AD 130. Æ Medallion (40mm, 46.55 g, 12h). Smyrna in Ionia mint. M. Antonius Polemon, *strategus*. ANTINOOC HPΩC, bare head right within pelleted border / ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΑΝΕΘ ΗΚΕ CMVPΝΑΙΟC, prow of quinquereme right within pelleted border. Klose Type XLVI, Gruppe d, 38(V7/R33 - this coin; reverse only illustrated); Blum 3; SNG München -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -. Good VF, red and brown patina, a few cleaning marks. (\$10,000)

From the J. Olphin Collection. Ex David A. Dowdy Collection (Triton VIII, 11 January 2005), lot 724; Sternberg 11 (20 November 1981), lot 283.

One of the most remarkable cults of the ancient world was that which grew up around the youth Antinoüs, a boy from Claudiopolis in Bithynia who attracted the attention of the emperor Hadrian. Hadrian had little love for his wife Sabina, and chose instead to shower favors on the handsome youth, whom he apparently chanced upon during a visit to Bithynia. During the emperor's tour of Egypt in October 130 AD, Antinoüs fell into the Nile and drowned, an event surrounded by dark suspicions whispering of suicide or ritual murder. The distraught Hadrian had his companion immediately deified, and the worship of Antinoüs became an important facet of the imperial cult. A cult center was established at the new city of Antinoöpolis in Egypt, and other temples were founded in Bithynia and at Mantinea in Arcadia. At these cities and elsewhere in the east a commemorative coinage was struck in his name, marked by unique combinations of legends, portraiture and reverse types. Antinoüs was a god (θεός) as well as a hero (ήρώς) - the last possibly with an additional sly reference to sexual love (ερώς). Because it was the land of his birth, Bithynia became the "homeland of the gods" (θεών η παρίς) and he the "noble hero" (αγαθος ήρώς), or "hero before the gate" (ήρώς προπυλαιος), an intercessor with the gods for mortal men. His divinity is equated to Dionysos (ιακχος) and he appears in the guise of numerous gods: Hermes-Thoth in Egypt, Apollo, Poseidon, Dionysos and river gods (somewhat ironic considering his cause of death). Thousands of his busts in marble and bronze (often in heroic form) must have been distributed around the empire, and temples in his honor attracted numerous worshippers. His coins, almost invariably found heavily worn, may not have circulated as such, but were preserved as "touch pieces" by those who sought his intervention, and may have been struck into the 3rd century. Coins and medallions transformed into "souvenirs"- mirrors, pendants and the like - also attest to the popularity of the cult. Contorniates were certainly struck in his name in the 4th century. Textual evidence suggests that, at least in Egypt, his cult survived into the 4th century and was noted by the early Church fathers.

"...and such is the new god Antinoüs, that was the emperor Hadrian's minion and slave of his unlawful pleasure; a wraith, worshipped in obedience to the emperor's command and for fear of his vengeance; known and confessed to be a man, and not a good or deserving man neither, but a sordid and loathsome instrument of his master's lust. This shameless and scandalous boy died in Egypt when the court was there; and forthwith his Imperial Majesty issued out an edict strictly requiring and commanding his loving subjects to acknowledge his departed page a deity and to pay him his quota of divine reverences and honors..." St. Athanasius of Alexandria (d. 373 AD).

Exceptional Portrait



319. Aelius. Caesar, AD 136-138. AR Denarius (3.15 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 137. LAELIVS CAE SAR TR PCOS II, bareheaded and draped bust right / CONCOR DIA, Concordia, draped, standing left, holding patera in right hand, double cornucopia in left, leaning left elbow on column. RIC II 428 (Hadrian) var. (bust type); Strack 402; RSC 14a; BMCRE 965, note. EF, toned. Attractive portrait. (\$2000)

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 40 (16 May 2007), lot 722.



320. Antoninus Pius. AD 138-161. Æ Sestertius (27.62 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 143-144. *ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III*, laureate head right / *IMPERA TOR II*, S C across field, Victory flying right, holding transverse trophy with both hands. RIC III 717a; Banti 178; BMCRE 1610. Near EF, handsome dark green patina. Wonderful portrait. (\$1000)

321. Antoninus Pius. AD 138-161. Æ 32mm (27.11 g, 6h). *Homonoia with Cyzicus*. Ephesus in Ionia mint. Paitos, *grammateus*. *T AIAIOC KAICAP ANTONINOC*, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right within pelleted border / *ΕΠΙ ΠΑΙΤΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΟC ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, ΚΥΖΙΚΟC* down left field, *ΕΦΕCΟC* up right, heroes Kyzikos and Androklos, each nude but for drapery over shoulder, standing vis-à-vis and clasping right hands; Kyzikos standing right and seen from behind; Androklos standing facing with head left and holding long scepter; all within pelleted border. Franke & Nollé Type I, 317 (Vs C/R1); SNG München -; cf. SNG France 678-680 (Cyzicus); SNG von Aulock; SNG Copenhagen -; Weber 5903. Good VF, red-brown and dark green patina. Very rare. (\$1000)

Homonoia between cities proclaimed their commonality of interests, like that of “sister-cities” in the modern world, and was based on political, economic and religious connections. The cities of Asia Minor preserved this tradition under the Roman Empire, with an extensive interlinked system of such commonalities. Among the cities participating in homonoia, Ephesus seems to have been the most popular, undoubtedly due to its status as the principal cult center of Artemis. Cyzicus, an economic powerhouse due to its location on the southern shore of the Propontis, dominated the trade routes between the Black Sea and the Aegean since the Classical period. Thus, a reciprocal alliance between the major regional trader and the cult site would benefit each other immensely.



322. Diva Faustina Senior. Died AD 140/1. AV Aureus (7.14 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, AD 146-161. *DIVA FAVSTINA*, draped bust right, wearing hair bound in pearls / *AETER NITAS*, Fortuna, draped, standing left, holding patera in right hand, rudder in left. RIC III 349a (Pius); Strack 450; Calicó 1743; BMCRE 369 (Pius). EF, lightly toned, some luster, traces of deposits. Pleasing portrait. (\$5000)

322



323. Commodus. AD 177-192. AV Aureus (7.24 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 188. *M COMM • ANT • P • FEL • AVG • BRIT*, laureate and draped bust right / *P M • TR P XIII • IMP VIII COS V • P • P*, SAL • AVG in exergue, Salus, draped, seated left, feeding from patera in right hand a snake rising from an altar. RIC III 178 corr. (XIII not XIII); MIR 18, 749-2/37 var. (bust type); Calicó 2322; BMCRE p. 735, *; Triton XI, lot 947 (same rev. die). EF, lustrous, minor edge marks, tiny mark in right field of obverse. (\$10,000)

Extremely Rare Commodus “New Year” Medallion – TR P XVIII



324. Commodus. AD 177-192. Bimetalllic Medallion (63.85 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck 10-31 December AD 192. L AELIVS • AVRELIVS • COMMODVS AVG PIVS FELIX, head of Commodus as Hercules left, wearing lion skin headdress tied at neck / HERCVLI ROMANO AVG P M TR P XVIII COS VII P P, Commodus as Hercules, nude, standing facing, head right, resting right hand on club set on ground, and left on left rear paw of corpse of Nemean Lion set on ground head first. Gneecchi 33/32 (obv./rev.); MIR 18, 1165-1/73; Banti 112/107 (obv./rev.); Grueber -; Froehner -; Tocci -; Dressel -; Toynbee, pp. 74-5. Good VF, untouched bi-colored patina with central section of black-green and outer ring of lighter green, minute traces of encrustation in some of the devices. An apparently unique die pairing in this extremely small issue, meant to celebrate the “New Year” of Commodus’s TR P XVIII. (\$25,000)

During the latter part of his reign, Commodus began associating himself with Hercules. While the Antonine emperors had traditionally associated themselves with the divine hero, Commodus appropriated the iconography more aggressively by wearing a lion skin and carrying a club, both main attributes of Hercules, and having statues of himself dressed as the god erected throughout the empire (for a bust of Commodus as Hercules, see Capitoline bust [Inv. MC 1120]; for the use of Herculean images on provincial issues of Commodus, see <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>). The appropriation of this imagery went to apparently megalomaniacal lengths. According to Dio (73.15), Commodus in AD 190 ordered that the names of the months be changed to correspond with his name and titles – Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Augustus Hercules Romanus Exsuperatorius Amazonius Invictus Felix Pius, and that each legion replace its epithet with *Commodiana*. Shortly thereafter, when fire had destroyed a large section of Rome, Commodus used it as an opportunity to re-found the city as a whole and, thereby, identify himself completely with Hercules, who was considered the founder of many ancient Greek cities. Commodus ordered the restored city to be called *Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana*, its citizens were now known as *Commodiani*, and the Senate was restyled as the *Senatus Commodianus Fortunatus*. All of this revitalization on his part, Commodus believed, would bring about a new Golden Age. In the autumn of AD 192, Commodus officially adopted the name Hercules; it was at this time that his portrait on the coinage began to show him wearing a lion skin. This transformation was brief, however, for, on 31 December AD 192, only three weeks after assuming the tribunician power for the eighteenth time, he was assassinated by an athlete in his bath.

The coinage of Commodus dated TR P XVIII is virtually non-existent (apart from a single recorded denarius and sesterius), indicating that the issue’s production had not yet gotten into full swing when Commodus was assassinated. The series of medallions, however, which forms a homogeneous group (based on the close die-links), and which totaled thirty-nine known specimens at the time Toynbee published her book, consists of six types. The obverses all show Commodus wearing the lion skin, while the reverses allude in some way to Hercules, who bears a distinct resemblance on some examples to the emperor. All are struck on bimetalllic flans and, apart from the type showing the emperor plowing the pomerium, which was a medallion version of a very rare type struck earlier in AD 192, they are of a new type unknown to the regular coinage. These medals, unlike the similarly dated coinage, were meant to be ready for presentation to specific recipients within the government and the military on Commodus’ eighteenth tribunician anniversary, rather than on 1 January AD 193, at which time (or shortly thereafter) Commodus would have had the new consuls murdered and assume the consulship for himself (Dio 72.22). These medallions then were the preparation for what was to follow with the regular issues of coinage the following year: the transformation of Commodus into the physical manifestation of the god Hercules, the son of Jupiter, who would rule his empire from his capital city, which was populated by his people and governed through his Senate.



- 325. Commodus.** AD 177-192. Æ Medallion (43mm, 47.09 g, 6h). Silandus in Lydia mint. Tatianos, *archiereus* as archon. Struck circa AD 177. [AVT]O KAI A AVPH KOMOΔOC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed beardless bust right / EΠI [APX]IEPEΩC, TATIANOV • C IANΔEΩN/K • APX in three lines in exergue, Commodus, holding scepter, driving biga left; above, Nike, flying right, crowning him with wreath. LS -; SNG München -; SNG von Aulock 8265; SNG Copenhagen -; Classical Numismatic Group 70, lot 553 (same dies). VF, dark green-brown patina with traces of gray-green, light cleaning scratches, fields smoothed. Attractive type. (\$2500)

This medallion may represent one of the earliest provincial commemorations of Commodus' appointment as emperor in AD 177. The obverse legend, which begins AVT, a Greek transliteration of the Latin IMP, indicates that this issue must be no no earlier than late November AD 176, when Commodus was granted the rank of *imperator* by his father. Almost a month later, On 23 December AD 176, he shared a joint triumph at Rome with his father following the successful completion of a peace with the Marcomanni, Quadi, and Iazyges. A series of promotions followed throughout the next year, raising the adolescent Commodus to the position of co-Augustus and potential successor of Marcus Aurelius by the middle of AD 177. The exclusion, then, of this title (CEB in Greek) from this medallion must provide an end date for its issue then no later than mid AD 177. The reverse, with its clearly victorious imagery, would suggest the joint triumph, apparently commemorated very quickly as additional honors for Commodus were reported.



- 326. Pescennius Niger.** AD 193-194. AR Denarius (3.15 g, 6h). Antioch mint. IMP C AES C PES C [NIGER] IVT AV, laureate bust right / BONI EVE N TVS, Bonus Eventus standing right, holding plate of fruit in right hand, two grain ears in left. RIC IV 4 = Cohen 9 (coin illustrated with line drawing) = RSC 9; J. Van Heesch, "Les ateliers monétaires de Pescennius Niger," *RBN CXXIV* (1978) -; BMCRE 299 note. Near EF, toned. Very rare. (\$2000)

Ithyphallic Priapus



- 327. Septimius Severus.** AD 193-211. Æ Assarion (2.86 g, 1h). Nicopolis ad Istrum in Moesia Inferior mint. AV KAI CE • CEVHPO, laureate head right / NIKOΠΟΛΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC IC, ithyphallic Priapus standing left, pointing downward with right hand at his erect phallus, left hand on hip. AMNG I 1380; SNG München -; Mouchmov 987; Varbanov 1789. EF, dark green patina. (\$500)



328. Macrinus. AD 217-218. Æ 29mm (15.22 g, 6h). Ephesus in Ionia mint. ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΟΠΙΕ CEO ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟC, laureate and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ in exergue, female (Artemis?) seated sidesaddle on horseback right. Leypold, *Ephesos*, 7 = SNG Leypold 596; SNG München -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 295. Good VF, dark green and red patina. Very rare. (\$750)



329. Severus Alexander. AD 222-235. AV Aureus (6.24 g, 7h). Rome mint. 11th emission, AD 230. IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG, Laureate bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / P M TR P VIII COS III P P, Alexander, as Romulus, advancing right, holding transverse spear in right hand and trophy over left shoulder with left hand. RIC IV 103; Calicó 3121 (same dies); BMCRE 620; Triton XI, lot 962 (same dies). Superb EF, toned with areas of underlying luster. Virtually as struck. (\$5000)

Astronomical Imagery



330. Maximinus I. AD 235-238. Æ 32mm (16.23 g, 6h). Anemurium in Cilicia mint. Dated RY 1 (AD 235/6). ΑΥΓ Γ Ι ΟΥΗΡ ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟΝ, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right within pelleted border / ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΕΙΩΝ, lion leaping right, head left with mouth open and tongue extended; above its hind quarters, star in crescent; CTA (date) in exergue; all within pelleted border. SNG France 711 (same dies); SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock 5525 corr. var. (Valerian I rev. type; same obv. die; [this coin illustrated as 5524]); SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 6 (rev. only illustrated; same die). EF, attractive olive and brown patina. Exceptional for issue. (\$1000)

The reverse on this coin could refer to Cybele, a manifestation of the Great Mother, an ancient deity who embodied the Earth's fertility, the rugged mountains and deep recesses, and wild animals. Her association with untamed and unrestrained nature is similar to Dionysos, and Cybele was often depicted with a lion (or biga drawn by lions). The presence of the star-in-crescent suggests that some otherwise unknown astronomical event may have occurred in relation to her worship.



331. Maximus. Caesar, AD 235/6-238. AR Denarius (3.36 g, 12h). Rome mint. 2nd emission, AD 236. IVL VERVS MAXIMVS CAES, bareheaded and draped bust right / PIETAS AVG, lituus, secespita, capis, simpulum, aspergillum. RIC 1; RSC 1; BMCRE 118. Superb EF, toned, a shallow scratch left of the capis under tone. Boldly struck on both sides from fresh dies. (\$1000)

Ex Spink London 5014 (28 September 2005), lot 468.

Exceptional Gordian II Denarius



332. Gordian II. AD 238. AR Denarius (3.95 g, 11h). Rome mint. Struck March-April AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / PROVIDENTIA AVGG, Providentia, standing facing, head left, legs crossed, leaning on column, holding wand in right hand and pointing to globe set on ground, and cradling cornucopia in left arm. RIC IV 1; RSC 5; BMCRE 19-20. Superb EF, lightly toned, traces of deposits on reverse. Well centered on a broad flan. (\$5000)

Special Emission - RIC Plate Coin



333. Trajan Decius. AD 249-251. AR Antoninianus (3.33 g, 12h). Rome mint. Special emission, mid AD 251. IMP CAE TRA DECIVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / VIC TORIA GERMANICA, Decius on horseback riding left, raising right hand and holding scepter in left; to left, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left. RIC IV 43 corr. (obv. legend) and pl. 10, 20 (this coin illustrated); RSC 122. Good VF, toned. Rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Sternberg XV (11 April 1985), lot 530.

Volusian as Caesar



334. Volusian. As Caesar, AD 251. AR Antoninianus (3.81 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck AD 251. C VIBIO VOLVSIANO CAES, radiate and draped bust right / ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated left on round shield, holding Victory in right hand and vertical spear in left. RIC IV 137; RSC 111. Good VF, toned. Among the finest examples of this very rare issue. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



335. Cornelia Supera. Augusta, AD 253. AR Antoninianus (3.06 g, 6h). Uncertain Balkan mint. COR SVPERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane and set on crescent / IVNONI AVG, Juno seated left on throne, holding flower in right hand and infant cradled in left. RIC IV 31 (Aemilian); RSC 3. Good VF, minor porosity, light flan crack. Very rare. (\$5000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Lanz 109 (2002), lot 780.



336. Valerian I. AD 253-260. AE 35mm (32.50 g, 1h). Antiochia ad Maeandrum in Caria mint. AV KAI ΠΤΟ ΛΙΚΙ(NN) IOC OVAΛEPIANOC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right within pelleted border / ANTIOXEOYN, river-god Maeandrus, holding reed in outstretched right hand and cradling cornucopia in left arm, reclining left on platform; to left, triple bay arch surmounted by stork standing right; to right, figure, holding walking staff, traversing bridge left; all set on on bridge composed of six arches surmounted by railing spanning river with smaller arches on either side forming access from river banks; below, flowing water visible; in exergue, two fish back-to-back; all within pelleted border. SNG München -; SNG Tübingen -: SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 56. Good VF, dark green patina with traces of red and a few deposits. Extremely rare. (\$5000)

This bridge which spanned the Maeandrum, one of the city's two rivers, is known only from its coinage of this period. Although recent archaeological work in the area has uncovered traces of the city, showing it to have been quite affluent, no trace of the bridge remains. According to Stephanus Byzantinus, the city itself was founded by Antiochus II. Pliny the Elder (*NH* 5.108) said the city was built to replace two small settlements that occupied the site, and Strabo (630) called it a modest city and noted the region's propensity for earthquakes.



337. Gallienus. AD 253-268. AR Antoninianus (3.70 g, 12h). Rome mint, 1st officina. 6th emission, 1st phase, AD 260/1-262. GALLIENVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / COS IIII P P, Gallienus driving quadriga left, holding branch in left hand and reins in right. RIC V 150 var. (bust type); MIR 36, 339x; RSC 146 var. (bust type). Good VF, toned. Extremely rare. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection.

A further 188 antoniniani from the **White Mountain Collection** will be available in **Electronic Auction 225**, opening 16 December 2009 and closing 13 January 2010, on our website: www.cngcoins.com

From the Collection of Sir Arthur Evans



338. Gallienus. AD 253-268. AR Medallion (12.03 g, 12h). Rome mint. 8th emission, AD 263-265. G ALLIENVM AVG P R, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust left, seen from behind, holding shield in left hand and spear in right / OB CONSERVATIONEM SALVTIS, Salus standing facing, head lowered right, feeding serpent held in both arms. Cf. RIC V 144; Gnecci 23 and pl. 27, 3 (same dies); MIR 36, 563a (this medallion illustrated); Cohen 673 (300 fr.); RSC 673 var. (bust type). Good VF, heavy find patina, minor smoothing. The silver visible at the highest points. Extremely rare. (\$5000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 18 (29 March 2000), lot 681; Sir Arthur J. Evans Collection (Ars Classica XVII, 30 October 1934), lot 1744.

At the time this magnificent silver medallion was struck, the Roman Empire had been through one of the worst periods in its history. The Alamanni and Franks were invading across the Rhine Frontier, another group of Alamanni and the Juthungi were invading across the Danube Frontier, Gothic tribes were raiding the coastlines of the Black Sea and Aegean, and the Sasanians were attacking the eastern parts of the Empire. At the same time, the dire military situation caused internal dissent, which gave rise to a number of revolts: Ingenuus and Regalianus were proclaimed emperor by their troops in the region of Pannonia, the center of the Empire, while the Macriani revolted in Syria. The most significant revolt occurred in the West, where, after being proclaimed emperor following a victory over the barbarians, a Roman commander on the Rhine, Postumus, declared the creation of a Gallic Empire, which encompassed all of Roman Gaul, Britain, and Spain. This revolt led to the assassination of Gallienus' son, Saloninus, and the Praetorian Prefect Silvanus at Cologne. The most significant blow to the Empire, though, was the loss of the vigorous emperor, and Gallienus' father, Valerian I, who had been captured by the Sasanians while campaigning in the East in AD 260.

The Roman world seemed to be falling apart, and Gallienus, whom Valerian left to deal with threats in the West, stood alone. Nevertheless, he proved to be an innovative and adaptive leader. The eastern threat was diminished with the rise of the formidable Palmyrene ally of Rome, Odenathus, who defeated the Sasanians and secured the frontier. This left Gallienus only the threats posed by the Gallic Empire and the invasions across the Danubian Frontier. Gallienus organized a mobile cavalry force, based in Mediolanum, that could be quickly dispatched to deal with threats along the borders in the West. Another military innovation was his exclusion of any senator from military high command. Thus, the armies would be headed by skilled military men, who also hopefully would be less politically aspirational. Gallienus also established a variety of mints near the frontiers so that cash was readily available to fund any operations the Romans would undertake. By AD 265, Gallienus was in a position to begin tackling Rome's many external threats.

As he had not yet begun his military campaigns, it is likely that this medallion was struck in the hope of Gallienus' success. The military character of the obverse is an overt reference to the emperor as the commander of Rome's armed forces, while the reverse shows Salus, who was often invoked to cure the ills of the empire. The inscription of the obverse and reverse are read together, 'For Gallienus Augustus (by) the Roman People / On account of the complete restoration of health,' clearly indicating the hopeful nature of this issue: the people give this medallion for the emperor, who will return the empire to its healthy state.



339. Gallienus. AD 253-268. Æ Denarius (1.94 g, 12h). Rome mint, 8th officina. 9th emission, AD 265-267. IMP GALLIENVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, holding spear in right hand and shield in left / SECVRIT PERPET, Securitas standing facing, head left, leaning upon column to right and holding scepter with right hand. RIC V 355 var. (bust type); MIR 36, 670u = Cunetio 1425 (same obv. die); RSC 964 var. (bust type). Good VF, green patina, small flan crack. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Extremely Rare Issue of Saloninus as Augustus



340. Saloninus. AD 260. AR Antoninianus (3.01 g, 6h). Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne) mint. 2nd emission, AD 258-259. IMP SALON VALERIANVS AVG, radiate and draped bust right / SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, lifting dress with left hand and holding flower in right. RIC V 14; MIR 36, 917f; RSC 94. VF, toned, minor hairline flan crack. Extremely rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Sternberg XIII (17 November 1983), lot 1068.

Two Antoniniani of the Usurper Regalianus



341. Regalianus. Usurper, AD 260. AR Antoninianus (3.40 g, 6h). Carnuntum mint. IMP C P C REG[ALIAN]VS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ORIENS AVG[G], Sol standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding whip. RIC V 7; MIR 43, 1713f (same dies as coin illustrated); RSC 4a. VF, usual overstriking, minor porosity. Extremely rare. (\$12,500)

Following the capture of Valerian I by the Sasanians, a number of usurpers appeared throughout the empire, mostly accomplished generals who were acclaimed by their own troops. Although Regalianus' exact history is unclear (and contradictory in the sources), he was likely a Roman general who had been sent to deal with the barbarians (probably the Marcomanni) who were conducting raids through Pannonia at the time. Some of the sources suggest that Regalianus was a supporter of the usurper Ingenuus, and continued Ingenuus' revolt following the latter's death. In any event, Regalianus' reign was very short, and he was probably put to death by his own troops. All of Regalianus' coinage has been attributed to a mint in Carnuntum, and was obviously struck in great haste, as evidenced by the crude style of the coins and the fact that they are all overstruck.

342. Regalianus. Usurper, AD 260. AR Antoninianus (3.44 g, 1h). Carnuntum mint. IMP C P C REGALIANVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / PROVIDENTIA AVGG, Providentia standing facing, head left, holding grain ears in right hand and cornucopia in left; modius filled with grain ears to left. RIC V 8; MIR 43, 1714; RSC 5. Good VF, usual overstriking, minor porosity. Struck on a broad flan with an unusually clear name. Extremely rare. (\$12,500)



343. Laelianus. Romano-Gallic Usurper, AD 269. Antoninianus (3.23 g, 6h). Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne) mint. 2nd emission. IMP C LAELIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTO RI A AV G, Victory advancing right, holding palm in left hand and wreath in right. RIC V 9; Gilljam - (dies II/- [unlisted rev. die]); AGK 1b. Good VF, attractive brown surfaces. Rare type with draped bust. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection.



344. Claudius II Gothicus. AD 268-270. Antoninianus (4.16 g, 6h). Mediolanum (Milan) mint, 2nd officina. 2nd emission, AD 269. IMP CLAVDIVS P F AVG, radiate bust left, wearing consular regalia, holding globe in right hand and eagle-tipped scepter in left / FIDES MILIT, Fides Militum standing facing, head left, holding signa; S. Normanby -; Venèra -; RIC V 149. Good VF, brown surfaces with minute traces of silvering, minor reverse roughness. Very rare and attractive bust type. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

345. Aurelian. AD 270-275. Antoninianus (3.46 g, 11h). Moneta Comitatus (Byzantium) mint, 3rd officina. 2nd emission, early-mid AD 272. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and draped heroic style bust right, holding spear over right shoulder / CONCORDIA MILITVM, Aurelian standing right, extending hand to Concordia standing left; Γ. RIC V -; BN -; MIR 47, 275f3(2) (this coin illustrated) = TNRB 2, 1308 (this coin illustrated); Venèra -. EF, underlying silver. Very rare, one of only two examples cited by Göbl. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Münzen und Medaillen liste 340 (November/December 1972), no. 60.

346. Aurelian. AD 270-275. Antoninianus (2.70 g, 12h). Cyicus mint, 2nd officina. 1st mission, 2nd phase, late AD 270. IMP C DOM AVR ELIANVS AVG, radiate, helmeted, draped, and cuirassed bust left, holding shield with left hand and spear with right; two pellets below / FIDES MILITVM, Fides standing facing, head left, holding signum with right hand and transverse scepter with left. RIC V 328 var. (bust type); BN 1081-2 var. (same); MIR 47, 292h2; Venèra -. Good VF, dark green-brown patina, some minor porosity. Very rare, only two examples cited by Göbl. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

The Usurper Zenobia



347. Zenobia. Usurper, AD 268-272. Antoninianus (2.24 g, 6h). Antioch mint, 8th officina. 2nd emission, March-May AD 272. S ZENOBIA AVG, diademed bust right, wearing stephane and set on crescent / IVNO REGINA, Juno standing facing, head left, holding patera in right hand and scepter in left; at feet to left, peacock left, head right; star in left field. RIC V 2 corr. (no star); MIR 47, 360b/0; BN 1267a (same obv. die); Carson, *Zenobia* 3-4 (same dies). VF, dark brown patina. Very rare. (\$5000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Münzen und Medaillen liste 459 (September 1982), no. 39.

The widow of Odenathus, who had been the ruler of the rich eastern trade center Palmyra, and the mother and regent of Vabalathus, Septimia Zenobia became a powerful regional ruler in her own right. Granted *de facto* power in the East by the emperor Gallienus to counteract the Persian advance, Odenathus used the opportunity to establish his own separatist kingdom. When Odenathus was murdered in AD 267, Zenobia used the moment to advance her son Vabalathus. Since he was still in his minority, Zenobia took over as regent, using the position and the confusion following the death of Gallienus to establish her position between Rome and Persia and expand Palmyrene power. In AD 269 the Palmyrenes seized control of Egypt and, with it, the Roman grain supply. To bolster her position, Zenobia laid claims to an illustrious ancestry, including Cleopatra VII of Egypt and the legendary Dido of Carthage.

The emperor Aurelian recognized the threat posed by Zenobia and launched a campaign against her. In AD 272 Palmyra was sacked and both Zenobia and Vabalathus were captured as they tried to make their way to Persia. She was brought to Rome and paraded in Aurelian's triumph in AD 274, bound in gold chains. According to later tradition, Aurelian, impressed by her beauty and dignity, later freed her, and granted her a villa in Tibur, where she spent the rest of her life.

BN Catalog Plate Coin



348. Tacitus. AD 275-276. Antoninianus (3.93 g, 12h). Siscia mint, 6th officina. 1st emission, AD 275-6. IMP C M CLA TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR ORBIS, Roma seated left on round shield, holding globe in extended right hand and long scepter in left; VI. RIC V -; BN Supp. 414 (this coin). EF, attractive brown surfaces with minute traces of silvering. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Tkalec & Rauch (16 November 1987), lot 433.



349. Probus. AD 276-282. Antoninianus (3.41 g, 12h). Ticinum mint. 6th emission, AD 279/80. IMP C PROBVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / CONSERVAT AVG, Sol standing left, raising right hand and holding whip in left; all within hexastyle temple façade set on three-tiered base; ornate decoration along roof line; BXXI. RIC V 537; Pink VI/1, p. 65. Near EF, attractive brown surfaces. Very rare reverse type. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection.



350. Probus. AD 276-282. Æ Quinarius (1.18 g, 12h). Rome mint. Triumphal issue, AD 281/2. AV R PR OBVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust left, holding shield in left hand and spear in right / OR IENS A VG, Sol driving quadriga left, raising hand and holding whip. RIC V 267 var. (bust type); cf. Pink VI/1 pp. 58-9. Good VF, dark green patina. Very rare with armed bust left. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Classical Numismatic Group 69 (2005), lot 1697.

351. Probus. AD 276-282. Æ Quinarius (1.61 g, 12h). Rome mint. Triumphal issue, AD 281/2. IMP PRO BVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVG, Probus, laureate and in military outfit, advancing right, holding spear in right hand and globe in extended left. RIC V 280; Pink VI/1, p. 58-9. Good VF, brown patina. Rare. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Siscia Embraced



352. Probus. AD 276-282. Antoninianus (3.64 g, 7h). Siscia mint, 3rd officina. 4th emission, late AD 277. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / SISCIA P ROBI AVG, Siscia seated slightly left on throne, holding diadem with both hands; to lower left and right, river gods Savus and Colapis seated right and left, respectively; XXIT. RIC V 765; Alföldi, *Siscia* V 69, 3; Pink VI/1 p. 51. EF, brown patina. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



353. Probus. AD 276-282. Antoninianus (3.02 g, 12h). Serdica mint, 3rd officina. 4th emission, AD 277. PERPETVO IMP C PROBO INVIC AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS PROBI AVG, Probus on horseback galloping right, holding spear in right hand and shield in left, spearing and riding down enemy whose shield lies beneath horse; KA • Γ •. RIC V 884 var. (obv. legend and bust type); cf. Pink VI/1, p. 45. Good VF, dark green and red-brown patina, traces of deposit on reverse. Extremely rare obverse legend variety with INVIC instead of more usual INVICT. (\$750)

Only Known for an Aureus



354. Probus. AD 276-282. Antoninianus (3.09 g, 6h). Uncertain Pannonian (Serdica or Siscia) mint. Struck AD 277-279. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, cuirassed bust left, wearing crested Corinthian-style helmet, holding spear in right hand over right shoulder and round shield in left / VICTORIAE, AVG in exergue, Victory, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and palm frond in left, standing in triumphal quadriga left. Cf. RIC V 831 (aureus); cf. Calico 4222 (aureus); cf. Maravielle 1476 (for bust type, but different legend; Siscia mint) and 1505 and 1538 (for bust type with same legend; Serdica mint); cf. Pink VI/1, p. 46 (same). VF, rough brown patina, flan crack. Extremely rare, the type is only known for an aureus. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

DEO ET DOMINO



355. Carus. AD 282-283. Double Antoninianus (5.36 g, 6h). Siscia mint. 1st emission, November AD 282. DEO ET DOMINO CARO AVG, radiate and draped bust of Sol right and radiate vis-à-vis cuirassed bust of Carus left / FELICITA S REIPVBLICAE, Felicitas standing facing, head left, leaning left elbow upon column to right, holding caduceus in right hand and transverse scepter in left; X-I. RIC V 99; Pink VI/2 p. 42. Good VF, some minor underlying silver. Very rare. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

The extraordinary title *Deo et Domino* ("to the lord and god") first appeared on coinage during Aurelian's reign. The fact that Aurelian was looked at in a divine light during his lifetime was wholly acceptable to the general Roman populace given the apparent "superhuman" feats he was accomplishing in revitalizing and recovering the empire after nearly forty years of constant turmoil. It was also Aurelian who established the worship of Sol Invictus at Rome, not to supplant the other gods, but as a new cult added to the many already existing. Aurelian promoted Sol as the patron god of the military as well as his own patron, and the two were closely associated on the coinage. After Aurelian's death, the cult continued to flourish, with the result that Sol supplanted Jupiter as the typical god associated with the person of the emperor. This particular coin, with its early appearance in the issues of Carus, obviously announced his personal association with Sol as his patron and parallel among the gods. The propaganda value lies in its reassurance to the public that Carus was going to be successful, like Aurelian, with Sol's divine help. It is also a dual-portrait type that is an obvious reflection of the dynastic issues of the Severans, with Sol in the senior position of Septimius and Carus in the junior position of Severus' sons (or wife).

Equally interestingly, there has been an ongoing discussion about the meaning of the mintmark on many of these coins, such as XII, XI, and KA (the Greek version of XI). As XXI is the standard form and believed to relate to the denomination, it is believed that these other marks also relate to the denomination, as all the coins bearing these enigmatic marks are heavier in weight than the typical antoninianus. Although their weights are not double that of antoniniani, an issue with a double radiate crown (under Carus; in the BM, see PCR 1037) led to the early conclusion that a double value was to be observed in the marketplace. Although this theory is not accepted by all numismatists, the nomenclature of "double antoninianus" is still used for these coins today.



356. Magnia Urbica. Augusta, AD 283-285. Antoninianus (3.65 g, 6h). Siscia mint, 1st officina. 6th emission, July AD 284. MAGNIAE VRBICAE AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane and set on crescent / SALVS P VBLICA, Salus seated left on chair, feeding serpent rising right from altar to left with patera; -/A//SMSXXI. RIC V 349 (Carus); Pink VI/2 p. 49. EF. Rare. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 40 (16 May 2007), lot 827.

Introduction of the Argenteus



357. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (3.32 g, 12h). Ticinum mint. Struck circa AD 294. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VICTORIA SARMAT, four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with seven turrets. RIC VI 12a; Jelocnik 25; RSC 488d. Superb EF, toned. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

During the later 3rd century AD, monetary reforms were implemented to restore the imperial coinage to a more more stable system of relational weights and improve fineness. Inspired by the monetary system of Nero, Diocletian set out on his reformation of the coinage along that line, based on a ratio of 1:4, with four sestertii equal to one denarius. To this end, in AD 294/5 two new denominations were introduced including one of pure silver. Known as the *argenteus*, it was to be a coin struck at 96 to the pound (indicated by the XCVI on the reverse of some issues), and, like the denarius, of a high fineness of silver. The *argenteus* would then be valued against the new bronze denomination, the *nummus*, thereby restoring a sense of unity to the entire monetary system, and although Diocletian had reintroduced the first true silver coin in over a century, the *argenteus* was to take a subsidiary role, as the aureus and *nummus* were intended to be the principal coins. This new system, however, was fragile and problems soon began to develop. By AD 301, the *argenteus* had to be revalued to double its face value to keep up with inflation and maintain the relational standard. Furthermore, the appearance of high quality silver issues encouraged hoarding, resulting in the disappearance of the *argenteus* from the marketplace.



358. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (3.22 g, 12h). Siscia mint. Struck circa AD 295. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with seven turrets; *SIS. RIC VI 60a; Jelocnik 8b var. (six turrets); RSC 516†i. EF, toned. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection.

359. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (3.38 g, 12h). Serdica mint, 2nd officina. 1st emission, AD 304-May AD 305. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; • S M • SD B •. RIC VI 1a; Gautier, *Serdica* 4; RSC 520b. EF, lightly toned. Rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Rauch 77 (10 April 2006), lot 647.

Two Very Rare Alexandria Mint Argentii



360. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (3.22 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 2nd officina. 3rd emission. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; -B//ALE. RIC VI 9b; Gautier, *Alexandria* 32 var. (officina); cf. RSC 520j. VF, toned, a few minor deposits. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

361. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (3.00 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 2nd officina. 3rd emission. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITAM (*sic*), three-turreted camp gate; no doors; B between second and third turrets; ALE. RIC -; cf. Gautier, *Alexandria* 23 (for type; illustrated coin makes reading of rev. legend unclear) and 26-27 (for rev. legend); RSC -. EF, toned. Very rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Berk 86 (11 July 1995), lot 944.



362. Maximianus. First reign, AD 286-305. Antoninianus (3.83 g, 12h). Treveri (Trier) mint. IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG, radiate, helmeted, and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA AVGG, Diocletian and Maximianus, each laureate, in military outfit, and holding long scepter, standing vis-à-vis and clasping right hands; PT. RIC V -; Cahn, *Trierer* 3; Schulten Em. 1 (type not illustrated). Good VF, brown surfaces. Extremely rare. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Extremely Rare SAECVLARES Antoninianus



363. Maximianus. First reign, AD 286-305. Antoninianus (2.72 g, 8h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. MAXIMIANVS P F AVG (*sic*), radiate and cuirassed bust right / SAECVLARES AVGG, cippus inscribed COS/X; MXX in exergue. RIC V 415 corr. (broken column); Lyon Suppl. II, 676c (same rev. die). Near EF, traces of silvering. An extremely rare reverse type, Lyon cites only two examples for Maximianus. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection.



364. Maximianus. First reign, AD 286-305. AR Argenteus (3.23 g, 12h). Thessalonica mint; 3rd officina. Struck circa AD 302. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; • T • S • Γ •. RIC VI 15b; RSC 627f var. (officina). Near EF, toned. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leu 86 (5 May 2003), lot 973.



365. Maximianus. Second reign, AD 307-308. AR Argenteus (3.46 g, 12h). Treveri (Trier) mint, 1st officina. Struck AD 306-307. MAXIMI ANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, four-turreted camp gate with open doors; PTR. RIC VI 635; Schulten Em. 13, pl. IV, 15; RSC 631 (same obv. die as illustrated coin). EF, darkly toned. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 35 (13 September 1994), lot 222; Sternberg (29 November 1974), lot 496; Hess-Leu 41 (24 April 1969), lot 546.

Commemorating the Union of the Herculii



366. Maximianus. Second reign, AD 307-308. Æ Follis (6.75 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck circa Autumn AD 307-Summer AD 308. IMPC VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / CONCORDIA FELIX DD NN, Maxentius and Constantine, each laureate, in military outfit, and holding long scepter, standing vis-à-vis and clasping right hands; PLC. RIC VI 246; Lyon 487a. EF, dark brown patina, die break on obverse. Extremely rare and historically important. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

The abdication of Diocletian and Maximianus as Augusti in AD 305, with the subsequent elevation of their junior partners, Galerius and Constantius I to the post, and the appointment of Maximinus II and Severus II as the new Caesars, was intended to provide a smooth transition of power. The death of Constantius I at York in AD 306, however, changed that arrangement. His son, Constantine, was declared Augustus, setting in motion a political problem that only became resolved when Constantine defeated Licinius at Chrysopolis in AD 324. Following the death of Constantius I, when Galerius acknowledged Constantine only as Caesar, Constantine needed to strengthen his hand by building his base in the western territories. To accomplish this, he allied himself with Maximianus (who had returned from retirement) and his son Maxentius (who was in a similar situation to Constantine), consummating the arrangement by marrying Maximianus' daughter Fausta in AD 307. To commemorate this domestic and political union, a series of coins were struck, including this follis. Unfortunately this political arrangement failed to be as harmonious as promised. In AD 310, Maximianus rebelled unsuccessfully against Constantine, eventually committing suicide on the latter's encouragement. In AD 312, Constantine became ruler of Italy, following Maxentius' defeat at the Milvian Bridge. Finally, in AD 326 Fausta was executed on Constantine's orders for her involvement in the death of Constantine's son, Crispus.

The 'RSR' Mintmark



367. Carausius. Romano-British Emperor, AD 286-293. AR Denarius (3.82 g, 6h). 'RSR' mint. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / FELICITAS, galley on waves, with central mast and four rowers, sailing right; RSR. RIC V 560; Shiel 56 and pl. I, 56 (same dies); Casey pl. 2, 11; RSC 53. EF, toned. attractive strike on good quality metal. (\$5000)

Ex Friend of the Romans Collection (Münzen und Medaillen 92, 22 November 2002), lot 274; Numismatica Ars Classica 5 (25 February 1992), lot 574.

This mintmark has yet to be positively identified, but see de la Bédoyère, "Carausius and the Marks RSR and I.N.P.C.D.A.," NC 1998, for an interpretation of RSR as a quote from Vergil's *Eclogues* iv.6-7: *Redeunt Saturnia Regna*, and the placement of the issue at London.



368. Domitianus Domitianus. Usurper, AD 297-298. Æ Follis (10.17 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 1st officina. IMP C L DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG, laureate bust right / GENIO POPV L I ROMANI, Genius standing left holding in extended right hand patera from which liquor flows and cradling cornucopia in draped left arm; at feet, eagle standing left, head right, with wings displayed; -A//ALE. RIC VI 20. Good VF, brown patina with minute traces of hard green deposits. Rare. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Marcel Jungfleisch Collection (Part II, Sotheby's, 9 March 1972), lot 472; Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe Collection (Florange & Ciani, 4 May 1925), lot 504.



369. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AR Argenteus (3.66 g, 12h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 295. CONSTANTIVS N C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with six turrets; club in exergue. RIC VI 124a; Schulten Em. 4, pl. II, 1; RSC 308. Good VF, darkly toned. Portrait of attractive style. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leu 86 (5 May 2003), lot 980.



370. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. Æ Follis (8.56 g, 1h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint, 2nd officina. Struck circa AD 301-303. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate bust left, wearing lion skin tied at neck, holding club in right hand over shoulder and oval shield in left / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing left holding in extended right hand patera from which liquor flows and cradling cornucopia in draped left arm; lighted altar (Great Altar of Lugdunum) to left; -B//PLG. RIC VI 147; Lyon 215. Near EF, brown patina. Rare bust type. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Numismatic Fine Arts [24] (18 October 1990), lot 1776.

371. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. Æ Follis (8.57 g, 12h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint, 2nd officina. Struck circa AD 301-303. VIRTVS CONSTANTII NOB C, laureate, helmeted, and cuirassed bust left, holding spear in right hand over shoulder and oval shield in left / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing left holding in extended right hand patera from which liquor flows and cradling cornucopia in draped left arm; lighted altar (Great Altar of Lugdunum) to left; -B//PLG. RIC VI 174; Lyon 221. Good VF, brown patina. Very rare bust type and obverse legend. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection.



372. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. Æ Laureate Fraction (1.62 g, 6h). Ticinum mint. Struck circa AD 294-295. CONSTANTIVS C, laureate bust right / VTILITAS PVBLICA, Utilitas standing facing, head left, hand concealed in drapery; T. RIC VI 28a; Hunter -. Good VF, dark green patina. Very rare. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.



373. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AR Argenteus (3.01 g, 12h). Siscia mint. Struck circa AD 294-295. CONSTANTI VS CAESAR, laureate head right / VICTORI A SARMAT, four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with eight turrets. RIC VI 38a; RSC 289†b. Superb EF, toned, traces of underlying luster. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

374. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AR Argenteus (3.37 g, 12h). Nicomedia mint, 3rd officina. Struck circa AD 295-296. CONSTANTI VS CAESAR, laureate head right / PROVIDEN TIAE AVGG, four-turreted camp gate with open doors; star above arch; SMNT. RIC VI 24; RSC 240†b. Near EF, areas of toning. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 17 (18 March 2003), lot 616.



375. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AR Argenteus (3.19 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 2nd officina. 3rd emission. CONSTAN TIVS CAES, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; - B//ALE. RIC VI -; Gautier, *Alexandria* 26; RSC -. Good VF, toned. Very rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Münz Zentrum-Rheinland 114 (8 January 2003), lot 779.

376. Constantius I. AD 305-306. AR Argenteus (3.25 g, 12h). Sedica mint, 4th officina. 2nd emission, first part, May AD 305-July AD 306. CONSTAN TIVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; • S M • SD Δ •. RIC VI -; Gautier, *Serdica* 25; RSC -. Superb EF. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Gemini I (11 January 2005), lot 463.

377. Galerius. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AR Argenteus (3.28 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 2nd officina. 3rd emission. MAXIMIA NVS CAESAR, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; -B//ALE. RIC -; Gautier, *Alexandria* -; RSC -. Good VF, toned, obverse struck with worn die. Very rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Freeman & Sear 13 (24 August 2006), lot 571.



378. Maximinus II. As Caesar, AD 305-309. Æ Follis (6.57 g, 12h). Antioch mint, 6th officina. Struck AD 309. MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, laureate half-length bust right, wearing imperial mantle and raising right hand / IOVIO PROPAGAT ORBIS TERRARVN, Maximinus standing right, holding drapery with left hand and crowning Victory on globe in right; altar to right; ⚭ (retrograde) // ANT. RIC VI 134 var. (star on rev.). Good VF, brown patina. Very rare. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Sutherland in *RIC* lists this issue as being struck in AD 310, but the obverse legend indicates that it was struck while Maximinus was still Caesar in AD 309.

Two Alexander of Carthage Folles



379. Alexander of Carthage. Usurper, AD 308-310. Æ Follis (6.55 g, 12h). Carthago (Carthage) mint. IMPALEXANDER P F AVG, laureate head right / [INVICT]A ROMA KARTHAGO, Carthago standing facing, head left, wearing long robe, holding fruit in both hands; PK. RIC VI 68; Salama type V. EF, dark brown patina, areas of minor green deposits. Very rare, only 8 authentic examples noted by Salama. (\$5000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Triton V (15 January 2002), lot 2161.

L. Domitius Alexander led a short-lived revolt against Maxentius from 308 to 311, holding Africa and Sardinia. There is little known about this usurper, but there is evidence in an inscription (*CIL* VIII, 22183) that he and Constantine allied themselves in opposition to Maxentius. P. Salama in "Recherches numismatiques sur l'usurpateur africain L. Domitius Alexander," *Proceedings of the International Numismatic Congress* 1973, p. 365, note 2, suggests that at the latest, the pact was entered into by autumn of 310.

380. Alexander of Carthage. Usurper, AD 308-310. Æ Follis (5.47 g, 6h). Carthago (Carthage) mint. IMPALEXANDER P F AVG, laureate head right / ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma, wearing helmet and military attire, standing facing, head left, holding Victory on globe in right hand and vertical scepter in left; PK. RIC VI 71; Salama type VIII. Good VF, dark brown patina, areas of red. Extremely rare, only 8 authentic examples noted by Salama. (\$5000)



381. Licinius I. AD 308-324. AV Solidus (5.34 g, 12h). Decennalia issue. Nicomedia mint; 3rd officina. Struck AD 317-318. LICINIVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / IOVI CONS LICINI AVG, Jupiter Optimus Maximus enthroned left on basis inscribed SIC X/SIC XX, holding Victory standing right on globe in outstretched right hand and scepter in left; at feet, eagle standing left, head right, with wings folded, holding wreath in beak; SMNT. RIC VII 20 corr. (obverse legend); Depeyrot 28 corr. (Jupiter seated facing); Calicó 5100. Superb EF, a couple minor edge marks. (\$10,000)

Following the death of Severus II in AD 308, Licinius was appointed to replace him as Augustus in accordance with the terms of the conference of Carnuntum, a meeting designed to maintain peace within the increasingly fragile tetrarchic system. A childhood friend of Galerius who had accompanied him on the expedition against the Sasanians in AD 297, Licinius shared the eastern portion of the empire with Maximinus II, following the death of Galerius in AD 311. In AD 313, Licinius married Flavia Julia Constantina, the half-sister of Constantine, by whom he had Licinius II. Concurrently with the marriage, Licinius and Constantine jointly signed the so-called Edict of Milan which proclaimed religious toleration throughout the empire and finally ended the persecution of Christianity. Later that same year, Licinius consolidated his power in the East by eliminating Maximinus II. Almost immediately thereafter, war broke out between Licinius and Constantine. At Cibalae in AD 314 and again in AD 316, and at Campus Ardiensis that same year, the two sides fought one another. In AD 317 a truce was reached, at which time Licinius was allowed to remain Augustus in the East (although he was compelled to release his Danubian and Balkan provinces to Constantine), while his son was appointed Caesar (Constantine's sons, Crispus and Constantine II were also made Caesars). It also marked the *decennalia* of Licinius' appointment as Augustus, an opportune event for building on this uneasy peace.

The period of quiet was brief. Prompted by reports of Licinius' mismanagement of imperial affairs and possible renewed persecutions of Christians, Constantine renewed the war with Licinius. Defeated first at Adrianople in July AD 324, Licinius and his son were subsequently forced to submit following a battle at Chrysopolis in September that same year. Over the next year Licinius was under house arrest in Thessalonica until, on the orders of Constantine, he was killed.



382. Constantine I. As Caesar, AD 306-309. AR Argenteus (3.02 g, 12h). Rome mint, 3rd officina. Struck AD 306-307. CONSTANTINVS NOB C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; R T. RIC VI 154; RSC 705. Good VF, toned, a few minor deposits and light cleaning scratches under tone on reverse. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



383. Constantine I. As Caesar, AD 306-309. Æ Follis (12.22 g, 12h). Aquileia mint, 3rd officina. Struck circa May-June AD 307. CONSTANTINVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / VIRTVS CO NSTANTINI C, Constantine on horseback galloping right, holding round shield and casting spear at enemy prone before him; to left, second enemy lying dead with spear in body; AQF. RIC VI 111; Paolucci 228. Good VF, dark brown patina with a few earthen and hard green deposits. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



384. Constantine I. AD 307/310-337. AR Half Argenteus (1.60 g, 12h). Treveri (Trier) mint, 1st officina. Struck AD 306-307. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / VIRTVS MILITVM, four-turreted camp gate; no doors; PTR. RIC VI 828; Schulten Em. 13, pl. IV, 2; RSC 707b. EF, darkly toned, hairline flan crack. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

385. Crispus. Caesar, AD 316-326. Æ Follis (2.37 g, 6h). Treveri (Trier) mint, 1st officina. Struck AD 322-323. IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped, and cuirassed half-length bust right, holding spear in left hand and horse's bridle in right / BEATA TRAN QVILLITAS, globe set on altar inscribed VO/TIS/XX in three lines; three stars above; PTR. RIC VII -; Gemini IV, 513 (same obv. die). VF, some minor cleaning marks. Very rare. (\$1500)



386. Crispus. Caesar, AD 316-326. Æ Follis (1.40 g, 7h). Festival of Isis issue. Rome mint. CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VOTA PVBLICA, Isis Pharia standing left in galley left, head right, holding sistrum. Alföldi, *Festival* 204; Vagi 3370. VF, dark green patina, minor roughness, scrape across portrait. Very rare. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

The Ptolemaic cult of Serapis and Isis enjoyed great popularity throughout Hellenistic and Roman times, and indeed the Romans, like the Greeks and Persians before them, were fascinated by the culture and monuments of ancient Egypt. The Ptolemies and the Roman emperors were not content with just being the foreign rulers of Egypt, but wanted to be viewed as legitimate successors of the Pharaohs. To this end, they portrayed themselves as Pharaohs to the native population and even promoted the import of certain aspects of Egyptian culture and religion to their own native lands. The Egyptian concept of the Pharaoh as a god was appealing to the Roman emperors (the aging Julius Caesar was especially taken with this concept during his romance with Cleopatra). The Isis festival was a major celebration in Rome in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, heralding the arrival of the ship of Isis (*navigium Isidis*) from Alexandria on 5 March. Besides Isis and Horus, other members of the Egyptian pantheon appear—Serapis, Anubis, Harpocrates, and Nilus. Such coins or tokens with imperial busts were struck at Rome to mark the arrival of the ship, and the tradition continued through the 4th century; the latest imperial bust to appear is that of Valentinian II. Alföldi proposed that in the Middle Ages the festival associated with the Isis ship (also known as *carrus navalis*) became the *carro navale*, and the possible origin of the word carnival, though that etymology has been disputed.

387. Hanniballianus. Rex Regum, AD 335-337. Æ Follis (1.71 g, 11h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 336-337. FL HANNIBALLIANO REGI, bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS PVBLICA, Euphrates reclining right on ground, leaning on scepter; urn at side; reed in background; ICIONSS. RIC VII 147; LRBC 1034. Near EF, brown and green patina, traces of silvering deposits. A well-centered, boldly struck obverse. Rare. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection.



388. Constantine II. As Caesar, AD 316-337. AV Solidus (4.47 g, 6h). Anepigraphic type. Nicomedia. Struck AD 326. Head right, wearing plain diadem, eyes to God / CONSTANTINVS CAESAR, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm frond in left; N. RIC VII 112; Depeyrot 38/5. Good VF, toned, slight wave to flan, minor marks. Rare. (\$4000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



389. Constans. AD 337-350. AV Solidus (4.38 g, 6h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 345. CONSTANS AVGVSTVS, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG, two Victories standing facing each other, holding wreath between them, within which is VOT/X/MVLT/XX in four lines; TR. RIC VIII 135; Schulten Em. 50, pl. X, 11; Depeyrot 6/3. EF, small flan split. Bold strike on both sides. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



390. Constans. AD 337-350. AR Siliqua (3.30 g, 6h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 347-348. FL IVL CONS TANS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA DD NN AVGG, Victory standing facing, head left, holding wreath in right hand and palm frond in left; TR. RIC VIII 176; RSC 152†a. EF, attractive toning, minor die break on reverse. Bold portrait. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Tkalec (26 March 1991), lot 473.

391. Constans. AD 337-350. AR Siliqua (3.60 g, 6h). Siscia mint. Struck AD 337-340. FL IVL CONS TANS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / CONSTANS AVG, three palm fronds upright; *//•SIS(• within crescent). RIC VIII 69; RSC 1†c. Near EF, attractive old toning. Rare. (\$3000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leo Benz Collection (Lanz 100, 20 November 2000), lot 565; Münzen und Medaillen AG 64 (30 January 1984), lot 303; Leu 25 (23 April 1980), lot 439.



392. Constantius II. AD 337-361. AR Siliqua (2.70 g, 5h). Arelate (Arles) mint, 1st officina. Struck AD 340-350. CONSTANT IVS P F AVG, laurel and rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG NN, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm frond cradled in left; PARL. RIC VIII 66; Ferrando 842; RSC 211Ab. Good VF, attractively toned, light scratches under tone. Bold portrait. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 2 (21 February 1990), lot 854; Hess-Leu 41 (24 April 1969), lot 581.

393. Constantius II. AD 337-361. AR Reduced Siliqua (1.81 g, 5h). Thessalonica mint. Struck AD 355-361. D N CONSTAN TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SPES REI PVBLICE, Constantius II, helmeted and wearing military attire, standing facing, head left, holding globe in right hand and inverted, vertical spear in left; TES. RIC VIII 207; RSC 187. Good VF, toned. Rare type. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Lanz 60 (11 June 1992), lot 917.



394. Constantius II. AD 337-361. AV Solidus (4.46 g, 6h). Antioch mint, 9th officina. Struck AD 347-355. FL IVL CONSTAN TIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA REI PVBLICAE, Roma seated facing and Constantinopolis seated half-left with right foot on prow, each holding scepter in left hand, with their right hands supporting shield inscribed VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX in four lines; SMANΘ. RIC VIII 83; Depeyrot 6/3. EF. Wonderful style. Sharply struck on a full flan. (\$2500)

Ex Rauch 83 (14 November 2008), lot 481.

Very Rare Magnentius Argenteus



395. Magnentius. AD 350-353. AR Argenteus (3.24 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. D N MAGNEN TIVS P F AVG, bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust right / FELICITA S PERPETVA, Victory standing left, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling palm frond in left arm; LVG. RIC VIII 120; Lyon 157 = Bastien 173 (this coin referenced in Bastien); RSC 3†a. Good VF, toned, small die break on obverse. Very rare. (\$3000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG 52 (19 June 1975), lot 778; G. de Manteyer Collection (Florange & Ciani, 22 February 1932), lot 309; Etienne Récamier Collection (Bourgey, 2 March 1925), lot 524.

Commemorating the Gallic Army



396. Julian II. AD 360-363. AV Solidus (4.45 g, 6h). Arelate (Arles) mint. FL CL IVLIA NVS PP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EX ERC GALL, soldier standing right, head left, holding trophy over left shoulder, placing right hand on head of kneeling captive to left; to right, eagle standing right, head left, with wings folded, holding wreath in beak; KONS(TAN ligate). RIC VIII 303; Ferrando 1198; Kent, *Julian*, pl. X, 15; Depeyrot 10/1. Good VF, toned. Very rare. (\$3000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



397. Julian II. AD 360-363. AV Solidus (4.20 g, 6h). Antioch mint, 2nd officina. D N FL CL IVLIA NVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed bust left, wearing consular robes, holding mappa in right hand and scepter in left / VIRTVS EXERCI TVS ROMANORVM, Julian, wearing consular robes, standing left, holding mappa in right hand and scepter in left; ANT B. RIC VIII 206; Kent, *Julian*, pl. XI, 4 (same rev. die); Depeyrot 16/4. VF, light scratches and scrapes, graffiti on obverse. Very rare. (\$4000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leu 91 (10 May 2004), lot 717; Sternberg 9 (15 November 1979), lot 131.

The Festival of Isis



398. Festival of Isis. Mid 4th century AD. Æ 18mm (2.61 g, 12h). Rome mint. DEO SE RADIP (sic), radiate and draped bust of Serapis right, wearing modius / VOTA P VBLICA, Isis advancing left, holding sistrum in outstretched right hand and situla in left. Cf. RIC VIII 498 (for reverse type; Julian II); cf. Alföldi, *Festival* 204; Vagi 3370. VF, attractive brown surfaces. Rare. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

The Ptolemaic cult of Serapis and Isis enjoyed great popularity throughout Hellenistic and Roman times, and indeed the Romans, like the Greeks and Persians before them, were fascinated by the culture and monuments of ancient Egypt. The Ptolemies and the Roman emperors were not content with just being the foreign rulers of Egypt, but wanted to be viewed as legitimate successors of the Pharaohs. To this end, the Romans portrayed themselves as Pharaohs to the native population and even promoted the import of certain aspects of Egyptian culture and religion to their own native lands. The Egyptian concept of the Pharaoh as a god was appealing to the Roman emperors (the aging Julius Caesar was especially taken with this concept during his romance with Cleopatra). The Isis festival was a major celebration in Rome in the 3rd and 4th centuries, heralding the arrival of the ship of Isis (navigium Isidis) from Alexandria on 5 March. Besides Isis and Horus, other members of the Egyptian pantheon appear—Serapis, Anubis, Harpocrates, and Nilus. Such coins or tokens with imperial busts were first struck by Diocletian at Rome to mark the arrival of the ship, and the tradition continued through the 4th century; the latest imperial bust to appear is that of Valentinian II. Alföldi proposes that in the Middle Ages the festival associated with the Isis ship (also known as carrus navalis) became the car naval or carnival.

Extremely Rare Jovian Miliarenses



399. Jovian. AD 363-364. AR Light Miliarenses (4.00 g, 6h). Arelate (Arles) mint, 3rd officina. D N IOVIAN VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / RESTITV TOR REIP, Jovian, diademed and wearing military outfit, standing facing, head right, holding labarum in right hand and Victory, standing right on globe and presenting him with wreath, in outstretched left; TCONST. RIC VIII 328 (no example listed for the 3rd officina); Ferrando 1288 (same); RSC 7† (same). VF, lightly toned, small hairline flan crack near shoulder of bust, a few light marks, trace of porosity. Extremely rare. RIC cites only two specimens known, both of which are of the first officina. (\$5000)



400. Valentinian I. AD 364-375. AR Siliqua (2.12 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint, 2nd officina. Struck AD 364-367. D N VALENTINI ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / RESTITV TOR REIP, Valentinian, laureate and wearing military attire, standing facing, head right, holding labarum with plain shaft in right hand and Victory on globe in left; SLVG. RIC IX 6a; Lyon 12; RSC 18-19†c. Near EF, dark toning, traces of porosity. (\$500)

From the White Mountain Collection.



401. Valentinian I. AD 364-375. AV Solidus (4.40 g, 5h). Thessalonica mint. Struck AD 364. D N VALENTINI ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTOR IA AVGG, Valentinian and Valens seated facing, holding globe between them; behind and between them Victory is standing with outspread wings; SMTES. RIC IX 4a.1; Depeyrot 25/1. FDC. Very rare. (\$5000)



402. Valentinian I. AD 364-375. AV Solidus (4.47 g, 12h). Nicomedia mint, 5th officina. Struck AD 364. D N VALENTINI ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR REI PVBLICAE, Valentinian standing facing, head right, holding labarum in right hand and Victory, standing left on globe, in outstretched left; SMNE. RIC IX 2a2; Depeyrot 10/1. Near EF, light scratches on reverse. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

403. Valens. AD 364-378. AV Solidus (4.48 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint. D N VALEN S P F AVG, pearl-diademed bust left, wearing consular robes, holding mappa in right hand and scepter in left / SALVS REI P, Valens standing facing, head right, right foot on bound captive, holding labarum in right hand and Victory, standing left on globe, in outstretched left -*/-// SMTES. RIC IX 1; Depeyrot 31/2. Good VF, flan a little wavy. Rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Peus 301 (25 May 1981), lot 1048.



404. Theodosius I. AD 379-395. AV Solidus (4.41 g, 6h). Mediolanum (Milan) mint. Struck AD 395. D N THEODO SIVS S P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AVCCC, Theodosius standing facing, head right, left foot on bound captive, holding labarum in right hand and Victory, standing left on globe, in outstretched left M-D//COMOB. RIC IX 35a; Depeyrot 16/3 (this coin illustrated). EF, minute traces of encrustation. Rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leu 28 (5 May 1981), lot 586.

405. Arcadius. AD 383-408. AV Solidus (4.37 g, 12h). Mediolanum (Milan) mint. Struck AD 389-391. D N ARCADIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTOR IA AVGG, Arcadius and Honorius, nimbate, seated facing, each holding with right hand a globe between them; above, Victory facing with wings spread; palm frond upright on exergal line between them; M-D//COM. RIC IX 8c and 20c; Depeyrot 9/3. EF, small delamination below bust at about 7 o'clock. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection.



406. Arcadius. AD 383-408. AV Solidus (4.42 g, 6h). Mediolanum (Milan) mint. Struck AD 395-402. D N ARCADI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, Arcadius standing right, holding labarum in right hand and Victory on globe in left, left foot on captive below; M-D//COMOB. RIC IX 35b = RIC X 1205; Depeyrot 16/1. EF, lightly toned, a few light field marks. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

407. Arcadius. AD 383-408. AV Solidus (4.34 g, 11h). Thessalonica mint. Struck AD 395-402. D N ARCADI VS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy; Chi-Rho on breastplate / CONCORDIA AVGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding spear and Victory on globe; to left at feet, prow of galley in form of eagle left with wings folded; COMOB. Cf. RIC X 37; cf. Depeyrot 44/1; Künker 97, 1937. EF. € graffito in right field of obverse, A in square graffito on reverse. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Münz Zentrum XXVII (3 November 1976), lot 416.



408. Arcadius. AD 383-408. AV Solidus (4.46 g, 1h). Constantinople mint, 7th officina. Struck AD 388-392. D N ARCADI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA AVGGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding scepter in right hand, left hand supporting a shield inscribed VOT/X/MVLT/XV in four lines, right foot on prow left; Z//CONOB. RIC IX 71c; Depeyrot 48/2 (this coin referenced). Near EF, Rare. Remarkable style. Unrecorded officina of this issue with pearl-diademed bust. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Kricheldorf XXXIII (12 October 1978), lot 461.

Unique Londinium Siliqua



409. Magnus Maximus. AD 383-388. AR Siliqua (1.46 g, 6h). Londinium (London) mint. D N MAG MAXIMVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / [VI]CTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory seated right on cuirass, holding wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X and supported underneath by eros standing left; [AV]COB. Unpublished, but see illustration of RIC IX (Londinium) 1 for same obverse die, and cf. RIC IX (Treveri) 78 for reverse type. VF. Apparently unique. (\$3000)

While the reverse type is known for a Treveri mint semissis of this emperor, the mint mark of this coin is clearly that of London. The obverse of this coin is struck from the same die as another London mint siliqua (though with a different reverse type). The similarity of reverse types suggests that Maximus may have intended to strike semisses at London, in addition to his issue of solidi there shortly after the inception of his revolt, but dismissed the idea in favor of using the reverse die to strike this siliqua.



410. Flavius Victor. AD 387-388. AR Siliqua (1.25 g, 6h). Mediolanum (Milan) mint. D N FL VIC TOR P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS RO MANORVM, Roma enthroned facing, head left, holding globe in right hand and spear in left; MDPS. RIC IX 19b; RSC 6Ac. Near EF, darkly toned, a few deposits on reverse. Rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

411. Eugenius. AD 392-394. AR Siliqua (2.03 g, 7h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck AD 392-394. D N EVGENI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory on globe in right hand and inverted spear in left; LVGPS. RIC IX 46; Lyon 230; RSC 18A. EF, darkly toned. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



412. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Solidus (4.45 g, 12h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 402-406. D N HONORI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AVGGG, Honorius standing right, holding standard and Victory on globe, trampling on captive; R-V/COMOB. RIC X 1323; Ranieri 13; Depeyrot 7/1. EF, underlying luster. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



413. Honorius. AD 393-423. AR Half Siliqua (1.02 g, 12h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 402-423. D N HONORI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTOR IA AVGG, Victory standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and cradling palm frond in left; RV. RIC X 1346; Ranieri 45; RSC 35b. EF, attractively toned, flan crack. Very rare. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

414. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Semissis (2.19 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 411. D N HONORI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTO RIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory seated right on cuirass, holding wreath inscribed VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX set on small column and supported by eros standing left; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 1336; Ranieri 27; Depeyrot 2/1. EF, small scrape on high point of obverse. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.



415. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Solidus (4.46 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 421. D N HONORI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear forward in right hand and shield decorated with Chi-Rho in left / Roma and Constantinopolis, each enthroned on cuirass in form of eagle, thrones with arched backs holding wreath inscribed VOT/XXX/MVLT/XXXX between them; below, palm frond set on ground; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 1332; Ranieri 19; Depeyrot 4/2. VF, lightly toned. (\$3000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

416. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Tremissis (1.45 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 393. D N HONORI VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing right, head left, holding wreath and globus cruciger, star in right field; CONOB. RIC X 35; Hahn 46; Depeyrot 58/2. EF. Rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leu 13 (29 April 1975), lot 515.

The Greek Poet Homer



417. Late 4th century AD. Æ Contorniate (24.41 g, 12h). OMMH POC, bareheaded and draped bust of Greek epic poet Homer right; incuse PLE monogram to right / Helen standing right, clasping right hand with Paris (Alexander), who stands facing, head left, and wears Phrygian cap; Helen also touches his cheek with her left hand. Alföldi, *Kontorniat* 94 (Hector and Andromache), but without additional monogram. Near EF, attractive warm brown patina, a few minor pits on reverse. Extremely rare, only the second one known and the only one not in a public collection. (\$10,000)

Based on the poorly preserved specimen known to him, Alföldi described the reverse of this contorniate as depicting the farewell of Hector and Andromache, recounted in Book VI of Homer's *Iliad*. Such an attribution is problematic for three reasons. First, Homer's depiction of the farewell of Hector and Andromache is one of great sadness and pity, something quite out of place in the context of a festival or victory at the games for which these contorniates were intended. Secondly, the poorly preserved state of the example from the Museo Nazionale in Rome (the only specimen known to Alföldi), could be interpreted to show a man in military dress. Our example, however, clearly shows that the man's headgear is a Phrygian cap and that he is dressed for a journey and not for battle. Finally, Astyanax, the infant son of Hector and Andromache, who is central to the episode and should appear somewhere in this scene, is noticeably missing.

The more likely interpretation is that the figures represent Helen and Paris. The scene is one of happy intimacy between a man and a woman, and, although the abduction of Helen by Paris precipitated the Trojan War, and event which had a disastrous outcome for the Trojans, this particular scene is still in keeping with the contorniate's festive context. The man's outfit would comport with other known illustrations of Paris (cf. <http://www.sewanee.edu/faculty/seiters/classdoc/images/U/14u.jpg> [1st century AD painting from Pompeii]; http://www.vroma.org/images/mcmanus_images/judgmentparis2.jpg [2nd century AD mosaic from Antioch]).



418. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AV Solidus (4.50 g, 12h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 423-425. D N THEODO SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AVGGG, Theodosius standing right, left foot on bound captive, holding labarum in right hand, Victory set on globe in left; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 1329 and 1801; Ranieri 66-67; Depeyrot 7/3. EF, lustrous. Bold strike on both sides. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

419. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AV Solidus (4.42 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint. Struck circa AD 424/5-430. D N THEODO SIVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / GLOR ORVI S TERRAR, Theodosius, diademed and in military outfit, standing facing, holding labarum and globus cruciger; star in left field; TESOB. RIC X 363; Hahn 58; Depeyrot 51/1. EF, lustrous. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Hess-Leu 49 (27 April 1971), lot 490.



420. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AV Solidus (4.48 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 10th officina. Struck AD 408-420. D N THEODO SIVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / CONCORDI A AVGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding spear and Victory on globe; to left at feet, prow of galley; star in left field; -I//CONOB. RIC X 202; Hahn 12b; Depeyrot 73/2. Choice EF, lustrous. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

421. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AV Solidus (4.50 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 425-429. D N THEODO SIVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / SALVS REI PVB LICA, Theodosius and Valentinian, nimbate, facing, Theodosius enthroned, Valentinian standing; each wearing consular robes, holding mappa in raised right hand, and cruciform scepter in left; above and between them a star; CONOB. RIC X 234; Depeyrot 78/1. EF, toned. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Michel and Dürr (8 November 1999), lot 192; Peus 289 (3 March 1976), lot 152.



422. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AV Solidus (4.40 g, 6h). Uncertain Germanic imitation. Struck mid to late 5th century AD. D II THODOZI VZ P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / IIII XXXXII COZ XVII PPO, Constantinopolis enthroned left, foot on prow, holding globus cruciger and scepter; shield at her side, star to left; CONOB. Cf. RIC X 321; Hahn -, cf. Depeyrot 84/1; Fagerlie 347. Near EF. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection.

This coin will be of interest to collectors of early medieval coinage, since it was issued by one of the Germanic tribes employed as mercenaries by the Romans during the fifth century AD, although struck in the name of the Roman emperor Theodosius II.

Over the course of the fourth and fifth centuries AD, the Romans began to employ subsidized Germanic tribes as soldiers to fight in the army. Known as *foederati*, these groups received food or money for their service, as well as the opportunity to settle on Roman land. This arrangement, however, fell apart as these large landowning groups, as a result of their increasing self-sufficiency, began to feel less loyalty to the central government in Rome or Constantinople. As a result, they exercised a greater share of autonomy, prompting the government to bring in more Germans as allies to contend with the situation with the consequence that the provinces began to fracture and new power structures arose, creating the collapse of Roman power in the west and the rise of the Germanic kingdoms.

423. Aelia Eudocia. Augusta, AD 423-460. AV Tremissis (1.38 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck circa AD 430-440. AEL EVDO CIA AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust right / Cross within wreath (long wreath ties); CONOB*. RIC X 335; Hahn 50; Depeyrot 72/2. Near EF. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Kölner Münzkabinett 32 (4 May 1982), lot 525.



424. Aelia Pulcheria. Augusta, AD 414-453. AV Tremissis (1.49 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck circa AD 430-440. AEL PVLCH ERIA AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust right / Cross within wreath (long wreath ties); CONOB*. RIC X 334; Hahn 49; Depeyrot 72/4. EF. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 2 (27 October 1977), lot 517.

425. Constantine III. AD 407-411. AR Siliqua (1.64 g, 12h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 408-411. D N CONSTAN TINVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AAVGG, Roma seated left, holding Victory on globe in right hand and inverted spear in left; TRM[S]. RIC X 1533; King p. 286; RSC 4a. EF, toned, hairline flan crack, traces of deposits on obverse. Rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

The Usurper Maximus



426. Maximus of Spain. Usurper, AD 409-411. AR Siliqua (1.11 g, 1h). Barcino (Barcelona) mint. Struck AD 410-411. D N MAXIM [V]S P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTOR AAVGGG, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory on globe in right hand and inverted spear in left; [SMB]. RIC X 1601; King p. 291; RSC 1b. Good VF, pleasing old gray cabinet toning. Wonderful portrait. Fuller legends than usually seen. Excellent silver quality. (\$5000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Maximus was the *domesticus* (household manager) and probably a relative of the general Gerontius, who revolted against Constantine III in AD 409. Basically a non-entity and Gerontius' puppet, Maximus was allowed to retire into private life when his master committed suicide in AD 411. However, if this Maximus is the same person as the Maximus *tyrannus* who unsuccessfully attempted to seize power in Spain around AD 420, his good fortune did not last. Maximus *tyrannus* was captured and publicly executed at the games celebrating Honorius' tricennialia at Ravenna in AD 422 as an example for any other would-be traitors. According to Philip Grierson (DOCLR, p. 219), there are about twenty known coins of Maximus.



427. Johannes. Usurper, AD 423-425. AV Solidus (4.46 g, 12h). Ravenna mint. D N IOHAN NES P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, Johannes standing right, holding standard in right hand and Victory on globe in left, trampling on captive to right; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 1901; Ulrich-Bansa 2; Ranieri 52; Depeyrot 12/1. VF. Attractive, well-centered strike. (\$5000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Bonifatius, *Comes Africae*



428. Bonifatius. Comes Africae, AD 422-431. Æ 10mm (1.11 g, 6h). Carthage mint. Struck AD 423-425. D[OMINI]S • NOSTRIS, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / CARTA GINE [P P], Victory, wearing helmet, advancing left, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling palm in left arm; palm over right shoulder; cross to left. Cf. RIC X 3813-6 for obverse type, cf. RIC X 3805-13 for reverse legend and type; otherwise, unpublished. Good VF, brown surfaces. (\$1500)

Bonifatius was a Roman general and *comes Africae*, a friend of St. Augustine and the rival of Flavius Aëtius. Beginning in AD 413, he was sent to deal with the two main Germanic tribes ravaging Rome's western provinces – the Visigothic king Ataulf at Massilia in AD 413, and the Vandals in Spain in AD 422. Because of these successes, Bonifatius appears to have been appointed *comes Africae* shortly thereafter. Upon the death of Honorius in AD 423, Joannes, the *primicerius notariorum*, seized power in the west. While the remaining provinces acknowledged Joannes as emperor, Bonifatius refused to do so, and prevented African grain shipments from reaching Rome. When Joannes was overthrown and Valentinian III, the son of Honorius's sister Galla Placidia, was installed as Roman emperor in the west by Theodosius II, Bonifatius supported him, resuming the grain supply. Aëtius's political intrigues against Bonifatius, however, produced disastrous results, not only for Bonifatius, but also for the empire.

Under the influence of Aëtius, Galla Placidia became suspicious of Bonifatius's intentions, going so far as to accuse the *comes* of treason. Refusing to surrender and face execution, Bonifatius sought the assistance of the Vandal king, Genseric, and offered him the right to settle in Africa in return for providing mercenaries for a possible war with the empress. Genseric agreed and the entire Vandalic people migrated across from Spain to settle in Africa. At the same time, however, Bonifatius had returned to imperial favor. No longer requiring mercenaries, he informed Genseric that the Vandals should return to Spain. Angered by this rejection, the Vandals attacked and pursued Bonifatius to the province's capital, Hippo Regius, in AD 430. There, they conducted a year-long siege of the city, during which time St. Augustine, bishop of the city, perished. Bonifatius, along with a large portion of the citizens were able to flee to Italy, leaving Africa under the rule of the Vandals for the next century. The arrival of Bonifatius in Italy renewed the political intrigue of Aëtius, who saw his rival's restoration to imperial favor and promotion as a sign of his own downfall. Fearing dismissal, Aëtius and his Germanic mercenaries marched against Bonifatius, meeting him at the Battle of Rimini in AD 432. Although Bonifatius won the battle, he was mortally wounded and died a few months later.

The attribution of this type to Bonifatius is not certain, but hoard evidence suggests this issue was minted at Carthage, by virtue of its connection to similar issues with legends specifically naming Carthage, and belongs to the early 5th century, almost certainly before the siege of Hippo Regius in AD 430. The obverse legend sequence, moving from DOMINO NOSTRO to DOMINIS NOSTRIS, corresponds to the position of Bonifatius during the usurpation of Johannes and his support of the legitimate Roman emperors: the first legend reflects his loyalty to Theodosius II during the usurpation of Johannes in Rome, while the second demonstrates his allegiance to Valentinian III, as well as Theodosius II (see RIC X, pp. 233-4).



429. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Solidus (4.43 g, 6h). Coronation issue. Rome mint. Struck AD 425. D N PLA VALENTI NIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, Theodosius and Valentinian, each diademed, in military outfit, and holding long cross and globus, standing facing; human-headed serpent behind left leg of Theodosius; Valentinian being crowned by *manus Dei*; R-M//COMOB. RIC X 2001; Depeyrot 40/1. EF, areas of underlying luster. Very rare. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Gorny & Mosch 117 (14 October 2002), lot 726.



430. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Solidus (4.40 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 426-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AVGGG, Valentinian standing facing, holding long cross in right hand, Victory on globe in left, his right foot on head of human-headed serpent; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 2010/19/24; Ranieri 96; Lacam 7; Depeyrot 17/1. EF, lustrous, slight flatness of strike on head of Valentinian on reverse. (\$5000)



431. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Solidus (4.50 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 426-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AVGGG, Valentinian standing facing, holding long cross in right hand, Victory on globe in left, his right foot on head of human-headed serpent; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 2018 var. (style of serpent); Ranieri 96 var. (same); Lacam 7; Depeyrot 17/1. Near EF. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

432. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Tremissis (1.46 g, 12h). Rome or Ravenna mint. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS PIVS, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Cross within wreath (with spikey leaves and no ties on base); COMOB. RIC X 2070; Ranieri 105-107 (Ravenna); Depeyrot 47/8 (Rome). Choice EF, obverse struck with worn die. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Sternberg XIII (17 November 1983), lot 1068.

433. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Semissis (2.20 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory seated right on cuirass and shield, inscribing wreath XX/XXX; star to left, Chi-Rho to right; CONOB. RIC X 247; Hahn 41; Depeyrot 73/5. EF, light graffiti in left field of obverse, minor wave in flan. Very rare. (\$1000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex UBS 49 (11 September 2000), lot 682.

Very Rare Ravenna Mint Marcian



434. Marcian. AD 450-457. AV Solidus (4.18 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck May-July AD 455. D N MARCIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI A AVGGG, Valentinian, diademed and in military outfit, standing facing, right foot on human-headed serpent, holding long cross and Victory standing left on globe; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 2301; Ranieri 123; Lacam 7; Depeyrot 17/2. VF, light graffiti in obverse fields, lightly clipped. Very rare. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection.



435. Leo I. AD 457-474. AV Solidus (4.47 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 6th officina. D N LEO PE RPET AVC, diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / VICTORIA AVCCC, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in right field; S//CONOB. RIC X 630; Hahn 3b; Depeyrot 93/1. EF, evidence of multiple strikes. (\$750)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Kastner 10 (18 May 1976), lot 314.

Exceptional Majorian Tremissis



436. Majorian. AD 457-461. AV Tremisses (1.47 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 458-461. D N IVLIVS MAIORIANVS PF AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / COMOB in exergue, cross within wreath. RIC X 2611; Ranieri 142; Lacam 38; Depeyrot 23/1. Good VF, a few light marks. Well centered on a broad flan. Exceptional for issue. (\$5000)



437. Zeno. First reign, AD 474-475. AV Tremissis (1.48 g, 6h). Rome mint. D N ZENO PERP F AVC, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Cross within wreath; COMOB. RIC X 3210; Lacam 138; Depeyrot 89/7. Good VF, some deposits, struck on an irregularly-shaped flan. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex G. Hirsch 178 (12 May 1993), lot 1195.



438. Basiliscus. AD 475-476. AV Solidus (4.44 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. D N bASILIS CIJS PP AVGG, diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / VICTORIA AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in right field; CONOB. RIC X 1003; Hahn 1a; Depeyrot 101/1. EF, lustrous. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

439. Zeno. Second reign, AD 476-491. AV Solidus (4.39 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint. D N ZENO PERP AVC, diademed, and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / VICTORIA AVCCC, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in left and right fields; CONOB. RIC X 939; Hahn 19; Depeyrot 62/1. EF, lightly toned. (\$1500)

From the White Mountain Collection. Ex Leu 83 (6 May 2002), lot 866.

BYZANTINE COINAGE

Very Rare Thessalonica Solidus for Anastasius



440. Anastasius I. 491-518. AV Solidus (4.23 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint. D N ANASTAS IVS PERP AVG, diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / VICTORIA AVCCC, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in left and right fields; CONOB. DOC 27; MIBE 14; Metalf, *Thess.* 237-241; SB 30. Near EF, light scratches in left field of obverse and on edge. Very rare. (\$2000)

From the White Mountain Collection.

Ostrogothic Issue



441. Justin I. 518-527. AV Solidus (4.41 g, 6h). Rome mint, 1st officina. Struck under Ostrogothic king Athalaric, 526-534. D N IVSTI NVS P Γ (AV ligate) C (*sic*), helmeted, diademed, and cuirassed bust right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTOR I h VCCC, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in left field; A/h//CONOB. COI 32; cf. MIB 24 (Theoderic and Athalaric); MEC 1, -; Demo 89-90. EF, minor scrape in right field of reverse. (\$2000)

Ex Christov Family Collection (Goldberg 53, 26 May 2009), lot 1950; Classical Numismatic Group 50 (23 June 1999), lot 1779.

In AD 493, the Ostrogoth Theoderic was sent by the emperor Zeno to remove the then-ruler of Italy, the Skiric Odoacer (who had dismissed the last Roman emperor of the West), and to then serve as Zeno's imperial representative there. While the Ostrogoths were technically subordinates of the Byzantine emperor, for which reason they struck coinage in his name, they were, in reality, the *de facto* rulers of the Italian peninsula.



442. Tiberius II Constantine. 578-582. AV Solidus (4.47 g, 6h). Consular issue. Struck AD 579. CONSTANT A UC UIUFELIX, crowned facing bust, wearing consular robes, holding mappa and eagle sceptre with cross / VICTOR TIb ERI AVG, cross potent set on four steps; CONOB. DOC 2; MIB 2; SB 420. EF, areas of underlying luster, small flan flaw in left field of reverse. Well struck on a broad flan. (\$3000)



443. Heraclius, with Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas. 610-641. AV Solidus (4.47 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 9th officina. Struck 641. Figures of Heraclonas, Heraclius, and Heraclius Constantine standing facing, each crowned, wearing chlamys, and holding globus cruciger in right hand / VICTOR[I]A AVG, cross potent on three steps; monogram 21 to left, C to right; Θ//CONOB. DOC 44 var. (officina); MIB 53; SB 770. EF. Difficult to find this well struck. (\$750)



444. Constans II, with Constantine IV. 641-668. AV Solidus (4.52 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 6th officina. Struck AD 654-659. ∂ N COHSTAN TIIHVS C C ONSTA (sic), facing busts of Constans, with long beard, and young Constantine, beardless, each wearing crown and chlamys; cross above / VICTORIA AVGV, cross potent set on three steps; S//CONOB. DOC 25b; MIB 26. EF, light scratch in left field of reverse. Rare. (\$500)

445. Constans II, with Constantine IV, Heraclius, and Tiberius. 641-668. AV Solidus (4.48 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 2nd officina. Struck AD 661-663. d N C AN, draped facing busts of Constans II, bearded, and Constantine IV, beardless, each wearing crown topped with cross (Constans's with plume); cross above / VICTORIA A V GV, cross potent on three steps; Heraclius, wearing crown topped with cross and holding long cross, and Tiberius, wearing crown topped with cross and holding globus cruciger, standing facing on either side; B//CONOB. DOC II 31/30b (obv./rev.); MIB 31; SB 964. EF. Overstruck on uncertain undertype. (\$1000)

Bust of Christ Pantokrator



446. Justinian II. First reign, 685-695. AV Solidus (4.30 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 5th officina. Struck AD 692-695. Ihs CRIST DS REX REENANT[IUM], facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / [D I]HS(τ retrograde)INI AN US SERV ChRIS(τ retrograde)I, Justinian standing facing, holding cross potent on steps and akakia; E//[CO]NO P. DOC 7e; MIB 8a; SB 1248. Good VF, minor roughness. (\$2000)

This solidus marks the earliest use of a portrait of Christ on a Byzantine coin.

Very Rare Sardinian Mint Solidus



447. Justinian II. First reign, 685-695. AV Solidus (4.33 g, 6h). Uncertain Sardinian mint. $[\partial$ N] IYETI NIANV2 PP, crowned and draped facing beardless bust, holding globus cruciger / VCTORIA V2 (sic), cross potent on three steps; CONOB. DOC 36 var. (rev. legend); cf. MIB 19; SB 1276. EF, slightly softly struck on reverse at edge. Very rare. (\$5000)



448. Leontius. 695-698. AV Solidus (4.23 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 1st officina. D LEO N PE AV, crowned bust facing, wearing loros, holding akakia and globus cruciger / VICTORI[A A]VG, cross potent set on three steps; A//CONOB. DOC 1a; MIB 1; SB 1330. EF, traces of underlying luster, a few light field marks. (\$2000)



449. Tiberius III (Apsimar). 698-705. AV Solidus (4.28 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 4th officina. D TIBERI CHS PC AV, crowned cuirassed bust facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / VICTORIA AVGCH, cross potent set on three steps; Δ/CONOB. DOC 1d; MIB 1; SB 1360. Superb EF. (\$1000)

450. Justinian II. Second reign, 705-711. AV Solidus (4.24 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 705-708. θ (NN) hS ChS REX REGNANTICHM, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / [D N IUSTINIAN] VS ET T[IB]ERIVS P P A –, crowned facing busts of Justinian and older Tiberius, holding cross potent on steps between them. DOC 2b; MIB 2b; SB 1415. EF, areas of underlying luster. (\$2000)



451. Philippicus (Bardanes). 711-713. AV Solidus (4.16 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 2nd officina. – CN[FIL]EPICHS MCH TCHS AN, crowned facing bust, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and eagle-tipped scepter surmounted by star / VICTORIA AVGCH, cross potent set on three steps; B/CONOB. DOC 1b; MIB 1; SB 1447. EF, legends softly struck. (\$1000)



452. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV. 741-775. AV Solidus (4.44 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck 742-745. G N CO N STANTINCHS, crowned facing bust of Constantine, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia / G LEO N P A MCHT, crowned facing bust of Leo III, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia. DOC 1b; Füeg 2.B; SB 1550. Near EF, traces of deposits, a pair of shallow scratches in right field on reverse. (\$1000)

453. Nicephorus I, with Stauracius. 802-811. AV Nomisma (4.37 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 803-811. hICIFOROS BASILE, crowned facing bust of Nicephorus, holding cross potent and akakia / STAVRACIS θESPOΘ, crowned bust of Stauracius, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 1; Füeg 2.A.1; SB 1603. Near EF. (\$1500)



454. Nicephorus I, with Stauracius. 802-811. AV Nomisma (4.41 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 803-811. • hICIFOROS BASILE, crowned facing bust of Nicephorus, holding cross potent and akakia / STAVRACIS θESPOΘ, crowned bust of Stauracius, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 2; Füeg 2.B.2; SB 1604. EF, traces of underlying luster, a few minor field marks. (\$1000)

Extremely Rare Solidus of Leo VI, the Wise



455. Leo VI the Wise. 886-912. AV Nomisma (4.14 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 886-908. + M $\overline{\text{A}}\text{R}\text{I}\text{A}$ +, half-length facing bust of the Theotokos (Virgin Mary) *orans*; MR $\Theta\overline{\text{V}}$, each surmounted by macron, across field / LEO $\overline{\text{H}}$ Eh CRIS(τ retrograde)O bASILE $\overline{\text{V}}$ S ROME $\overline{\text{O}}$ h, crowned facing bust, wearing jeweled chlamys and holding patriarchal globus cruciger in right hand. DOC 1b; Füeg 2; SB 1724; Glendining (16 November 1950), 2277 (description of obv. and rev. transposed; same rev. die). Near VF. Extremely rare. (\$5000)

The second ruler of the Macedonian dynasty, Leo VI, surnamed the Wise or the Philosopher, was of Armenian descent. During his reign, the Byzantine renaissance of literature which had begun under his predecessor Basil I continued. At the same time, however, the empire experienced several military defeats in the Balkans against Bulgaria and against the Arabs in Sicily and the Aegean.

Leo was born to Eudokia Ingerina, the then-mistress of Emperor Michael III and wife of Basil I. Basil, who succeeded Michael after the latter's assassination in 867, legally acknowledged Leo as his son. Leo was then acknowledged as direct heir on the death of his older half-brother Constantine in 879. There was little love lost between father and son, and before Basil died as the result of a hunting accident in 886, he made a deathbed claim that implicated Leo in his death.

Although Leo sought to seek political reconciliation among all parties by securing the support of court officials and capable bureaucrats, he was unable to be as successful as his predecessor. His failure led to a number of serious conflicts with the powerful Byzantine families as well as the Church, and resulted in a number of wars with the Bulgarians, Russians, and Muslims. His numerous marriages failed to produce a legitimate heir; his successor, Constantine VII, was the offspring of his mistress, Zoe Karvonopsina, whom Leo subsequently made his fourth wife.



456. John I Zimiskes. 969-976. AV Histamenon Nomisma (4.41 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck 970-973. +I $\overline{\text{H}}$ S XIS REX REGNANTIN $\overline{\text{M}}$, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator, wearing nimbus with •• in lateral cross arms, • in vertical cross arm, and pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction, and holding book of Gospels in left / + $\Theta\overline{\text{E}}\text{O}\text{T}\text{O}\text{C}$ bOH $\overline{\text{O}}$ ' Iod $\overline{\text{E}}\text{S}\overline{\text{P}}$ ', facing half-length bust of John, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding patriarchal cross in left hand with • on shaft; to right, facing, half-length bust of Theotokos, nimbate, wearing mantle and maphorion, touching emperor's crown with her right hand of blessing; above John, *manus Dei*; above the virgin, M $\overline{\text{O}}$. DOC 3; Füeg 3; SB 1785. Near EF, tiny edge test on obverse at 4 o'clock. (\$750)



457. Constantine IX Monomachos. 1042-1055. AV Tetarteron Nomisma (4.04 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. + I $\overline{\text{H}}$ [S] XIS REX $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\text{A}\text{T}\text{I}\overline{\text{C}}\text{M}$ (*sic*), facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / + C $\overline{\text{O}}\text{H}\text{S}\overline{\text{T}}$ $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}$ b $\overline{\text{A}}\text{S}\text{I}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{V}}$ S R $\overline{\text{M}}$, crowned facing bust of Constantine, holding scepter surmounted by trefoil set on double pellets and globus cruciger, cross formed by four pellets. DOC III 5; SB 1832. EF. (\$1000)

458. Romanus IV Diogenes. 1068-1071. AV Tetarteron Nomisma (4.02 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. + $\Theta\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{E}}$ ROH $\overline{\text{O}}$, half-length facing bust of the Theotokos (Virgin Mary), holding medallion containing facing bust of Holy Infant; MP $\Theta\overline{\text{V}}$, each surmounted by macron, across field / I $\overline{\text{O}}\text{M}$ (Λ missing second stile) $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{A}}\text{K}$ OMA (*sic*), half-length facing busts of Romanus, wearing short beard and loros, and Eudocia, wearing jeweled robe, holding globus surmounted by long jeweled cross between them. DOC 3; SB 1862. EF, lightly toned. (\$1000)



459. Michael VIII Palaeologus. 1261-1282. AR Trachy (2.66 g, 12h). Struck 1263(?). Seraph; Γ Γ flanking upper pair of wings / X/MI/ΔΕC/ΠO/(TH)C down left field O Π/A/Λ/O/O down right, Michael standing facing, holding sword and akakia. DOC 38 note; S. Bendall, "The Silver Coinage of Michael VIII, AD 1258-1282," in NumCirc XC.4 (May 1982), 12 var. (sigla); SB 2256 var. (same). Good VF, double struck, areas of weakness, edge split. Extremely rare issue. (\$3000)



460. Andronicus III Palaeologus. 1328-1341. BI Tornese (0.72 g, 6h). "Politikon" coinage. Constantinople mint. +ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΙ, facing bust of Theotokos between Μ Θ / Two three-quarter length facing figures of Andronicus III, bearded, wearing crown and loros, right hand on breast, and St. Demetrius, holding cross on breast; A/N/Δ/N on left, [Γ]/O/A in center, Δ/M/[H/N] on right. DOC 885; SB 2570. VF, lightly toned, porous, edge split. Better than the usual strike. Rare. (\$500)

RELATED COINAGE

Extremely Rare Dram of Bagrat IV



461. GEORGIA, Kingdom. Bagrat IV. 1027-1072. AR Dram (1.97 g, 12h). Struck 1060-1072. + HA/GI A/Θ/KOC, facing bust of Theotokos (Virgin Mary), *orans* / "+ God preserve Bagrat, King of the Abkhazians, Sebastos" in Georgian, in margin and continuing in central field. Pakhamov pl. III, 42; Kapanadze 46; Dobrovolsky -; Lang pp. 19-20. Near EF, attractively toned. Extremely rare. (\$7500)

Ex Helios I (17 April 2008), lot 936, where it realized €7000.

Bagrat followed his father Giorgi I to the throne of Georgia at the age of nine, and his reign was a constant struggle with opponents seeking the throne and expansionist Byzantine emperors. Bagrat saw off two pretenders from other branches of the royal family, but the Duke of Kldekari, Liparit, was a constant thorn in his side, and in 1051 Bagrat had to flee to Constantinople, seeking Byzantine neutrality while he returned to deal with Liparit. Liparit fled in 1058, but only a few years later Georgia faced a greater threat – the Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan who ravaged southern Georgia in a series of raids. Bagrat IV died in 1072, having fought the Seljuqs to a draw and preserved Georgian unity and independence.

Exceptional Original Struck Paduan by Cavino



462. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. Æ “Medallion” (33.57 g, 7h). Paduan engraved by Giovanni Cavino, early-mid 16th century. FAVSTINA • AVG • ANTONINI • AVG • PII • FIL •, draped bust right, wearing hair bound up and tied with fillet / Faustina standing left with child standing behind, sacrificing over lighted altar; to left before altar, attendant standing left, holding simpulum; behind on either side, two female attendants; in background, statue of Neptune standing right with left foot on globe, holding trident and dolphin within hexastyle belvedere, of which four columns are visible; S C in exergue. Cf. Gneecchi Lucilla 13 and Crispina 5 (for rev. type); Klawans 2; Lawrence 59. EF, attractive olive-green and red brown patina. (\$1000)

End of Session 1

**The Todd A. Ballen Collection
of
Parthian and Related Coinage**



The Todd A. Ballen Collection of Parthian and Related Coinage

CNG is pleased to present the Todd A. Ballen Collection of Parthian and Parthian-related coinage. This collection contains a broad range of silver and bronze coinage representing most of the Parthian kings from Arsakes I to Artabanos V. It includes a diverse selection of denominations, as well as varieties, within each type. Particular attention was paid to obtaining examples from multiple mints, and many rarities of this nature are present in this selection. In addition to the Parthian kingdom, this collection also includes examples of the Indo-Parthian rulers, as well as a small selection of coinage from the various kingdoms that were located at the periphery of the kingdom, such as Elymais and Persis. Many of these coins can be found in the database of Parthian coins (the PDC number) at www.parthia.com, or by adding the extension coins/pdc_ABCDE.jpg to the address and replacing the ABCDE with the appropriate inventory number.

The Early Parthian Kings

Alexander III of Macedon (336-323 B.C.) proved his military genius by defeating the Achaemenid Persians in three battles: at the River Granicus (in western Asia Minor), Issus (northern Syria), and Gaugamela (northern Mesopotamia) in 334, 332, and 331 B.C., respectively. Yet by burning Persepolis he showed that his claim of creating a unified world empire was a myth and that his main desire was to plunder the Persian royal treasures that ultimately netted him a fortune in excess of one hundred thousand talents in gold and silver. The repercussions from that senseless act were far reaching. Many loyal Persians must have felt embittered and resistance to Macedonian power may already have begun before the invaders left to pacify the eastern Achaemenid satrapies and then attack India.

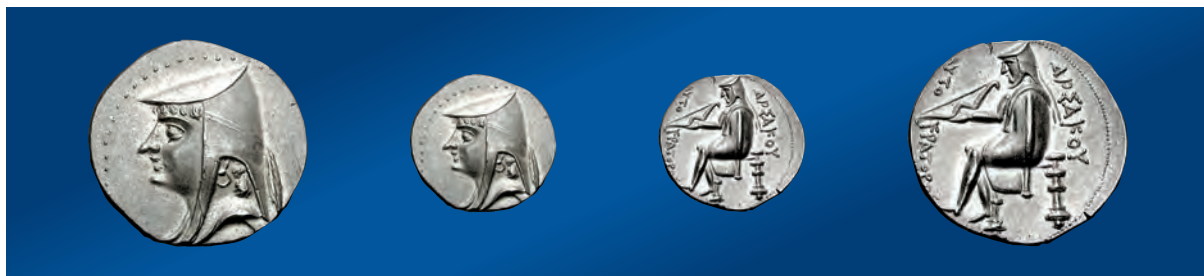


501. Arsakes I. 247-211 BC. AR Hemidrachm (1.99 g, 12h). Nisa(?) mint. Head right, wearing bashlyk and earring / APΣAKOY [A]YTO KPATOPOΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated left on backless throne, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood 1.1; cf. Shore 1 (both refs. drachms); PDC 12333 (this coin). VF, toned, light scratches under tone. Extremely rare and only the second recorded specimen. (\$1500)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 129 (8 March 2004), lot 194; Triton V (15 January 2002), lot 1556.

The history of Iran from the mid-4th to mid-3rd century BC is so poorly recorded that there is practically nothing known about any serious unrest or opposition to the Macedonian occupation for about eighty years after the fall of the Achaemenid Empire. Nonetheless, many scholars believe, but have not conclusively proven, that between 250-247 BC, a man of unknown antecedence called Arsakes (Arshak) led an invasion into the Seleukid satrapy of Parthia and slew her governor, Andragoras. Soon afterwards he extended his power as far as Hyrcania and then in about 228 BC defeated the Seleukid king, Seleukos II (246-226 BC), who had set out to punish the rebellious satrapies. According to Justin (41.4.10), the Parthians commemorated that date as the beginning of their independence. Sadly, there is virtually no reference to the events and extent of the rule of Arsakes I in the contemporary Babylonian records and classical literature. Justin (41.5.5-6) reports that, having founded and consolidated the kingdom, Arsakes died at an advanced age, revered and perhaps deified by the Parthians.

The coins attributed to Arsakes I, Sellwood's S1-S4 drachms, are all struck from five or less dies with a high ratio of die identities (or linkage). This indicates that they were probably minted towards the end of his reign, perhaps after his victory over Seleukos II. Hence the inclusion of the epithet AYTOKPATΩP ("Autocrat") or its possible Parthian equivalent, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (*krny*, "Elected or Supreme General"), in the royal titlature on the coin.



502. Arsakes I. 247-211 BC. AR Drachm (4.20 g, 12h). Nisa(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / APΣAKOY AYTO KPATOPOΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated left on backless throne, holding bow; all within pelleted border. Sellwood 2.1; A&S Type 2, 1; Shore -; PDC 12332 (this coin). Superb EF, lightly toned. Very rare and the finest known. (\$5000)

Ex Triton V (15 January 2002), lot 1555.



503. Arsakes I. 247-211 BC. AR Drachm (4.09 g, 12h). Mithradatkart-Nisa(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring / APΣAKOY, archer (Arsakes I) seated left on backless throne, holding bow; ΛΥΥ to left, monogram below throne. Sellwood 3.1; A&S Type 3, 1/5 (same obv./ rev. dies); Shore 2; PDC 20689 (this coin). VF, toned. Very rare. (\$2000)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 562.



504. Arsakes I. 247-211 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Mithradatkart-Nisa(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring / APΣAKOY, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on backless throne, holding bow; ΛΥΥ (partially retrograde) to right, monogram below throne (only traces visible). Sellwood 4.1; A&S Type 4, 4 (same dies); Shore -; PDC 10910 (this coin); CNG 75, lot 577 (same obv. die); Lanz 102, lot 306 (same obv. die). Good VF, toned, obverse struck with worn die. Very rare. (\$2000)

Ex Lanz 102 (28 May 2001), lot 305.

505. Arsakes I. 247-211 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Hekatompylos(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, [within pelleted border] / APΣAKOY, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on backless throne, holding bow; A to right. Sellwood 5.1; A&S Type 5, 10 (same dies); Shore 3. Good VF, toned, obverse struck with typically worn die. (\$500)

The history of Iran from the mid-4th to mid-3rd century BC is so poorly recorded that there is practically nothing known about any serious unrest or opposition to the Macedonian occupation for about eighty years after the fall of the Achaemenid Empire. Nonetheless, many scholars believe, but have not conclusively proven, that between 250-247 BC, a man of unknown antecedence called Arsakes (Arshak) led an invasion into the Seleukid satrapy of Parthia and slew her governor, Andragoras. The Sellwood S5 drachms, formerly attributed to Arsakes II, can now be added to the S1-4 drachms because of the extensive "muling" of their reverse dies with the obverses of the S3 and S4 drachms (as the present specimen; cf. The Gombaj Bujnurd Hoard (A&S)). The differences in the fabric and style of S5 and S3-S4 drachms and the presence of the monogram A, probably for the city of Asaak (mentioned by Isodore of Charax), strongly suggests that they are the products of at least two different mints.

Extremely Rare Dichalkon



506. Arsakes I. 247-211 BC. Æ Dichalkon (3.88 g, 12h). Uncertain (Mithradatkart-Nisa [?]) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring / APΣAKOY, bow in bowcase; Σ and monogram to left. Cf. Sellwood 6.2 (Arsakes II); Shore -; PDC 33628 (this coin); CNG 75, lot 577 (same obv. die); Lanz 102, lot 306 (same obv. die). VF, brown and red patina. Extremely rare. (\$500)



507. Arsakes II. 211-185 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Rhagai-Arsakeia(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring / APΣAKOY, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; to right, eagle standing facing, head left, with wings displayed. Sellwood 6.1; A&S Type 6, 12 (same rev. die); Shore 4. Near EF. (\$500)

Arsakes II, son of Arsakes I, ascended the Parthian throne about 210 BC. At roughly the same time, the Seleukid king Antiochos III (223-187 BC) marched out of Ecbatana to recover the eastern Seleukid provinces that were lost to the young Parthian kingdom. Justin (41.5.7) comments that Arsakes II fought with admirable gallantry against Antiochos, and finally became his ally. Whether the Parthians resumed minting after the return of Antiochos returned to Ecbatana in 205 BC, after his Baktrian expedition, cannot be ascertained. It is possible that, until his defeat by the Romans at the Battle of Magnesia in 190/189 BC, Antiochos held sway over Iran at least as far east as the Baktrian frontiers and thus suppressed the circulation of non-Seleukid currencies. Unfortunately, the exact date and circumstances of the death of Arsakes II are unknown.

The superb condition of the great majority of S6 drachms of Arsakes II implies that they were minted and almost immediately interred at around the time of Antiochos III's eastern expedition to Parthia and Baktria in 209 BC.



508. Arsakes II. 211-185 BC. AR Drachm (4.15 g, 12h). Rhagai-Arsakeia(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; to right, eagle standing facing, head left, with wings displayed. Sellwood 6.1; A&S Type 6, 20 (same obv. die); Shore 4. EF, small die break on reverse, reverse struck a bit weakly. (\$500)

509. Arsakes II. 211-185 BC. AR Drachm (4.22 g, 12h). Rhagai-Arsakeia(?) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; to right, eagle standing facing, head left, with wings displayed. Sellwood 6.1; A&S Type 6, 47 (same dies); Shore 4. Near EF, lightly toned, slight die wear on obverse. (\$400)

Ex Davis FPL 35 (Summer 2001), no. 77.



510. Phriapatios. 185-170 BC. AR Drachm (4.29 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/11; Sellwood 7.1 (Mithradates I); Shore -. EF, toned. Very rare. (\$750)

According to Justin (41.5.8), the third Arsakid king was Phriapatius who is also attested in three ostraca from Nisa dated 91, 78 and 68 B.C. He is reported by Justin (41.5.9) to have ruled fifteen years and left two sons, Phraates I and Mithradates I. At the same time, both a recently published ostrakon from Nisa and Justin (41.6.9) confirm that Mithradates I was a great-grandson of Arsakes I while the genealogy given in ostrakon 1760 (2638) from Nisa refers to Phriapatius as the son of the brother's son (nephew) of Arsakes I. To solve this complex situation one must assume that Justin confused some Parthian princes with similar names and conflated the reign of Phriapatius with that of another king named Artabanos in Trogus' Prologue 41. It is possible that following the death of Arsakes II in about 200 B.C., his son Artabanos ruled until 190 B.C. and left behind two minor sons, Mithradates I and Bagases. This caused the kingship to pass to Phriapatius who ruled until about 175 B.C. He in turn was succeeded by his elder son Phraates I (ca. 175-170 B.C.) while his minor son (probably called Mithradates) lived until at least 157/6 B.C. to father Sinatrukes. On the death of Phraates I the kingship was restored to the line of Arsakes I when Mithradates I ascended the throne in about 170 B.C.

511. Phriapatios. 185-170 BC. AR Drachm (3.85 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Bust left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Cf. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/12; Sellwood 8.1 (Mithradates I); Shore 5 (Mithradates I). EF, porous. (\$500)



512. Phriapatios. 185-170 BC. Æ Chalkous (3.26 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ outside around, horse advancing right, left foreleg raised. Assar, *Genealogy I*; Le Rider, *Suse* -; Sellwood 8.2 (Mithradates I) var. (orientation of legend); cf. Shore 22 (Mithradates I); PDC 6177 (Mithradates I - same dies). Near VF, brown and red patina. Extremely rare. (\$300)



513. Phriapatios. 185-170 BC. AR Drachm (3.85 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / AP ΣΑΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; N in exergue. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/14; Sellwood 9.2 (Mithradates I); Shore 9 (Mithradates I); PDC 31678 and 28967 (this coin). VF, toned, a few deposits. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 364; Peus 382 (26 April 2005), lot 245.

514. Phriapatios. 185-170 BC. AR Drachm (4.23 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / AP ΣΑΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; Σ in exergue. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/15; Sellwood 9.3 (Mithradates I); Shore -; PDC 31679 (this coin). VF, toned. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 365; Peus 333 (6 May 1992), lot 390.

515. Phriapatios. 185-170 BC. AR Drachm (3.80 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I* -; Sellwood 10.15 (Mithradates I); cf. Shore 18 (Mithradates I). Near EF, toned, traces of encrustation and light cleaning marks on reverse. Very rare. (\$300)



516. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.78 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/13; Sellwood 9.1 (Mithradates I); Shore 7-8 (Mithradates I). EF, lightly toned. (\$300)



517. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/17; Sellwood 10.1 (Mithradates I); Shore 12-13 (Mithradates I); PDC 4706 (this coin). Near EF, toned. (\$300)

Ex Peus 363 (26 April 2000), lot 5097.

518. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I*, fig. 3/17; Sellwood 10.1 (Mithradates I); Shore 12-13 (Mithradates I); PDC 32358 (this coin). Good VF, double strike on obverse. (\$300)

Ex Triton IX (10 January 2006), lot 1090.



519. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; monogram below bow. Assar, *Genealogy I* -; Sellwood 10.6 (Mithradates I); Shore 15 (Mithradates I); PDC 33954 (this coin). VF, toned. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 381.

520. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 2h). Uncertain mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; Θ to outer left, monogram to outer right. Assar, *Genealogy I* -; Sellwood 10.9 (Mithradates I); Shore -; PDC 10917 (this coin). Good VF, toned, obverse struck with worn die, some porosity. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Bellaria Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 90, 26 May 2004), lot 8; Lanz 102 (28 May 2001), lot 312.

521. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.90 g, 11h). Uncertain mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; Θ to outer left, monogram to outer right, monogram in exergue. Assar, *Genealogy* -; cf. Sellwood 10.9 ([Mithradates I] for control marks in fields) and 10.2-3 (for control mark in exergue); Shore -; cf. Peus 376, lot 578 (same obv. die). Good VF, areas of light toning. Very rare variety. (\$200)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 553.

Unique



522. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (4.71 g, 12h). Uncertain (Traxiane [?]) mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; T in exergue. Assar, *Genealogy* -; cf. Sellwood 10 ([Mithradates I] for type; control in exergue unlisted); Shore -. VF, toned. Unique. (\$200)



523. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.54 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I* -; Sellwood 10.10 (Mithradates I); cf. Shore 16 (same obv. die); PDC 39499 (this coin). EF, toned, obverse slightly off-center. (\$300)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 291.

524. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. AR Obol (0.56 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy* -; Sellwood 10.19 (Mithradates I); Shore -; PDC 5888 (this coin). VF, darkly toned, light porosity. (\$150)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 152 (10 October 2006), lot 1500.



525. Phriapatios to Mithradates I. Circa 185-132 BC. Æ Chalkous (1.63 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk, within pelleted border / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ retrograde, eagle standing right [on bucranium (?)] with wings behind. Assar, *Genealogy* -; Le Rider, *Suse* -; Sellwood -; Shore -; cf. Triton IX, lot 1088. Near VF, dark green patina. Unique. (\$200)



526. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.88 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Head left, wearing bashlyk and earring, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΘΕΟΠ ΑΤ[Ο]Ρ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy* I, fig. 3/18; Sellwood 10.17; Shore 19 (same dies). Good VF, iridescent toning, some porosity. (\$200)

Ex Cederlind FPL 66 (August 1986), no. 19.

Mithradates I was renowned for prudence and military ability; with his accession, Parthia's true expansion began, and eventually culminated in the formation of one of the most successful oriental monarchies. In a series of campaigns following the death of the Seleukid ruler, Antiochos IV, in November/December 164 B.C., Mithradates extended Parthian frontiers in the east and west. He first took advantage of Bactrian weaknesses, caused by prolonged and violent wars between Eucratides I and Demetrius II, and annexed the two strategically important eparchies of Tapuria and Traxiane sometime after 163 B.C. With the eastern frontiers secured, Mithradates turned west and conquered Media Magna and Atropatene. Then, in June/July 141 B.C., his forces overran Mesopotamia and captured Seleucia on the Tigris and Babylon. We next hear of Mithradates in Hyrcania, perhaps preparing for the defence of Parthia's northern frontiers against steppe invaders. At the same time it appears that his generals extended his campaigns into Elam and ultimately established Parthian suzerainty over the greater part of that province. Mithradates' last known triumph was against the Seleukid king, Demetrius II, whom he captured and sent off to Media (and later married to his daughter Rhodogune). It is generally believed that Mithradates' latest dated coinage (S13.5 and S13.10) marks the end of his reign before October 138 B.C. However, the information in several cuneiform tablets reveals that he was alive until 132 BC.



527. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy* -; Sellwood 11.1; Shore 24-25. EF, light porosity. (\$300)

528. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Hekatompylos mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy* -; Sellwood 11.1; Shore 24-25; PDC 31680 (this coin). VF, darkly toned. Rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 366; Lanz 62 (26 November 1992), lot 433; Classical Numismatic Review XVII.2 (April-June 1992), no. 69.

529. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, within wreath border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy* I, -; Sellwood 11.3; Shore 26. VF, cleaned, flan crack. Rare. (\$200)



530. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Obol (0.59 g, 12h). Nisa (?) mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, within trace of wreath border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΣ ΜΠΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚ[ΟΥ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Assar, *Genealogy I*, -; Sellwood 11.5 var. (pelleted border); Shore -; cf. Peus 376, lot 586 (drachm). VF, toned, obverse slightly off-center. Overstruck on an uncertain undertype. Very rare. (\$150)



531. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. Æ Chalkoi. Hekatompylos mint. All coins: diademed bust left, wearing long beard, within bead-and-reel or wreath border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, horse advancing right, left foreleg raised. Lot includes the following denominations: **a**) Æ Dichalkon (3.77 g) with bead-and-reel border // **b**) Æ Dichalkon (2.54 g) with bead-and-reel border // **c**) Æ Tetrachalkon (4.62 g) with bead-and-reel border. Cf. Sellwood 11.6; cf. Shore 28 (both refs. for type). Coins Fine-near VF, brown and dark green patina. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$150)

Coins b and c are ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 155 (3 January 2007), lot 431 (part of).



532. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Obol (0.57 g, 3h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust right, wearing long beard, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, head right, wearing bashlyk and long beard. Assar, *Genealogy I*, -; Sellwood 12.4; Shore 30; PDC 39508 (this coin). Fine, toned. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 300; Peus 328 (2 May 1990), lot 292.

It is believed that the S12 coinage was minted by Mithradates in commemoration of his conquest of the strategically important provinces of Media and Atropatene about 147/6 BC, and the appointment of his brother, Bagasis, to the governorship of these territories.

533. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. Æ Chalkoi. Ekbatana mint. All coins: diademed bust right, wearing beard / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, Lot includes the following denominations and types: **a**) Æ Oktachalkon (14.02 g). Dioskouroi on horseback right. Sellwood 12.6; Shore - // **b**) Æ Tetrachalkon (6.16 g). Nike driving biga right. Trace of monogram behind bust on obverse. Sellwood 12.9; Shore -. Coins Fine-near VF, dark green and brown patina. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Two (2) coins in lot. (\$100)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 155 (3 January 2007), lot 431 (part of).



534. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Drachm (3.73 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 174 (139/8 BC). Diademed bust right, wearing long beard, within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΜΕΓΑΛΟ[Υ] down right field, ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ down left, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and scepter in left; ΔΟΡ (date) in exergue. Sellwood 13.10; Shore 39; PDC 24593 (this coin). Good VF, light obverse scrape. Excellent metal for issue. Rare. (\$2000)

Ex Bellaria Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 66, 19 May 2004), lot 765; Sternberg XXVII (7-8 November 1994), lot 20.

A few years after Mithradates conquered Media and Atropatene, he attacked the Seleukid power base in Mesopotamia. He minted the S13 tetradrachms and drachms in celebration of his victory after the Seleukid royal mint fell to the Parthians in early July 141 BC. This issue was finally terminated in 138 BC when the Seleukid king Demetrios II attempted to recover his losses by invading Mesopotamia. The Syrian king was defeated and captured by the Parthian forces in July or August of that same year.



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536



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535. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (3.89 g, 12h). Mithradatkart or Margiane (?) mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; I above M to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 15.2 var. (no letters on obverse); Shore 40 var. (same); Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 141, lot 105; PDC 5939 and 31683 (this coin). VF, toned, light scratches and roughness. Rare. (\$150)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 369; Peus 366, (25 October 2000), lot 245.

As a minor son of the Great Mithradates, Phraates II began his reign as a co-ruler with his mother, Riinu. The scanty evidence from this period reveals Phraates' preoccupation with fighting the Seleukids under their king, Antiochus VII, in the west and the Sacae in the east. However, the presence of silver and copper coins from Susa indicate that he began his rule consolidating Parthian hegemony in Elam; a task that had already started in the closing months of his father's reign. Although successful against the Seleukids (see below), his struggle against the Sacae was a protracted and severe conflict which began favorably but ultimately concluded in his defeat and death.

536. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (3.89 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; I above M to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ down left, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 16.1; Shore 41. Near EF, toned. (\$300)

Ex Rauch 77 (10 April 2006), lot 268; Peus 311 (31 October 1984), lot 40.

The S16 drachms with partial mint names constitute the final issues of Phraates' coinage, as their locations indicate the prolonged and initially successful military campaign he conducted against the Sakae in north and north-eastern Parthia. With his headquarters likely situated at Tambrax, Phraates' forces pushed the Sakae as far as Margiane, but they were ultimately defeated in a battle in which Phraates perished.

537. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (4.34 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ down left; legend with dividing lines, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 16.2; cf. Shore 42; PDC 39516 (this coin). VF, lightly toned, obverse struck with worn die. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 310; Peus 334 (4 November 1992), lot 554.



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538. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (3.35 g, 12h). Uncertain (Nisa [?]) mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; ΛΙ downwards to right; all within pelleted border / [B]Λ(retrograde Σ)Ι ΑΚΟΙ(retrograde Σ)/ΜΚΙ ΑΛΟΥ down right field, ΛΙ(retrograde Σ)ΑΚΟΥ/ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΙΟ(retrograde Σ) down left; legend with dividing lines (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood 16.6 (Nisa); cf. Shore 45-47; PDC 33959 (this coin). VF, areas of light toning. Unique with this obverse mint mark. (\$200)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 386.

539. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; ΙΝ downwards to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ down left; legend with dividing lines, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 16.10; Shore -; PDC 39522 (this coin). VF, toned, light scratches under tone. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 316; Peus 338 (27 April 1994), lot 85.

540. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Tambrax mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; ΤΑΜ downwards to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ down left; legend with dividing lines, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 16.11; Shore 50. Near EF, cleaned. (\$300)



541. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (3.97 g, 12h). Apameia mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; ΑΠΑ downwards to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ down right field, ΑΡΣΑΚΟ V/ΟΕΩΑΤΟΡ (*sic*) down left; legend with dividing lines, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 16.12 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 52; PDC 12332 (this coin). Good VF, toned, obverse slightly double struck. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 388; Peus 363, (26 April 2000), lot 5110.

542. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Epardos mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard; ΕΠΑΡ downwards to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΥ down right field, ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΟΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟ[Σ] down left; legend with dividing lines, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 16.13; Shore 53 (same obv. die); PDC 31686 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$300)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 372.



543. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.02 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed bust right, wearing short beard, within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ down right field, ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ/ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ down left, bearded male god, wearing chiton, himation, and polos, enthroned left, holding Nike in outstretched right hand and cradling cornucopia in left arm; monograms in exergue. Sellwood 17.1; Shore -. Good VF, toned. (\$1000)

The S17 series of Phraates' coinage was issued at Seleukeia in commemoration of his victory over what proved to be the final Seleukid invasion of Parthia. This invasion was launched in the late summer of 130 BC, under the command of their king, Antiochos VII. After initial Seleukid advances, in the mid-summer or early-autumn of 129 BC, the Parthians successfully defeated the invaders and killed their unfortunate king.



544. Phraates II. 132-126 BC. AE Dichalka. Ekbatana mint. All coins: Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ down right field, ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΟΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ down left, Lot includes the following reverse types: **a)** (2.94 g) Elephant advancing right. Sellwood 16.26; cf. Shore 56 // **b)** (2.98 g) Horse advancing right, left foreleg raised. Sellwood 16.27; Shore -; PDC 46394 (this coin). Coins near VF-VF, dark brown patina. Rare. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Two (2) coins in lot. (\$150)

545. Artabanos I. 126-122 BC. AR Drachm (3.29 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟ(inverted A) down right field, ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΟΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΣ (*sic*) down left, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 19.2 var. (rev. legend); Shore 58; PDC 5889 (this coin). VF, darkly toned, obverse slightly double struck. (\$150)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 6 (6 March 2007), lot 1547.

During his short four year reign, Artabanos remained chiefly preoccupied with repeated unrest in the southern provinces of Mesene and Elam, and the nomad attacks in north-east Parthia. Although largely successful in extending Arsakid jurisdiction over the southern regions of the empire (confirmed by his S18.2 tetradrachm from Susa and S21 series from Seleucia), and in pushing the northern invaders as far as Margiane (attested by his S20.5-6, S22.4, and Shore 64 drachms), he seems to have ultimately succumbed to a poisoned arrow he received in his arm while fighting the "Tochari" in eastern Parthia about April or May 122 BC.



546. Artabanos I. 126-122 BC. AR Drachm (4.23 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΥ down right field, ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ/ΦΙΛΛΑΕΛΦΟΥ (*sic*) down left, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 20.1; Shore 59. Good VF, toned. Exceptional strike for issue. (\$300)

547. Artabanos I. 126-122 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; monogram to right; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ]/ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟ[Υ] down right field, ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ/ΦΙΛΛΑΕΛ[ΦΟΥ] (*sic*) down left, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 20.3; Shore 61 (same obv. die); PDC 39527 (this coin). EF, toned, minor roughness. (\$300)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 321; Peus 326 (1 November 1989), lot 359.



548. Artabanos I. 126-122 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.10 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 188 (125/4 BC). Diademed and draped bust right, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ down right field, ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ down left, Demeter enthroned left, holding Nike, who crowns her with wreath, and cornucopia, nereid supporting throne; monogram to outer left, ΘΕ to inner left, ΗΠΡ (date) in exergue. Le Rider, *Suse* pl. LXXI, 9; Sellwood 21.3; Shore -. VF, toned. (\$1000)



549. Artabanos “the Younger”. 122-121 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.78 g, 1h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing sort beard, earring, and torque; all within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ down right field, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ(*sic*) down left, goddess enthroned left, holding Nike, who crowns her with wreath, in extended right hand and cornucopia in left; winged Tritoness forms base of her throne; ΤΥ and monogram in exergue. Assar, *Genealogy II*, fig. 22 (same obv. die); Sellwood 23.2 (Mithradates II) corr. (rev. legend); Shore -. VF. Overstruck on uncertain undertype. Rare. (\$1000)

The king following Artabanos I on the Parthian throne was probably his younger son, who inaugurated his reign by striking S23 tetradrachms, perhaps in celebration of the re-imposition of Arsakid suzerainty over the southern and south-eastern satrapies of the empire after the death of his father. This issue had previously been taken to be either the coinage of Himeros, a minion of Phraates II and his appointed governor of Babylonia in 128 BC, or the very first coinage of Mithradates II. However, the significant disparity between the royal portraiture on S23 and that on S24 of Mithradates II, the contiguity of S23 and S24 tetradrachms, confirmed by their common mint magistrate monogram ΤΥ (cf. S24.4 and S24.6-7), and the fact that S23.4 bronzes of Mithradates II, dated 191 SE (122/1 BC) depict him fully bearded, led Dr. Assar to assign the S23 type to a new prince. Dr. Assar has called him Artabanos “The Younger” on the assumption that apart from the brevity of his rule (circa Apr./May – Oct. 122 BC), one reason for Justin’s conflation of the reigns of this king and his predecessor was that the two kings were homonymous. Like his father, Artabanos I, the young king Artabanos also appears to have fallen in a battle against the Sakae raiders.



550. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.02 g, 12h). Seleukia on the Tigris mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; palm to outer right; TV in exergue. Sellwood 24.4; Shore 67. EF, obverse slightly weakly struck. (\$1500)

Ex Waddell E-74 (1999), lot 29.

Mithradates II, the Great and Saviour of the Empire, was probably an older half-brother of Artabanos "the Younger", son of Artabanos I (see note following previous lot). After the death of his younger brother and victory over the rebellious southern provinces, he quickly set out for the north to liquidate the nomad menace. His S25 variety with the epithet ΣΩΤΗΡ, "the Saviour," from the mints of Ekbatana, Rhagae, and probably one in eastern Parthia (the last two are recent discoveries) and the subsequent S24 drachms, attest to his complete pacification of the northern invaders. An important historical notice from Oct./Nov. 119 BC in a Babylonian cuneiform text reveals that one of Mithradates' expeditions against the north-eastern warriors was to avenge the death of his brother, Artabanos. This may well be a reference to the young king Artabanos "the Younger" who died while battling the "Guti."

After a final emission with the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ, S26, the Great King Mithradates divided his vast empire among his satraps, appointed vassal rulers, and adopted the grandiloquent epithet ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ, "The Great King of Kings" in Nov./Dec. 109 BC. This appears on his penultimate and final coinages, i.e., S27 and S28 drachms, depicting him diademed and in a tiara of different designs, respectively. In 93/2 BC, however, the King of Kings' authority was challenged by the next ruler, Sinatruces, who finally prevailed around October 91 BC.

The erroneous interpretation of a passage in Josephus (*Ant. Jud.* XIII.384-6), citing a Parthian "King Mithradates" whose forces defeated and captured the Seleukid ruler Demetrius III (96-87 BC), had led to the extension of the reign of Mithradates II to about 88/7 BC. But a cuneiform text places the death of the latter in about Oct. 91 BC and confirms that Josephus' citation relates to a later Mithradates.



551. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.89 g, 12h). Seleukia on the Tigris mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; palm to outer right. Sellwood 24.5; Shore 68. EF, reverse slightly double-struck. (\$1500)

552. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; monogram behind archer. Sellwood 24.9; Shore 69. VF, toned. Rare. (\$200)



553. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (3.59 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 24.10; Shore 70. Good VF, light cleaning marks. (\$200)

554. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; monogram to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue; all within guidelines, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 24.13; Shore 71; PDC 24598 (this coin). Good VF, toned. A well-centered example. (\$300)

Ex Bellaria Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 66, 19 May 2004), lot 770.



555. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; monogram to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Sellwood 24.14; Shore -. EF, toned, light overall porosity. (\$200)

556. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; trace of monogram to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; A behind archer. Sellwood 24.18; Shore -; PDC 39538 (this coin). Good VF, toned, area of flat strike on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 391.



557. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.08 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; monograms to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow; star above monogram behind archer. Sellwood 24.19; cf. Shore 74; PDC 264 (this coin). Good VF, toned, minor porosity, light deposits on reverse. Rare. (\$300)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 73 (13 September 2006), lot 525.



558. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.08 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 26.1; Shore 77. EF. (\$200)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 50 (23 June 1999), lot 975.

559. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (3.97 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 26.1; Shore 77. VF, toned. Well-centered strike of unusual style. (\$150)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 563.



560. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; Δ in outer left field. Sellwood 26.2; Shore 78. Near EF, toned. (\$200)

561. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.21 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; Α behind archer. Sellwood 26.3; Shore 79. Near EF, toned, traces of obverse die rust. (\$200)



562. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.25 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; horizontal T in outer left field. Sellwood 26.5; Shore -; PDC 33964 (this coin). Good VF, toned, small die break on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 391.

563. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (3.44 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; monogram to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 26.10; Shore 81; PDC 18875 (this coin). Good VF, toned. A well-centered strike of unusual style. (\$150)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 122 (10 March 2003), lot 1529.



564. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 119-109 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; monogram to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; E in outer left field. Sellwood 26.14; Shore 82; PDC 39545 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 341; G. Hirsch 178 (12 May 1993), lot 495.



565. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 109-96/5 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ [Μ]ΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 27.1; Shore 85. EF, bright surfaces. (\$200)

As a direct result of Mithradates' successful wars, leading to the expansion of the Parthian Empire, he was obliged to install subordinate local rulers, and consequently adopt the title "King of Kings". This was inaugurated in the S27 series of silver and bronze coinage, circa 109 BC. According to the "annual" Susa bronze issues, Mithradates' new tiara portraits were introduced circa 96/5 BC, and comprised the S28 - S29 series--the final issues which lasted until the end of his reign.



566. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa 109-96/5 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 27.1; Shore 85. Good VF, toned, light porosity. (\$150)

Ex Waddell E-74 (1999), lot 39 (part of).

567. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.26 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 109-96/5 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 27.2; Shore 86-87; PDC 42901 (this coin). Superb EF, lightly toned. (\$300)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 75 (23 May 2007), lot 584.



568. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.25 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 109-96/5 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 27.2; Shore 86-87; PDC 39922 (this coin). EF, toned, slight double strike on reverse. Unusually long bust. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 349 (part of).

569. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 12h). Nisa (?) mint. Struck circa 109-96/5 BC. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΙΑΕΙΛΕΩΣ ΙΙΙΑΕΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΠΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΙΕΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ(Σ) (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood 27.3; Shore -; PDC 39553 (this coin). Good VF, toned, obverse struck with worn die. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 351.

570. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; monogram to left; [all within pelleted border] / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 27.4; Shore -; PDC 39554 (this coin). VF, toned. Extremely rare monogram. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 352.



571. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.21 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; star on drapery; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; A behind archer. Sellwood 27.5; Shore -; PDC 39555 (this coin). Good VF, toned. Very rare. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 353.

572. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Ekbatana (?) mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque ending in sea-horse; monogram to right; all within pelleted border / ΑΖΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood -, but cf. 24.30 (for monogram); Shore -. Good VF, lightly toned, struck with worn dies, obverse slightly double struck. Very rare. (\$150)

Ex Freeman & Sear MBS 12 (28 October 2005), lot 230.

573. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in sea-horse; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.1; Shore 95. Good VF, some light cleaning marks, slight roughness. (\$150)



574



575



574. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.2; Shore 96; PDC 39925 (this coin). VF, lightly toned. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 349 (part of).

575. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.08 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in sea-horse; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood 28.3; cf. Shore 97. Near EF, lightly toned. (\$150)



576



577



576. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.4; Shore -; PDC 20781 (this coin). Near EF, toned. A well-centered strike. (\$150)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 631.

577. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.5; Shore 98. Good VF. (\$150)



578



579



578. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.6; Shore -. EF, obverse struck with slightly worn die. (\$150)

579. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.08 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.7; Shore 99. Superb EF. (\$200)



580. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in sea-horse; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ (Σ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 28.7; Shore 99; PDC 39924 (this coin). Good VF, toned, light cleaning marks under tone on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 349 (part of).

581. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AE Chalka. Coins include: a) AE Tetrachalkon (8.26 g). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟ[Υ] [ΑΡ]ΣΑ[ΚΟΥ], ΕΠΙΦΑ[ΝΟΥΣ] in exergue, horse advancing right with left foreleg raised. Sellwood 24.34; Shore - // b) AE Dichalkon (3.09 g) Uncertain (Mithradakart[?]) mint. Radiate and diademed bearded bust left within pelleted border / [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/[Α]ΡΣΑΚΟΥ down right field, [Ε]ΠΙ[ΦΑΝΟΥΣ]/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[Σ] down left, tripod. Sellwood -; cf. D. Sellwood, "Parthians and Scythians," in Essays MacDowall, fig. 3 (for obv. type); Shore -. Coins Fine-near VF, dark green and brown patina. Rare. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Two (2) coins in lot. (\$100)



582. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AE Chalkoi. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in exergue. Lot includes the following denominations and reverse types: a) AE Tetrachalkon (7.23 g). Ekbatana mint. M to right of bust. / Horse advancing right, left foreleg raised, MP to upper left. Cf. Sellwood 26.25; Shore -; PDC 20735 (this coin) // b) AE Tetrachalkon (3.79 g). Rhagai mint. Pegasus advancing right. Sellwood 26.26; Shore - // c) AE Chalkous (1.97 g). Ekbatana mint. M to right of bust / Bow in bowcase. Sellwood 26.29; Shore - // d) Similar example (1.80 g), but no M to right of bust. Cf. Sellwood 26.29; Shore -. Lot also includes e) AE Tetrachalkon (3.88 g). Rhagai mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ [Μ]ΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Pegasus advancing right. Sellwood 27.7; Shore -. Coins Fine-VF, dark green and brown patina, one chalkous has light cleaning marks. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Five (5) coins in lot. (\$200)

First coin ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 599 (part of).



583. Mithradates II. 121-91 BC. AE Chalkoi. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Lot includes the following denominations and reverse types: a) AE Tetrachalkon. (3.24 g). Rhagai mint. Pegasus advancing right. Sellwood 28.8; cf. Shore 108 // b) Second example. (3.22 g) // c) Similar example (3.42 g). Ekbatana mint. PDC 39928 (this coin) // d) AE Dichalkon. (1.73 g). Ekbatana mint. Nike advancing right, holding palm and wreath. Sellwood 28.9; cf. Shore 109; PDC 39930 (this coin) // e) Second example. (2.21 g). PDC 39929 (this coin) // f) Similar example (1.77 g). Rhagai mint. Sellwood 28.12; Shore - // g) Same denomination (2.43 g), but Pegasus advancing right. Sellwood 28.17; Shore -; PDC 39927 (this coin) // h) AE Chalkous. (1.34 g). Ekbatana mint. Club. Sellwood 28.18; Shore -. Coins near Fine-VF, dark green and brown patina, some typical roughness and light cleaning marks. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Eight (8) coins in lot. (\$600)

First coin ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 155 (3 January 2007), lot 435 (part of); third, fourth, fifth, and seventh coins ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 349 (part of).



584. Sinatrukes. 93/2-70/69 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΝ/ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 33.3 (Gotarzes I) var. (rev. legend); Shore 112 (Gotarzes I) var. (same). EF. (\$200)

Ex Pegasi XVI (8 May 2007), lot 207.

Two Nisa ostraca, Nos. 1760 and 307, reveal that Sinatrukes was the grandson of Phriapatius who in turn was son of the nephew of Arsakes I. Yet, the epithet ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΩΝ on his S33 drachms implies that Sinatrukes must have been son of a deified king. If we take the text of a recently published ostrakon, reading “King Arsaces, Great-Grandson of Arsaces”, to be a reference to Mithradates I who, according to the titulature of the S16 drachms of Phraates II, had surely been deified around 128 BC, then Sinatrukes can only have been an adopted son of Mithradates I. The epithet ΝΙΚΑΤΩΡ, “Victorious,” on his drachms attest to a great triumph over Mithradates II. Even so, Sinatrukes was soon supplanted in Ekbatana and Rhagae by Gotarzes I, the immediate successor of Mithradates II, then expelled in 88/7 BC from Susa by Mithradates III, and sought refuge among the “Guti” until about 77 BC, when he made a fresh attempt at gaining the Parthian throne.

The absence of both a clear reference to Sinatrukes in the extant Babylonian cuneiform material, and tetradrachms from Seleukeia indicates that he never held Babylonia and had no access to its royal mint. With this in mind, we may safely assign S33 drachms to him, as this emission alone out of the fourteen different “Dark Age” types (S29-41 and S44) lacks parallel tetradrachms.

This coin is an unpublished early issue of Sinatrukes, containing attributes of both Mithradates II and Sinatrukes. Most significantly, the torque here ends in a sea-horse, which is unknown on all of Sellwood type 33 coins. Also, although Sellwood type 33 coins do have a portrait that resembles that of Mithradates II, the length of the beard and protuberant cheeks on this coin are far more than merely a resemblance (more so than all plated examples of type 33 coins surveyed in the references). While the tiara style and legend clearly make this a coin of Sinatrukes, it must be one of his earliest issues.

585. Sinatrukes. 93/2-70/69 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΝ/ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 33.4 (Gotarzes I); Shore 115 (Gotarzes I). EF. (\$200)



586. Sinatrukes. 93/2-70/69 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΝ/ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 33.5 (Gotarzes I); Shore 116-117 (Gotarzes I). EF. (\$200)

587. Æ Chalkoi. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΝ/ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Lot includes the following rulers: a) **Sinatrukes.** Æ Tetrachalkon. (2.30 g). Rhagai mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΝ/ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Pegasos advancing right. Sellwood 33.10 (Gotarzes I); Shore - // b) **Mithradates III.** Æ Tetrachalkon (3.68 g). Ekbatana mint. Six-rayed star on tiara; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, horse galloping right. Sellwood 31.11 (Orodes I); Shore 127; PDC 39926 (this coin) // c) **Orodes I.** Æ Dichalkon (3.40 g). Rhagai mint. Anchor symbol to right of bust / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ/ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, horse galloping right. Sellwood 34.9 (Sinatrukes); Shore -. Coins near VF-VF, brown and red-brown patina, first coin with traces of red encrustation. Rare. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$300)

Second coin ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 349 (part of).



588. Gotarzes I. 91-87 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΙΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΕΤΟΝ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΕΛΛΗΝ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 29.1 (Mithradates II); Shore 102 (Mithradates II); PDC 39567 (this coin). Good VF, dark toning. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 366.

Soon after his final defeat of Mithradates II in 91 BC, Sinatrukes was soon supplanted in Ekbatana and Rhagae by Gotarzes I, then expelled in 88/7 BC from Susa by Mithradates III, and sought refuge among the “Guti” until about 77 BC when he made a fresh attempt at gaining the Parthian throne.

Gotarzes I, the eldest son and Satrap of Satraps of Mithradates II, was immediately proclaimed king upon his father’s death at the hands of Sinatrukes. He apparently spent the bulk of his reign struggling against the rebel, and successfully expelled him from Ekbatana and Rhagae. Dr. Assar has attributed to him the S32 tetradrachm, as his inaugural issue from Seleucia, and S29 drachms. However, some scarce coins, struck from far less skilful dies than those cut at Ekbatana and Rhagae, appear to imply that perhaps shortly before his death, Gotarzes succeeded in extending his power to the north-eastern Parthian frontiers, probably as far as Margiane, where he had his crude drachms minted.

589. Gotarzes I. 91-87 BC. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Ν]/ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΕΤΟΝ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΕΛΛΗΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 29.1 (Mithradates II); Shore 102 (Mithradates II). Good VF, toned. (\$150)

590. Gotarzes I. 91-87 BC. AR Drachm (4.21 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΕΤΟΝ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΕΛΛΗΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 29.2 (Mithradates II); Shore 103 (Mithradates II). Good VF, obverse slightly weakly struck. (\$150)



591. Mithradates III. Circa 87-79 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.73 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΝ [ΑΥ]ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ[Σ]/ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡ[Σ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; A below bow. Sellwood 31.2 (Orodes I); Shore 120 = PDC 16484 (this coin). Good VF, toned, light scratches under tone. Extremely rare. (\$3000)

Ex Triton VI (14 January 2003), lot 508; Leu 83 (6 May 2002), lot 415; Fred Shore Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 36, 5 December 1995), lot 120.

Mithradates III, whose enthronement is recorded in another Babylonian cuneiform tablet, was a younger son of Mithradates II, hence the epithet ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΩΡ “Loving His Father” on his S31 coinage (an attribution secured by their sequence, which places them immediately after the coinage of Gotarzes I). Considering that the last tetradrachms of the Seleukid king, Demetrius III, are dated to 225 SE (88/7 BC), the Parthian king mentioned by Josephus who received the hapless Seleukid ruler must have been this Arsakid prince. He is the second king after Arsaces I to employ the title ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ (“Autocrat”) on his coinage. The “annual” Susa bronze emission shows that unlike his brother, Gotarzes I, he held sway over the satrapy of Susiana while his S31.9 and Shore 126 drachms from Margiane and Areia, respectively, indicate that he was in overall control of the empire. But the sketchy classical literature seems to report hostilities between Parthia and Armenia at this juncture with significant Parthian losses and Armenian gains. On the other hand, S31.8 drachms of this king from Ekbatana abound in large and small hoards and thus indicate that although Tigranes II of Armenia may have annexed parts of the satrapy of Atropatene in the north-west, he could not have penetrated into the Parthian territory as far as Ekbatana. The last year of the rule of this king was marred by a series of strenuous wars with the succeeding king, Orodes I, leading to the loss of Babylonia in April 80 BC, his expulsion from Susa shortly after September/October of that same year, and ultimately his death shortly thereafter.



592. Mithradates III. Circa 87-79 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Ekbatana(?) mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star on tiara; all within pelleted border / ΙΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ/ ΗΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΙΩ ΛΚΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΙΑΤΟΙΟΣ/ΠΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΙΑΝΟΝΣ/ΠΙΛΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood (Orodes I) 31.5; cf. Shore 122. VF. Of unusual style. (\$150)

593. Mithradates III. Circa 87-79 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star on tiara; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ/ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 31.6 (Orodes I); Shore 123-124. EF. (\$200)



594. Orodes I. 80-75 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 12h). Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; large fleur on crown; anchor symbol to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ/ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; A below bow. Cf. Sellwood 34.3 (Sinatruces); cf. Shore 145. EF, toned. Very rare. (\$500)

The Babylonian cuneiform records inform us that in early 80 BC a new king, Orodes I, had been recognized in Babylon. Although we have no knowledge of his relationship with other Arsakid rulers, he may have been a son of Gotarzes I and hence the absence of an allusion to a deified or illustrious predecessor on his S31 coinage. However, he is only the second king whose personal name appears in a handful of cuneiform records, often in association with his sister-wife, Ispubarza, indicating an ongoing dispute with a claimant over the throne. We know very little about the activities of this king except that he raided Elam in January/February 77 BC and expelled Kamnaskires III, celebrating his success by introducing an "anchor" – the royal emblem of the Kamnaskirid dynasty – into the obverse design of his drachms. According to our Babylonian tablets, the short reign of Orodes I came to an end in March/April 75 BC in unknown circumstances. A peculiar feature of his coinage is that it includes drachms with the central fleur-de-lys and the decoration around the crest of the royal tiara manually removed from their obverse while others are struck from altered dies on which the same decorations are erased. It is obvious that this was a deliberate attempt at assimilating Orodes' coins with S31.5-8 drachms of Mithradates III; perhaps an indication that the latter remained active well beyond his expulsion in 80/79 BC and even after Orodes' successful expedition into Elam in 77 BC.

595. Orodes I. 80-75 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; anchor symbol to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ/ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; A below bow. Sellwood 34.4 (Sinatruces); Shore 146; PDC 33975 (this coin). VF, toned. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 402.



Enlargement of Lot 596



596. **Artabanos II.** Circa 75-62 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.95 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram above bow. Sellwood 30.2 (Unknown King); Shore -, PDC 17951 and 15110 (this coin). Good VF, toned. Rare. (\$2000)

Ex Peus 374 (23 April 2003), lot 143; Peus 372 (30 October 2002), lot 624.

The “annual” Susa bronze coinages attest to the presence of a new king, Artabanos II, in that city as early as 78/7 BC, although the Babylonian tablets continue to mention Orodes I until March/April 75 BC. Artabanos was probably a younger son of Mithradates II and hence the epithet ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡ on his S30 coinage. Unfortunately, the surviving cuneiform fragments give no insight into the political situation in Parthia during the reign of this king. The youthful portrait on his S30.12 tetradrachm, though, confirms that he was no older than twenty when he captured the royal mint at Seleukeia and expelled Orodes I from Babylon. The presence of a “mule” drachm with a S30 obverse and a S33 reverse indicates that Sinatrukes was still active in north-east Parthia. We also know that Artabanos II remained unchallenged in Babylonia until March 69 BC. The subsequent inclusion of the name of his queen, Piruztana, in the date formulas of the Babylonian tablets indicates that his authority was disputed by a contender for the throne soon afterwards.

The latest record from the reign of Artabanos II dates to January 67 BC, but numismatic evidence (S30.18, S30.21-25, and S30.28-29 drachms with full mint names, and S30.30 with the monogram of Mithradatkart) suggests that he remained active in central and northern Parthia until 62/1 BC.



597. **Artabanos II.** Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.14 (Unknown King); Shore 131; PDC 39578 (this coin). Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 379; Peus 324 (5 April 1989), lot 292.

598. **Artabanos II.** Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.16 (Unknown King); Shore 133-135; PDC 5891 (this coin). VF, lightly toned. (\$150)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 152 (9 October 2006), lot 1503.



599. **Artabanos II.** Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque [ending in sea-horse]; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.16 (Unknown King) var. (torque ends in pellet); Shore -, cf. PDC 9281. Good VF, bright surfaces. Rare. (\$200)

Ex Pegasi XVI (8 May 2007), lot 208; Berk BBS 146 (29 November 2005), lot 150.

600. **Artabanos II.** Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (3.55 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[ΟΥ], EN ΠΑΓΑΙC above ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.18 (Unknown King); Shore 136; PDC 6746 (same obv. die). VF, rough, obverse struck with worn die. Very rare. (\$300)



601. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 12h). Susa mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΙΕ ΓΑΛ[ΟΝ] ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.19 (Unknown King); Shore -; PDC 47055 (this coin). Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 160 (8 October 2007), lot 1694; Giessener Münzhandlung 97 (11 October 1999), lot 548.

602. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (3.66 g, 12h). Margiane mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΙΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ (*sic*), ΠΑΡ ΓΙΑΝΝ above ΠΙΕ ΓΑΛΟΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.21 (Unknown King); Shore 141; PDC 20794 (this coin). VF. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 644.



603. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Traxiane mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ, ΤΡΑ ΞΙΑΝΗ above ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood 30.22 (Unknown King); Shore 142. Near EF, obverse softly struck. Exceptional for issue. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex UBS 59 (29 January 2004), lot 5958.

604. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in triple pellets; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/[ΕΥ]ΕΡΓΕΤ[ΙΟΝ], ΝΙ ΚΑΙΑ above ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.24 (Unknown King) var. (ΝΙ ΣΑΙΑ); Shore -; PDC 39586 (this coin). VF, obverse struck with slightly rusty die. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 388.



605. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (3.35 g, 12h). Aria mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[ΙΟΝ], ΑΡ ΕΙΑ above ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.25 (Unknown King); Shore -. Good VF, toned, areas of light porosity. Very rare. (\$300)

606. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟΝ [Α]ΡΣΑΥΟΑ ΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/[Ε]ΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Cf. Sellwood 30.26 (Unknown King); Shore -; cf. PDC 4747. VF, lightly toned. (\$150)



607



608



607. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[ΟΝ], [ΚΑΤ]Α C ΤΡΑΤΕ[ΙΑ] above ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.28 (Unknown King); Shore 144; PDC 6931. Good VF, toned, struck with worn obverse die. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 389.

608. Artabanos II. Circa 75-62 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[ΟΝ], ΚΑΤΑ C ΤΡΑΤΕΙ[Α] above ΜΕ ΓΑΛΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30.28 (Unknown King); Shore 144; PDC ; PDC 31699 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$300)

Ex Peus 384(2 November 2005), lot 385.



609. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (3.68 g, 1h). Court at Rhagai mint. Struck circa 63/2-62/1 BC. Diademed and draped facing bust, wearing necklet medallion; all within pelleted border / ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΑΥ[ΤΟ]ΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[Σ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 35.13 (Darius?) var. (bust type); Shore -. VF, toned, hairline flan crack. Rare. (\$750)

Phraates III made a bid for power in about 70/69 BC after the death of his father, Sinatrukes. The earliest Babylonian tablet that can be securely attributed to him, however, is dated 28/9 December 66 BC, referring to Phraates as “King of Kings” Arsaces with his mother as the royal consort. The late date of this text perhaps confirms that the struggle between Artabanos II and Phraates III lasted for over three years until the latter finally triumphed.

The initial coinage of Phraates was the sole S37 tetradrachm type that inaugurated his authority in Babylonia. This was followed by the S36 series that lasted for about four years. His next issue, S35, consisted of only drachms and bronzes that depict a facing royal bust for the first time on a Parthian coinage. Both the S36 and S35 series emanated from many of the active mints of the empire, not simply the western province of Media Atropatene, which was the extent of Darius’ revolt. This fact alone proves that the coinage could not have been struck by Darius, the local ruler of Media and Atropatene who was taken prisoner by Pompey and carried off to Rome. [Dr. Assar] believes Phraates issued S35 drachms when he wrested the province of Media from his rival, Artabanos II.

The contemporary and classical sources confirm that Phraates was largely preoccupied with hostilities against Rome and Armenia, and wars with Artabanos II in Parthia proper down to 61/0 BC. Phraates issued his S39 series while still fighting his rival, followed by his S38 series which lasted to the end of his reign. On the strength of the evidence from the “annual” Susa bronze coinage, Phraates appears to have been murdered by his sons, Mithradates and Orodes, after October 58 BC, although the exact date of his death remains unknown.

It is possible that Phraates minted S35 drachms with his facing bust, generally regarded as the issue of an “Unknown King”, Sinatrukes, Darius, or Mithradates III, at this juncture in response to the “campaign” coins of Artabanos III, circa 63/2-62/1 BC. Perhaps one reason for the appearance of a frontal portrait was to separate S35 from S30 when Phraates introduced into his titulature the epithet ΘΕΟΠΑΤΩΡ.



610



611



610. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 1h). Court at Rhagai mint. Struck circa 63/2-62/1 BC. Diademed and draped facing bust, wearing spiral torque; all within pelleted border / ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚ[ΟΝ] ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ/[Ε]ΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝΣ Κ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[Σ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 35.13 (Darius?); Shore -; PDC 42038 (this coin). VF, porous. Rare. (\$300)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group E-155 (3 January 2007), lot 113; Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 406; Triton IX (10 January 2006), lot 1095.

611. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.18 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing short beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 36.9 (Darius?) var. (bust type); Shore 155; PDC 13088. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$200)



612. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing short beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 36.10 (Darius?); Shore 156; PDC 33976 (this coin). Near EF, spot of encrustation on reverse. (\$300)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 403.

613. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ ΠΙΠΦΑΝΟΥΣ/Κ/ΛΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤ[Ο]ΡΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 36.12 (Darius?) var. (no earring); Shore 158 var. (same); PDC 28411 (this coin). Good VF, areas of light toning, obverse struck with worn die. (\$200)



614. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 g, 1h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing short beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΥ [Φ] ΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 36.12 (Darius?); Shore 158; PDC 20814 (same obv. die). Good VF, obverse struck with worn die. (\$200)

Ex Ponterio 142 (27 April 2007), lot 1676.

615. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 g, 12h). Court at Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ [ΕΥ] ΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 38.4 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 170. EF, reverse double struck. (\$300)



616. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (3.53 g, 11h). Court at Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΡΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚ[ΟΥ] [ΕΥ] Ε(ΡΓ)etrograde)ΕΤΟΝ ΠΙΠΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 38.4 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 170; PDC 39607 (this coin). VF, toned, slight roughness, minor smoothing in obverse fields. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 411; Peus 337 (3 November 1993), lot 201.

617. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 38.6 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 172; PDC -. VF, toned, minor traces of hard green deposits on reverse. (\$150)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 589.



618. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (3.96 g, 12h). Susa mint. Dated year 242 (71/70 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard and necklet medallion; eight-rayed star on drapery; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; below bow, ΒΠ above Σ. Sellwood 38.15 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 178-179; cf. PDC 4505. EF, areas of light toning, obverse struck with worn die. Rare mint. (\$300)

Ex Russell Bement, Jr. Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 51 (15 September 1999), lot 618; Classical Numismatic Group XXIII (13 October 1992), lot 261.



619. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (3.90 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΠΛΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 39.2; Shore 180. VF, toned. (\$150)

620. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΕΤΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram above bow. Sellwood 39.4 ; cf. Shore 181. Good VF, toned. (\$150)



621. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΛΕ(ΡΓ retrograde)ΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 39.5 var. (rev. legend); Shore -. VF, toned. (\$100)

622. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 39.6 var. (rev. legend); Shore -; PDC 39618 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 422; Peus 315 (28 April 1986), lot 401.



623. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Kangavar mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing tiara with ear flap, long beard, and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 39.9 var. (rev. legend); Shore 183; PDC 34275 (this coin). Good VF. (\$150)



624. Phraates III. Circa 70/69-58/7 BC. Æ Dichalka. Lot includes the following types: **a)** (3.90 g). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa 63/2-62/1 BC. Diademed and draped facing bust, wearing necklet medallion; all within pelleted border / ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ ΜΕΓΑΛ[ΟΥ] [ΑΡΣ] ΑΚΟΝ [ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[Σ], horse standing right. Sellwood 36.14; cf. Shore 158; PDC 9679 (this coin) // **b)** (2.43 g). Ekbatana mint. Same types. Sellwood 35.15; cf. Shore 158 // **c)** (2.83 g). Uncertain mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟ[Υ] ΑΡΣ ΑΚ[ΟΥ] [ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛ[Ο]ΠΙΑΤΟΡ ΟΣ/ΕΥΕΡΓΕ[ΤΟΝ] (sic), horse standing right with left foreleg raised. Cf. Sellwood 36.19 (Darius?); cf. Shore 158. Coins near VF-good VF, green and brown patina, some areas of weak strike. Rare. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$300)

First coin ex Dave Herman Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 148, 20 September 2006), lot 241 (part of); third coin ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 155 (3 January 2007), lot 435 (part of).



625. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΕΓΛΛΟΝ ΑΡ [ΑΚΟ]Υ ΔΙΚΛΙΟΥ/ ΕΠΙΛΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΕΠΛΑΤΟΙΟΥ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 40.1; Shore -, PDC 767 (same dies). EF. (\$200)

Ex Davis FPL 52 (Fall 2007), no. 64.

Of the two sons of Phraates, the first to mount the Parthian throne was Mithradates IV. However, his authority was soon disputed by Orodes II, whose illustrious general, Surena, eventually defeated and captured Mithradates. We are told by Justin (42.4.4) that charged with conspiracy against Parthia for seeking Roman assistance, Mithradates was at once executed on the order of Orodes.

The S44 tetradrachm type with the epithet ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ “the Founder” may be the initial coinage of Mithradates, marking the beginning of his rule in Babylonia. This was followed by S40 and S41 drachms in Parthia and ended with the S41.1 tetradrachms and S41.17 drachms with his personal name on the former and the unusual epithet “also called (or nicknamed) son of Phraates” on the latter. It is possible that of the two brothers, Mithradates was an adopted son while Orodes was the natural son of Phraates III.

626. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (3.97 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΕΓΛΛΟΝ ΑΡ [ΑΚΟ]Ν ΔΙΚΛΙΟΥ/ΕΠΙΛΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΕΠΛΑΤΟΙΟΥ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; throne back surmounted by T; B to inner left, monogram below bow. Sellwood 40.2; cf. Shore 189; PDC 41722 (this coin). EF, toned, light porosity. (\$200)

Ex Triton X (9 January 2007), lot 435.



627. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΕΓΛΛΟΝ ΑΡΣ ΑΚΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΥΝΙΟΥ/ ΔΙΚΛΙΟΥ ΕΘΕΟΕΠΛΑΤΟΡΟΣ/[Κ]ΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[Σ] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 40.3; Shore 190; PDC 7006 (same obv. die). Good VF, toned, obverse struck with worn die. (\$150)

Ex Rauch 77 (10 April 2006), lot 273; Peus 311 (31 October 1984), lot 420.



628. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 1h). Court at Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΕΓΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣ ΛΚΟΝ
⌊(horizontal) ΕΙΠΝΙΟΝ/ΛΟΙΠΛΙΟΝ ΕΘΕΟΝΕΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ/[Κ]ΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; Φ above bow, monogram below. Sellwood 40.4 var. (no Φ above bow); Shore -, PDC 39622 (this coin). VF, toned, slightly weak strike. Very rare. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 428; Lanz 64 (7 June 1993), lot 317.

629. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (4.14 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡ ΛΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram above bow. Sellwood 40.5; Shore 194-195. EF, lightly toned. (\$200)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group XXIII (13 October 1992), lot 267.



630. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (4.10 g, 2h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΕΓΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΛΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ/ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram above bow. Sellwood 40.5; Shore 194-195. EF, lightly toned, slight die shift on obverse. (\$200)

Ex Tkalec (28 October 1994), lot 129.



631. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (3.66 g, 1h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / ΒΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΙ ΑΡΣΛ ΚΟΝ/ΜΕ ΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΠΙΝΙΝ/ΛΙΠΛΙΟΝ ΘΕΟΥΕΠΑΓΟΡΣ/[Κ]ΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 41.5; Shore 200. Good VF, toned, off-center strike on obverse. (\$150)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 591.

632. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing segmented necklet with medallion; star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡ ΛΑΚΟΝ/ΜΕ ΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥΣ/ΠΙΠΛΑΝΟ ΘΕΟΝΥΠΑΤΙΠΟΣ/[Φ]ΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 41.12; Shore 201. EF, obverse weak strike on obverse. (\$150)



633. Mithradates IV. Circa 58-53 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.32 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing spiral torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΗΓΓΑΛΟΥ / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 44.1 (Orodes II); Shore -, PDC 10514 and 22727 (this coin) . VF, light scratches in obverse field. Very rare. (\$500)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 134 (11 October 2004), lot 1610; Gorny & Mosch 130 (8 March 2004), lot 1401; Peus 368 (25 April 2001), lot 352; Giessener Münzhandlung 97 (11 October 1999), lot 549.

634. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque with no upper end visible; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΙ ΛΑΥΟ[Υ] ΠΛΑΤΟΡ[ΟΥ] ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΥ] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 43.1; Shore 214. VF, lightly toned. (\$150)

Having dispensed with his brother, Orodes was able to consolidate the empire under his sole rule. This rare issue, marked by Nike's appearance on the obverse, likely commemorates his victory over Mithradates IV. The legends on his new coins clearly were revisionist propaganda meant to exculpate the newly-crowned parricide: "Arsakes, king of kings, loving his father, just...."

His long reign proved a watershed regarding relations with Rome. It was during his rule, in 53 BC, that Parthia achieved one of its greatest military triumphs against the Romans. The nature of the expedition of the Roman senator Crassus is not certain; most likely he set out in support of Mithradates IV who had appealed to Rome for help, but upon arriving too late, decided upon an expedition of conquest or plunder. Nevertheless, Crassus, the wealthiest Roman citizen, set out with a massive expedition of seven legions and was met upon the plains near Carrhae by an army of mounted Parthian archers under the command of Orodes' illustrious general, Surena. Although outnumbered four to one, the Parthians' tactics overwhelmed the Romans, and they were ultimately routed. Crassus and his son both lost their lives, over half of his total force was decimated, and their legionary standards were captured (to be returned by Phraates IV). Orodes was so fearful of Surena's personal power and prestige following this victory, that Surena's reward was arrest and execution.

Around 44/5 BC, the Roman general Quintus Labienus was sent to Parthia by Caesar's assassins Brutus and Cassius to appeal for assistance in their struggle against the forces of Octavian and Antony. The Battle of Philippi came too quick for any sizable Parthian force to be sent. In 40 BC, though, Orodes agreed to give Labienus an invasion force of about 20 thousand horsemen under his son, Pakoros, to attack the Romans. Syria and Asia Minor were quickly occupied, but in 38 BC, both Labienus and Pakoros were killed and their forces defeated in an attempt to take Antioch. Orodes was said to have gone insane in grief over the loss of his favorite son, and he was shortly thereafter murdered by his son Phraates IV, his next designated heir. Regardless of his unfortunate end, his reign had a lasting effect: the projection of great military strength into Roman territory combined with the previous defeat of Crassus, forced the Romans to thereafter view the Parthians as the primary threat to their own power. It was the dawn of a constant state of hostility between the two, and influenced East-West relations for generations to come.

635. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.23 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥΣ, Orodes enthroned right, raising up kneeling Tyche, who raises right hand and cradles scepter in left arm; ΠΟ monogram above; [ΞΑ in exergue]. Callataÿ, *Tetradrachmes* -; Sellwood 45.3; Shore 209 (same obv. die); PDC 39633 (same obv. die); Ars Classica XII (Petrowicz), 2399 (same rev. die). VF, graffito and light scratches on obverse, OV graffito on reverse. Overstruck on uncertain undertype. (\$300)



636. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.83 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥΣ, Orodes enthroned right, raising up kneeling Tyche, who raises right hand and cradles scepter in left arm; ΠΟ monogram above; [ΞΑ in exergue]. Callataÿ, *Tetradrachmes* -; Sellwood 45.3-8; cf. Shore 209. VF, light graffiti in obverse field. (\$300)



637. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Υ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 45.9; Shore 222; cf. PDC 11224. EF. (\$200)

638. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.59 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Υ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 45.12; Shore -; cf. PDC 6835. VF, toned. (\$100)

639. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Υ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 45.14 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 225; cf. PDC 32284. Superb EF. (\$200)



640. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.37 g, 12h). Court at Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΙΑΙΛΑΛ/ΙΑΙΛΑΓΑΝ ΑΠ ΑΠΟΙ ΠΠΠ/ΔΥΙΗΙ ΠΠΠ/ΑΝΠΠ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 45.15 var. (rev. legend); Shore -. Good VF, rough surfaces, a few light cleaning marks. (\$100)

641. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Kangavar mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Υ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; K below bow. Sellwood 45.21 var. (torque ending in one pellet); cf. Shore 230; PDC 39639 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 448; Berk BBS 80 (18 January 1994), lot 222.

642. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.59 g, 12h). Kangavar mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Υ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; K below bow, O behind throne. Sellwood 45.23; Shore -; PDC 39640 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 449; Baldwin 6 (11 October 1995), lot 385; Peus 338 (27 April 1994), lot 166.



643. Oroses II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Υ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 46.8; Shore 233; PDC 39643 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 452.



644. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΘΑΣΙΑΕΛ[]/ΘΑΣΙΑΕΛΑΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 46.10; Shore -. VF, toned. (\$100)

645. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.90 g, 12h). Traxiane mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Ν] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; T below bow. Sellwood 46.14; Shore 235. Near VF, toned. Rare mint. (\$100)

646. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Kangavar mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑ[ΚΟΝ] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟ[], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; T above bow, K below. Sellwood 46.16; Shore 236. Near VF, toned. (\$75)



647. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.48 g, 12h). Kangavar mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Ν] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟ, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; K below bow, O behind throne. Sellwood 46.17; Shore 237. Near VF. (\$75)

648. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; six-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 47.5; Shore 239; PDC 29537 (this coin). VF. (\$100)

649. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 47.7; Shore -. Good VF, struck on an irregularly shaped flan. Attractive large bust, unusual for issue. (\$150)



650. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟ[Ν] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 47.7; Shore -. Good VF, softly struck at high point of obverse. (\$150)

651. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.97 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in two pellets; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΙΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΙΑΕΩΝ ΒΡΑΚ ΟΛΕ(Γ retrograde)ΤΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝ[]/ΦΙΛΑΕΛΛΗΝΟ[Ο] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 47.9; Shore 241. VF. (\$100)



652. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Aria mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / (E horizontal)ΔΙΙ(E horizontal)Γ[]/□(E horizontal)ΑΙ(E horizontal)(Γ retrograde)(E horizontal) NNFVEV[EVVEΓΓ(E horizontal)[...]/IEVEΣ(Δ inverted) ΕΠΦΛΙΙΙ/[Φ]ΙΛΛΕΛΙΙV (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; A below bow. Sellwood 47.13 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 245. EF, toned. (\$200)

653. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Laodikeia mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩ][]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΙ[]ΑΚ[ΟV] []ΥΡΓ[]ΤΟV/ΔΙΚΛΟV [Ε]ΠΠΑΝΟV/[ΦΙΛ]ΛΛΗΝΟ[], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; Λ below bow. Sellwood 47.16; Shore -. VF, toned, obverse slightly softly struck, slight double strike on reverse. Rare mint. (\$75)

654. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 2h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΙΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ Α[]ΑΚ[ΟV] [...]/ΑΙΟΥΤV/ΙΑΤΙΠΙV ΕΛΙΑΙΙ/[ΦΙΛ]ΛΛΗΝ[], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 47.29; Shore 254. VF. (\$100)



655. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΜΒΑΣΙΑΕΩZ/ ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΛΟ[]ΥΑΙ [...]/VΞΙΑΙΝ[...]/Λ[]ΛΛΗ[...]
(*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; NI below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 47.32; Shore -; PDC 42040 (same obv. die). Good VF. Rare mint. (\$150)

656. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΕΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΛΟ[]ΥΛΗ [...]/ΑΙΟΥΤV/ΝΑΤΙΕV ΕΞΙΑΙΝ[...]/Λ[]ΛΛΗΝ[...]
(*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; NI below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 47.32; Shore -; PDC 42040 (this coin). VF. Rare mint. (\$100)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 155 (3 January 2007), lot 115.



657. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. Æ Dichalka. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque; star to right, crescent to left; all within pelleted border / Lot includes the following reverse types: **a**) (1.91 g). Mithradatkart mint. Possible trace of star to right and crescent to left / [ΒΛ]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/[ΒΛ]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[N] ΑΡ[]ΑΚ[ΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ/ΔΙΚ]ΑΙΟΥ ΕΛΙΑΙΝΑ[...]/ [ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο[]], eagle standing right with wings folded, holding wreath in beak; monogram below // **b**) (2.04 g). Ekbatana mint. Star to right of bust, trace of crescent to left / [ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΒΑΣΙΑ[ΕΩΝ ΑΡ[]ΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ/ΔΙ]ΚΑΙ[ΟΥ ΕΛΙΑΙΝΑ[...]/[ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝΟ[]], four-towered fortress façade // **c**) (3.26 g). Mithradatkart mint. Trace of star to right of bust, crescent to left / [Β]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[]/ΕΙΑΕΩΝ [...]/ΟΥΛΟV [...]/ΟΤΑΠ[](Γ retrograde) ΔΙΦΛ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο[]]
(*sic*), stag standing right; monogram below. Sellwood 47.35 var. (monogram); 47.37, and 47.38; Shore -. Coins Fine-good VF, green patina and brown surfaces, some roughness. Rare. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$200)



658. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.42 g, 12h). "Theopator" issue. Uncertain Sistan mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΛΙ ΠΛΑΚΟ[V] ΕΥΕΡΓΕ(ΤΟΝ)/ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟ[Υ] ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΗΝΟC, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; AP or ΔP below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood -; Shore -; Senior 201.6 (same obv. die); PDC 39661 (this coin). VF, minor porosity, evidence of soft strike at high points. Very rare issue with this reverse legend. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 474.

659. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΛΙ ΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΙΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΑΝΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.6; Shore 258; PDC 42041 (same obv. die). VF, obverse struck in high relief. (\$100)

660. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Λ ΠΛΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΑΝΝΟC (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.7; Shore 259. VF. (\$100)



661. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΛΙ ΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΙΓΕΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΑΝΝΟC (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.8; Shore 260. Near EF, slight double strike on reverse. (\$150)

662. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Λ ΡΚΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕ[ΤΟΝ]/ΔΙΛΛΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΑΝ[ΝΟC] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.8; Shore 260; PDC 39665 (this coin). VF, toned, small die break on reverse. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 478.



663. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.97 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Λ Ρ ΣΑ[ΚΟΝ] [ΕΥ]ΕΡΓΕΤ[ΟΝ]/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗ[ΝΟC] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.9; Shore 261; PDC 17393 (same obv. die). EF, toned, obverse slightly softly struck. (\$150)

The Parthian kings were called brothers of the sun and moon, hence the star and crescent on their coins. The royal wart was the sign of true membership in the Arsakid family and was used at least as early as the time of Orodes II to establish legitimacy to the king's claim to the throne. In modern terminology it is called a tricoepithelioma, a hereditary lesion on the forehead, known to be passed on for as long as one hundred years. In the Arsakid family, according to tradition, it lasted throughout the dynasty, almost five hundred years. It is probable, however, that the later kings' claim to the royal wart was counterfeit, with the lesion on later tetradrachms replaced by a lock of hair.



664. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.90 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; rosette to left, crescent above rosette star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΙΚ[ΟΝ Ε]ΥΕΡΓΕΤ/ΙΥΚΛΙΡΝ ΕΠΙΦΛΙΟΥ/ΤΙΛΕΛΛΙΥ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.9 var. (stars); Shore -; PDC 33292 (this coin). Good VF, areas of light toning. Attractive large bust. (\$100)

665. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 2h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΛΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[ΟΝ]/ΔΙΚΛΟΝ ΕΠΙΛΑΚΟΣ/ΤΕΛΛΗΚΟΣ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.10 var. (rev. legend); cf. Shore 262; cf. PDC 21577. VF, toned. (\$100)



666. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 2h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ] ΑΡΛΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[ΟΝ]/ΔΙΚΛΟΝ [Ε]ΠΙΦΛΟΝΙ/[...]ΙΛΛΛΙ[...] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.11; Shore 263. VF, toned. (\$100)

667. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.92 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ] ΑΡ ΣΑΚΟ[Υ] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ/ΔΙΑΚΕΟΝ ΕΠΙΛΗΟΝ/[Φ]ΙΛΕΛΛΑΝΝΕ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, M-shaped crown anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood 48.10-11 var. (anchor type); Shore 262-263 var. (same); cf. PDC 34811. VF. (\$100)

668. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Drachm (3.57 g, 1h). Margiane mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in pellet, wart on forehead; eight-rayed star to left, crescent above eight-rayed star to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΛΙ/ΒΑΣΙΛΛΑ Α ΟΥ [...]ΔΙΚΟΛΟ[ΠΙΦΛΟΝΟΝ]/[Φ]ΙΛΛΛ[...] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; Π below bow, anchor symbol behind throne. Sellwood -; cf. Shore 255 (for rev. type). VF, toned, rough. (\$75)



669. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. AR Obol (0.57 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque ending in sea-horse or griffin, wart on forehead; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΙΛΑΚΟΥ (ΔΙΚΛΙΟΥ retrograde), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 48.15 var. (ΔΙΚΛΙΟΥ not retrograde); Shore 265 var. (same); PDC 22754 (this coin). EF obverse, VF reverse, toned, light porosity. (\$200)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 130 (8 March 2004), lot 1412; Peus 336 (28 April 1993), lot 140.

670. Orodes II. Circa 57-38 BC. Æ Chalka. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque; all within pelleted border / Lot includes the following types: **a)** Æ Tetrachalkon (4.08 g). Ekbatana mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ[Υ]/ΔΙΚΛΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΛΟΝΟΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗ[ΝΟΣ], Pegasus flying right; monogram below. Sellwood 43.13; Shore -; PDC 6365 // **b)** (3.24 g). Uncertain mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wearing long beard and torque ending in pellet; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΛΑΚΟΥ [...]ΙΟΙΥ/ΠΟΥ ΕΩΛΑΝΝΕ/ΠΙΛΕΛΛΗ[ΝΟΣ], dromedary reclining right; monogram to right. Cf. Sellwood 45 (for general type); Shore -; PDC 11793. Coins Fine-VF, patina of first coin removed, brown surface repatinating; second coin dark green patina. Second coin extremely rare LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Two (2) coins in lot. (\$100)



671. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.36 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Gorpaios SE 275 (August 37 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing short beard and torque ending in sea-horse or griffin; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)[C]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)N ΑΡΛΑΚΩY/EYEPΓETOY [...]ΔΙΚΑΙΩY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟY/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΩC, Phraates seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem and holding cornucopia; ΕΟC (year) below throne, ΓΩΠΙ (month) in exergue. Cf. Callataÿ, *Tetradrachmes*, pl. XIX, 2; Sellwood 50.2; Shore -; PDC Phraates IV (same obv. die as coin illustrated for Sellwood 50.2 tetradrachm). EF, slightly weak strike on obverse, minute traces of deposits. (\$500)

Phraates IV was the second heir to Orodes II, named to succeed his father in the wake of his brother Pakoros' death. After murdering his father, Phraates purged his brothers and their families. A Parthian noble also under threat from Phraates fled to the west, and in 36 BC successfully appealed to Mark Antony to back him as a rival claimant. Antony led a force of 100,000 men into Parthia, but his overconfident leadership resulted in defeat and the loss of 35,000 men.

A few years later, Phraates was embroiled in a civil war with a usurper named Tiridates. Initially forced to flee Parthia, Phraates regrouped his forces and re-invaded. Tiridates was forced to seek safety among the Romans, but managed to take with him a favorite son of Phraates. The Romans refused to return this son unless the standards captured from Crassus' debacle at Carrhae were exchanged for him. Initially rebuked, the Romans, now under Augustus, began preparations (or the appearance of such) for a massive Parthian campaign. Finally, in 20 BC, Phraates agreed, and the exchange was made (an event prominently featured in the coinage of Augustus).

Also included in the exchange was the presentation to Phraates of a slave girl named Musa, who was accompanied by her own son, Phraatakes. In time this concubine became Phraates' queen. In 10 BC, she persuaded the king to send his own sons to Rome for their "safety". Cleared of any rivals to her son, she poisoned Phraates in 2 BC, and promoted Phraatakes as his successor.



672. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.59 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Audynaios SE 287 (December 26 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and torque with no end visible; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)[C]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)N ΑΡΛΑΚΩY/EYEPΓETOY/ΔΙΚΑΙΩY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟY/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΩC, Phraates seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem and holding cornucopia; [A]VΔN (month) Z [ΠC] (year) in exergue. Cf. Callataÿ, *Tetradrachmes*, pl. XIX, 2; Sellwood 50.2; Shore -; PDC 39677 (this coin). VF, toned, traces of graffiti on obverse. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 495.

673. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (11.83 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Holöos SE 275 (July 37 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing short beard and torque ending in sea-horse or griffin; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)[C]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)N ΑΡΛΑΚΩY/EYEPΓETOY [...]ΔΙΚΑΙΩY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟY/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΩC, Phraates seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem and holding cornucopia; ΕΟC (year) below throne, ΩC (month) in exergue. Callataÿ, *Tetradrachmes*, pl. XIX, 2; Sellwood 50.3; Shore -; PDC Phraates IV (this coin illustrated for the Sellwood 50.3 tetradrachm). Good VF, lightly toned, areas of slight roughness on obverse. (\$300)

674. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.36 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Gorpaios SE 286 (August 26 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and torque with no end visible; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)[C]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ(Ω with central pellet)N ΑΡΛΑΚΩY/EYEPΓETOY [...]ΔΙΚΑΙΩY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟY/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΩC, Phraates seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting palm and holding cornucopia; CΠC (year) above Tyche, [ΓΩ]ΠΙΑI (month) in exergue. Callataÿ, *Tetradrachmes*, pp. 73-74 (dies not illustrated); Sellwood 51.21 var. (ΓΩΠ only); Shore -. VF, toned, traces of graffiti on obverse. (\$200)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 134 (11 October 2004), lot 1615.



675. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. BI Tetradrachm (14.26 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Holöös SE 280 (July 32 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and torque with no end visible; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ/ΕΥΕΓΓΕΤ[ΟΥ] ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), Phraates seated right on throne, Athena standing left before him, presenting diadem and holding spear; [...] (year) ΟΛΩΙ (month) in exergue. Cf. Sellwood 52.5; cf. Shore 274. Good VF, typical porosity for issue. (\$200)

Ex Peus 372 (30 October 2002), lot 650.

676. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.97 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΙ ΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΥΕΙΓΕΤΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.10; Shore 276-278. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$150)



677. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΙ ΣΑΚΟΝ/ΕΥΕΙΓΕΤΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.10; Shore 276-278. VF, toned. (\$100)

678. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Α ΡΑΚΟΝ/ΕΥΕΓΓΕΤΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙ ΟΝ ΠΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[Φ]ΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.11; Shore 279. Good VF. (\$150)

679. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.66 g, 1h). Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ]/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ [Α] ΡΑΚΟΝ/ΕΥΕΓΓΕΤΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΟΥ ΤΑΚ/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.11 var. (rev. legends); cf. Shore 279. Good VF, flat at high points of obverse. (\$150)



680. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Court at Rhagai mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΙ ΣΑΚΟ ΕΥΕΙΓΕ[...]/ΔΙΚΑΙΟ ΠΙΠΦΑΝΟΥΣ/[Φ]ΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.13; cf. Shore 281. EF, obverse softly struck. (\$150)

Ex Album FPL 225 (June 2007), no. 56238.

681. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/[Φ]ΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] ΑΒ ΛΑΥΑΚ ΛΑΙΓΤΟΝ/ΔΙΚΙΠΠΟΝ ΕΛΒΑΙΝΑΙΟ/[Φ]ΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[ΟΣ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.14; Shore 282. EF, toned, center of reverse slightly weakly struck. (\$150)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 687.



682. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Ab ὙΛΛΑ [...]/Λ(horizontal R)ΤΙ[...]/ΛΝΛ(horizontal K)=V ΕΥΔΙΕ/ΛΑΛΛΗΝ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow; inverted T behind throne. Sellwood 52.14 var. (no inverted T); Shore 282 var. (same). EF, toned. (\$150)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 602.

683. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.79 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΦΙΛΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΙΛΛΙΕΩΝ Ab ΕΛΛΥ [...]/ΤΥ/ΛΝΛ(horizontal K)=V ΕΛΒΛΙΝΥ/ΛΑΛΛΗΝ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow; inverted T behind throne. Sellwood 52.14 var. (no inverted T); Shore 282 var. (same). EF, traces of light toning. (\$150)

684. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Laodicea mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡ᾽ΑΚΥ ΕΓΕΙΠΕΙΥ/ΟΙΚΑΙΥ ΕΠΦΑΝΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΑΝΥ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.16; Shore 283. EF, toned. Rare mint. (\$150)



685. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Laodicea mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΙ ΣΑΚΥ ΕΥΕΙΠΕΤΥ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΦΑΝΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΑΝΣ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.16; Shore 283. EF. Rare mint. (\$150)

686. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.72 g, 12h). Susa mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡ᾽ΑΚΟΙ Ε(partially formed by ΟΙ of previous word)ΙΝΥΤΟΙ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΙ ΕΠΦΑΝΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΑΝΟΙ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monograms above and below bow. Sellwood 52.25 var. (T below bow); Shore -; PDC 33983 (this coin). EF. Rare mint. (\$150)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 410.



687. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 1h). Court at Susa mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΠΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΠΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΙΙΙΙΑΛΛ [...]/ΥΝΕΤ[...]/(horizontal Ε)ΑΙΙΙΙΙ ΠΙΧΛΙΙΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΙΙΙ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 52.31; Shore -; PDC 39687 (this coin). VF/EF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 509; Peus 336 (28 April 1993), lot 142.

688. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (4.05 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡ᾽Α[ΚΟΥ] [ΕΥ]ΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ/ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΦΑΝΥΣ/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΑΝΟ[...]*(sic)*, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow; behind throne, eagle right, holding wreath in beak. Sellwood 52.36; Shore 287. VF, toned. Rare with eagle on reverse. (\$100)



689. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Laodicea mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; trace of star to left; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / $\text{IACIACI} / \text{IACI} \text{AECN} \Delta \text{I} \text{C} \Lambda$ [...] $\text{I} \text{C} \Pi \text{C} / \dots / \Delta \text{I}$ (horizontal K) $\Delta \text{E} \Pi \text{I} \Phi \text{AN} \text{C} / \Phi \text{I} \text{A} \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{H} / \dots$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow; star behind throne. Sellwood 53.5; Shore 295; PDC 39695 (this coin). EF, lightly toned. Rare mint. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 518.

690. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.72 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; star to left; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all in pelleted border / $\text{IACI} \text{AEC} / \text{IACI} \text{AEC} \Omega \text{N} \Delta \text{P} \text{C} \Lambda \text{K} / \dots / \text{C}$ (horizontal V) $\text{C} \text{TV} / \Delta$ (two horizontal Ks) $\text{V} \text{ELH} \Phi \Pi \text{C} / \Phi \text{I} \text{A} \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{NNO} \text{C}$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 53.7; Shore 296. Good VF, toned. (\$100)

691. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.24 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; star in crescent to left; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / $\text{BACI} \text{AEC} / \Omega \text{C} / \text{BACI} \text{AEC} \Pi \text{N} \text{AP} \text{C} \Lambda \text{K} \square \text{Y} \text{EYEP} \Gamma \text{ET} \square \text{Y} / \Delta \text{IKAI} \square \text{Y} \text{E} \Pi \text{I} \Phi \text{AN} \square \text{Y} \text{C} / \Phi \text{I} \text{A} \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{HNO} \text{C}$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 54.7; Shore 297. EF, toned, some porosity. (\$150)

Ex Davis FPL 27 (Summer 1999), no. 86.



692. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.53 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; star in crescent to left; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all in pelleted border / $\text{BACI} \text{AEC} / \Omega \text{C} / \text{BACI} \text{AEC} \Omega \text{N} \text{AP} \text{C} \Lambda \text{K} \square \text{OY} / \dots / \text{A} \Pi \Lambda$ (horizontal K) $\text{M} \text{ELb} \Lambda \text{C} / \dots / \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{H} / \dots$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 54.8; Shore 299. VF, toned, porous. (\$75)

693. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.95 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; star in crescent to left; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / $\text{BA} \text{C} \text{I} \text{AEC} \Omega \text{C} / \text{BA} \text{C} \text{I} \text{AEC} \Omega \text{N} \text{AR} \text{C} \Lambda \text{KOY} / \dots / \dots \text{V} \text{C} \text{P} \text{LD} \Lambda \Lambda / \dots$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monograms below bow and behind throne. Sellwood 54.10; Shore -; PDC 4768 (this coin). VF. (\$100)

Ex Elsen FPL 212 (October-November 2000), no. 170; Peus 363 (26 April 2000), lot 5159.

694. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.46 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; star in crescent to left; to right, eagle left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / $\text{C} \text{K} \text{horizontal and retrograde} / \text{V} \text{horizontal and retrograde} \text{ELb} \Lambda \text{IV} \text{C} / \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{HNO} \text{C}$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monograms below bow and behind throne. Sellwood 54.11; Shore -. Near VF, toned. (\$75)



695. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and segmented necklet; crescent above star to left; to right, eagle left; all within pelleted border / $\text{BACI} \text{AEC} \Lambda \text{C} / \text{BACI} \text{AEC} \Lambda \text{N} \text{AP} \text{C} \Lambda \text{KOY} \text{EYEP} \Gamma \text{ETOU} / \Delta \text{IKAI} \text{OY} \text{E} \Pi \text{I} \Phi \text{ANOY} \text{C} / \Phi \text{I} \text{A} \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{HNO} \text{C}$, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; palm behind throne. Cf. Sellwood 54/53.12 (for obv./rev.); Shore -; PDC 39701 (this coin). VF, toned. Very rare variety. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 525; Berk BBS 91 (25 June 1996), lot 225.

696. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. BI Tetradrachm (14.20 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Artemistios, SE 285 (April 27 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and torque with no end visible; all within pelleted border / $\text{BACI} \text{AEC} \Omega \text{C} / \text{BACI} \text{AEC} \Omega \text{N}$ ligate) $\Delta \text{P} \Sigma \text{AK} \square \text{Y} / \text{EYEP} \Gamma \text{ETOU} \Delta \text{IKAI} \square \text{Y} \text{E} \Pi \text{I} \Phi \text{AN} \square \text{V} \Sigma / \Phi \text{I} \text{A} \text{C} \Lambda \Lambda \text{HNO} \text{C}$ (sic), Phraates seated left on throne, holding Nike, who stands right on his extended hand and presents him with diadem, and spear; $\text{E} \Pi \text{C}$ (year) below throne, APTE (month) in exergue. Sellwood 55.4; Shore 309. VF, toned, light graffiti on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 156 (17 January 2007), lot 86.



697. Phraates IV. Circa 38-2 BC. Æ Chalka. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. Lot includes the following denominations and reverse types: **a)** Æ Dichalkon. (2.08 g). Mithradatkart mint. Pomegranate; monogram to right. Sellwood 51.46; Shore - // **b)** Similar (2.26 g), but lion standing right; monogram to right. Sellwood 51.51; Shore - // **c)** Similar (2.13 g), but stag standing right; monogram to right. Sellwood 51.53; Shore - // **d)** Similar (2.17 g), but monograms only. Cf. Sellwood 51; Shore - // **e)** Similar (2.74 g). Susa mint. Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Cf Sellwood 51.55-56; Shore - // **f)** Æ Chalkous. (1.56 g). Mithradatkart mint. Crescent; monogram below. Cf. Sellwood 51; Shore - // **g)** Similar (1.88 g), but anchor-like symbol; monograms to left and right. Cf. Sellwood 51; Shore - // **h)** Similar (1.77 g), but cross; monogram to right. Cf. Sellwood 51; Shore - // **i)** Similar (1.25 g) Ekbatana mint. Janiform head wearing bashlyk; monogram to right. Sellwood -; Shore -. Coins near VF-good VF, brown and green patina, some with brown surfaces. Second coin very rare, last coin apparently unpublished. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Nine (9) coins in lot. (\$300)



698. Phraatakes. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Tetradrachm (12.88 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Gorpaios SE 310 (August 2 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard, earring and twisted necklet with ornament; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ [ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ] ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ (Υ) ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΗΛΛΗΝΟΥ (sic), Phraatakes seated right, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem and holding cornucopia; monogram between, IT (year) above, [Γ]ΟΠ[Ι]Α in exergue. Sellwood 56.1; Shore -. Good VF, find patina, typical areas of flat strike. (\$300)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 155 (3 January 2007), lot 11.

Phraatakes was the son of the slave girl Musa, who was given to the Parthian king Phraates by the Romans in 20 BC. Musa eventually became Phraates' queen and maneuvered her son into an unchallenged position to succeed the king after murdering Phraates in 2 BC. In a seeming attempt to legitimize his rule and secure her influence, Phraatakes and Musa were married in 2 AD, and began issuing a coinage containing both of their portraits. This union was not unprecedented in certain eastern cultures, but did little to secure their position among the Parthian nobility, as they were, after all, of Italian stock. Within two years they successfully overthrew them both and placed Orodes III upon the throne.



699. Phraatakes. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Drachm (3.68 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and spiral torque; star in crescent to left; to right, Nike left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΝΙΑΒ/ΒΑΒ-ΒΑΒ-ΒΑΒΑΒ [...][ΑΒΑΒΑΒΑΒ/ΗΒ-ΒΑΒΑ ΑΒΩΗ/ΗΑΒΑΒΑ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 56.7; Shore 318 (this coin). EF, toned, flat on high points of obverse. (\$150)

Ex Fred B. Shore Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 36, 5 December 1995), lot 318.

700. Phraatakes. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and spiral torque; star in crescent to left; to right, Nike left, holding wreath; all within pelleted border / [Α]ΒΑΒΑ[Β]/[...][Ν-ΒΑΒ[Α] [...][ΒΑ][...] [...][ΑΒΑ/...]ΒΑΒΑ/Α[...]ΑΒΑ [...]/[...] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow; K behind throne. Sellwood 56 var. (control mark behind throne); Shore 321 var. (K retrograde; same obv. die); PDC 42520 (this coin). Good VF, toned, light porosity. Very rare. (\$100)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 608.



701



702

701. Phraatakes. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Tetradrachm (9.44 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dystros SE 311 (February 1 BC). Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and spiral torque; Nikai flying right before, and left behind; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ [Ε] ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ [ΦΙΛΑΛΛΗΝΟΥ] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; two pellets below throne; ΑΙΤ (year) down right field. Sellwood 57.3; Shore -. EF/VF, toned, weak strike on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 701.

702. Phraatakes. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Tetradrachm (14.18 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and spiral torque; Nikai flying right before, and left behind; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ [Ε] ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ [ΦΙΛΑΛΛΗΝΟΥ] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; IT (year) below bow. Sellwood 57.10-12 var. (year); Shore -; PDC 39706 (this coin). VF, toned, light graffiti on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 534; Berk BBS 88 (28 November 1995), lot 250.



703

704

703. Phraatakes. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Drachm (4.03 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed and draped bust left, wart on forehead, wearing pointed beard and spiral torque; Nikai flying right before, and left behind, crowning him; all within pelleted border / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ [Ε] ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ [ΦΙΛΑΛΛΗΝΟΥ] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 57.13; Shore 322; PDC 21594 (this coin). EF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 142 (10 October 2005), lot 1701; Bellaria Collection (Triton VII, 12 January 2004), lot 469; Schweizerischer Bankverein 33 (20 September 1993), lot 415.

704. Phraatakes, with Musa. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Drachm (3.72 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Struck circa AD 2-4. Diademed bust left, no wart on forehead; Nikai flying right before, and left behind, crowning him; all within pelleted border / ΘΕΑΚ ΟΥΡΑΝΙ[Α] [Μ]ΟΥΧΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned bust of Musa, wearing necklet with medallion right; monogram to left; [all within pelleted border]. Sellwood 58.9; Shore 324. Good VF, toned. (\$750)



705. Phraatakes, with Musa. Circa 2 BC-AD 4. AR Drachm (3.94 g, 12h). Rhagai mint. Struck circa AD 2-4. Diademed bust left, no wart on forehead; Nikai flying right before, and left behind, crowning him; [all within pelleted border] / ΘΕΑΚ ΟΥΡΑΝΙ[Α] [Μ]ΟΥΧΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned bust of Musa, wearing necklet with medallion right; monogram to left; [all within pelleted border]. Sellwood 58.10; Shore 325. Good VF, toned. (\$750)

Extremely Rare Orodes III Tetradrachm



706. Orodes III. Circa AD 6. AR Tetradrachm (13.45 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Embolimos SE 317 (Intercalary month AD 6). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; [all within pelleted border] / [BA]C[IA]E[Ω]C/[BA]C[IA]EΩN AP[AK]I[Ω]V/[EY]EPΓETI[Ω]V [Δ]IKAI[Ω]V [E]ΠIΦAN[Ω]V/[Φ]IΔEΛΛH[N]O[Ω]C, Orodes seated left, holding bow and scepter; EM (month) to left, ZIT (year) to right. Sellwood 59.2; Shore 327. Near VF, toned, light graffiti on obverse. Extremely rare. (\$1000)

Orodes III ascended the throne with the assistance of the Parthian nobility following the death of Phraatakes. His reign was brief and, according to Josephus (*Ant. Jud.* 18), extremely cruel. He was succeeded by his brother, Vonones I.



707. Vonones I. Circa AD 8-12. AR Tetradrachm (13.28 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Hyperberetaios SE 322 (September AD 11). [B]A[CI]A[Ε]ΥC BACIA EΩN ONΩNH[Σ], diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / BACIA[Σ]ΩC/[BA]CIA[Σ]Ω[N] AP[AK]I[Ω]V/[EY]EPΓETI[Ω]V [Δ]IKAI[Σ] [E]ΠIΦAN[Ω]V/[Φ]IΔEΛΛH[N]O[Ω]C (*sic*), Nike advancing left, holding diadem and palm frond; B[KT] (year) to left; VΠICCCICT[A]. Sellwood 60.3; cf. Shore 328; PDC 29496 (this coin). Good Fine, toned, light scratches. Very rare. (\$750)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 69 (8 June 2005), lot 759.

After being forced into exile by his stepmother Musa, Vonones settled into a comfortable life in Rome. A few years later, the subsequent coups that removed Phraatakes and Orodes III from the throne led to his recall in 8 AD. However, the same Parthian nobles that put him in power found themselves dismayed at the extent of Vonones' Romanization: he did not even like to ride a horse! His coinage also broke with tradition, depicting Nike (a western convention) on the reverse rather than Arsakes I. Eventually a civil war ensued with Rome supporting Vonones, and the Parthian nobles backing Artabanos II. Four years later, Vonones was again in exile, this time taking the throne of Armenia. The Armenians had no great love for him either, and, with the help of Artabanos III, threw him out in 16 AD. Vonones wandered through Syria and Cilicia, attempting to gather forces for an invasion of Parthia, but was assassinated in 19 AD. There is no known coinage for Vonones as king of Armenia.

708. Vonones I. Circa AD 8-12. AR Drachm (4.01 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. BACIA[Ε]ΥC ONΩNH[Σ], diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / BACIA[Ε]ΥC ONΩNH[Σ] NEIKHCAC [A]PTA[Ω]IOI, Nike advancing right, holding diadem and palm frond; monogram below palm frond. Sellwood 60.5; Shore 329. EF, toned. (\$200)

Ex Leu 83 (6 May 2002), lot 424.

709. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Tetradrachm (13.89 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Holöos [SE 323 (?) (July AD 12). Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / BACIA[Σ]ΩC/[BA]CIA[Σ]Ω[N] AP[AK]I[Ω]V/[EY]EPΓETI[Ω]V [Δ]IKAIKON [E]ΠIΦAN[Ω]V/[Φ]IΔEΛΛH[N]O[Ω]C (*sic*), Artabanos seated right, Tyche standing left before him, presenting palm frond and holding cornucopia; monogram between, BΛ(VΩ ligate) down center field, [year in exergue]. Sellwood 61.5 (Artabanos II); Shore -; PDC 15151 and 39722 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 552; Peus 372 (30 October 2002), lot 665.

In response to the recent unconventional regimes of Phraatakes and Vonones, Artabanos was an ardent traditionalist. His coinage retruned to the customary styles, except that his legends omitted the title "Philhellene" -- although a time-honored title in Parthia, it was now viewed as a tie to the west that Artabanos no longer desired. Although a powerful king who increased the central authority of his kingdom, his reign was rife with internal civil wars. Forced to flee twice, he nevertheless was always able to regain his throne. The circumstances of his death in 38 AD are unknown. Artabanos had made threats against Rome, even suggesting he aimed to reconquer the territory of the Achaemenids, but his anti-western views never translated to military action due to his constant attention to internal struggles.



710. **Artabanos III.** Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\omega\zeta/\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\omega\zeta\ \Delta\rho\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega[\nu]/\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\nu\ \Delta\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\kappa\omega\nu\ [\epsilon]\ \Pi\iota\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\upsilon\epsilon/\Phi\iota\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\chi\omega\epsilon\]$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; + below throne, monogram below bow. Sellwood 61.7 (Artabanos II); Shore -. EF, toned. (\$200)

711. **Artabanos III.** Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.26 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\vee\Lambda\vee/\vee\Lambda[...]/\vee\Lambda\vee\Lambda- [...]\ [...]/[...]\vee\ \iota\alpha\lambda\vee\Lambda\vee\Lambda/\Lambda\Delta\vee\Lambda\vee$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 61.10 (Artabanos II); Shore -. VF, toned. Rare. (\$100)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 394; Peus 349 (30 October 1996), lot 205.



712. **Artabanos III.** Circa AD 10-38. AR Tetradrachm (13.61 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Daisios SE 334 (May AD 23). Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border; $\Delta\Lambda\tau$ (year) to left / $[B]\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta[\Lambda\zeta\ B]\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda[N]\ \epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\nu\ \Delta\rho\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega[\nu]$ (*sic*), Artabanos enthroned left, receiving palm from Tyche standing right and diadem from man between them who kneels right; $\Delta\Lambda\tau$ (year) across upper field; $[\Delta]\Lambda\zeta\iota\omega\upsilon$ (*sic*) (month) in exergue. Sellwood 62.3 (Artabanos II); Shore 331; PDC 20895 and 39725 (this coin). VF, toned, light graffiti on obverse. Overstruck on an uncertain (Vonones I?) undertype. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 557; Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 714.

713. **Artabanos III.** Circa AD 10-38. AR Tetradrachm (13.58 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Artemistios SE 338 (April AD 27). Diademed facing bust, wearing long beard, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $[B]\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda\zeta\ B\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda[N]\ \Delta\rho\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega[\nu]\ [\Delta\iota]\kappa\alpha\iota\omega\omega\nu\ \epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\nu\ \epsilon\ \Pi\iota\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\upsilon\epsilon$, Artabanos on horseback left, receiving palm from Tyche, standing right before him, holding staff; $\tau\ \Lambda\ H$ (year) in field around Artabanos, monogram (month) under horse (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 63.1 (Artabanos II); Shore 332 = PDC 5086 (this coin). VF, toned, light graffiti on obverse, typical poor strike. (\$500)

Ex UBS 67 (5 September 2006), lot 5507; Fred Shore Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 36, 5 December 1995), lot 332.

714. **Artabanos III.** Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.68 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda\zeta/\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda\zeta\ \Lambda\epsilon\ \epsilon\lambda\alpha\omega/\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota-\Gamma\epsilon\tau\omega\ \Delta\iota\chi\alpha\iota\omega\nu\ \epsilon\ \Pi\iota\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\upsilon\epsilon/\Phi\iota\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\chi\omega\epsilon\]$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 63.6 (Artabanos II); Shore 341-343. EF, toned. (\$200)



715. **Artabanos III.** Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda\zeta/\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\zeta\Lambda\zeta\ \Lambda\epsilon\ \epsilon\lambda\alpha\omega\ \Delta\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota-\Gamma\epsilon\tau\omega\ \Delta\iota\chi\alpha\iota\omega\nu\ \epsilon\ \Pi\iota\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\upsilon\epsilon/\Phi\iota\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\chi\omega\epsilon\]$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 63.6 (Artabanos II); Shore 341-343; PDC 33988 (this coin). Good VF. (\$150)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 415.



716



717



718



716. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.68 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / HVHV[...]/HVHVH[...][...] III^μ □ VIIHVH/VIIHVH ΛΗΛΗ□/□ΛΗΛΗ□ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; N below bow. Sellwood 63.8 (Artabanos II); Shore -, PDC 13454 and 39734 (this coin). VF, toned. Rare issue. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 569; Classical Numismatic Group 60 (22 May 2002), lot 1027.

717. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (2.32 g, 12h). Aria (?) mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [I]IAIIAIA[...]/IIAIIAIAIAN ΔI IAHV [...]/V(Γ retrograde)IIII ΔIXAIIIA [...]/III+ΔIII/[...]/IAIXNI[...]
(*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 63.9 (Artabanos II); Shore -, PDC 40189 (this coin). VF, toned, rough surfaces. Rare. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 570 (part of).

718. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; star within crescent to right; all within pelleted border / VΛVΛVΛ[...]/VΛVΛVΛVΛ VΛVΛVΛ VΛVΛVΛ ΔVΔV/ΔVΔV (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 63.12 (Artabanos II); Shore 347-8. VF, toned, reverse double struck. Good metal. Rare. (\$150)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group E-155 (3 January 2007), lot 119; Giessener Münzhaltung 46 (30 October 1989), lot 415.



719



720



721



719. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.40 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; star within crescent to right; all within pelleted border / Λ-ΛVΛ [...]/[...]/VΛ -ΛVΛV/IAVI[...]
(*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 63.12 (Artabanos II); Shore 347-348; PDC 40192 (this coin). Near VF, light porosity. Rare. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 570 (part of).

720. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.86 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; star within crescent to right; all within pelleted border / H(C retrograde)Λ[...]/VCAV P KA Δ(series of Λs and Vs in various positions)/VVVΛΔ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; III below bow. Sellwood 63.14 (Artabanos II); Shore 349. Good VF, lightly toned, fflat on high points. Rare and exceptional for issue. (\$150)

Ex UBS 69 (23 January 2007), lot 615.

721. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. AR Drachm (3.42 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; star within crescent to right; all within pelleted border / IIVIIA [...]/V[...]/[...]/AV[...]/AIIA[...]
(*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; NII below bow. Sellwood 63.14 (Artabanos II); Shore 349; PDC 40191 (this coin). Near VF, toned, stuck with debased silver. Very rare. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 570 (part of).



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



722. Artabanos III. Circa AD 10-38. Æ Chalkoi. Ekbatana mint. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque; all within pelleted border / Lot includes the following weights and reverse types: **a)** (1.25 g). Bearded bust left, wearing tiara. Sellwood 63.18 // **b)** (1.31 g). Three-quarter figure of Athena left, holding spear and shield. Sellwood 63.19 // **c)** (1.38 g). Same // **d)** (1.31 g). King on horseback right. Sellwood 63.21 // **e)** and **f)** (1.64 g). Head of griffin left. Sellwood 63.24 (2) // **g)** (0.74 g). Amphora. Sellwood 63.25 // **h)** (1.38 g). Hand holding kerykeion. Sellwood 63.26 // **i)** (0.99 g). Cornucopia. Sellwood 63.27 // **j)** (1.40 g). Pomegranate. Sellwood 63.28 // **k)** (1.25 g). Horsehead right; monogram to right. Sellwood 63.36 // **l)** (1.27 g). Laureate facing bust of Apollo. Sellwood 63.39 // **m)** (1.21 g). Same. Coins Fine-VF, brown and green patina, the seventh coin with brown surfaces. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Thirteen (13) coins in lot. (\$500)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 575 (except coin m).



723. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Tetradrachm (14.55 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Panemos SE 353 (June AD 42). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC/ΒΑCΙΑΕΩ[N] ΑΡCΑ[KOY] ΔΙΚΑΙΟ(Υ) [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝΟC/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[C], Vardanes seated right, receiving palm from Tyche standing left; ΓNT (year) in field above, ΠΑΝΗΠΟ[V] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 64.7; Shore -; PDC 39739 (this coin). VF, toned, light graffito on obverse under tone. Good metal. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 576; Monetarium FPL 58 (Autumn 1992), no. 90.

Upon the death of their father Artabanos III, Vardanes I (the principal heir) and Gotarzes II contested for the kingship. Vardanes was eventually successful, but was murdered shortly thereafter.



724. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Tetradrachm (14.29 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Gorpaios SE 353 (August AD 42). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC/ΒΑCΙΑΕΩ[N] ΑΡCΑ[KOY] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ[Y] ΔΙΚΑΙΟV [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝΟC/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[C], Vardanes seated right, receiving palm from Tyche standing left; ΓNT (year) in field above, ΓΟΡΡΙΑΙΟ[V] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 64.9; Shore -. VF, lightly toned, light scratches on obverse. (\$200)

725. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Tetradrachm (14.46 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dios SE 354 (October AD 43). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC/ΒΑCΙΑΕΩ[N] ΑΡCΑΚOY ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ[Y] ΔΙΚΑΙΟY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟC/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[C], Vardanes seated right, receiving palm from Tyche standing left; ΔNT (year) in field above, ΔΙΟY (month) in exergue. Sellwood 64.11-19 var. (month); Shore -; PDC 39741 (this coin). VF. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 579.



726. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Tetradrachm (14.61 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Daisios SE 354 (May AD 44). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC/ΒΑCΙΑΕΩ[N] ΑΡCΑΚOY ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ[Y] ΔΙΚΑΙΟY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟC/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[C], Vardanes seated right, receiving palm from Tyche standing left; ΔNT (year) in field above, ΔΑΙCΕΟ[V] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 64.11-19 var. (month); Shore -. VF. (\$200)

727. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Tetradrachm (14.42 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Xandikos SE 354 (August AD 44). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC/ΒΑCΙΑΕΩ[N] ΑΡCΑΚOY ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ[V] ΔΙΚΑΙΟV ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟC/[ΦΙ]ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[C], Vardanes seated right, receiving palm from Tyche standing left; ΔNT (year) in field above, ΞΑΝΔΙΚΟ[V] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 64.11-19 var. (month); Shore -. VF, light graffito on obverse. (\$200)



728. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Tetradrachm (13.87 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Panemos SE 354 (June AD 44). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ] / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ[Ν] ΑΡΧΑΚ[Υ]/ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ[Υ] ΔΙΚΑΙ[Ο] (Υ) ΕΠΙΦΑΝ[Ο]ΥΣ/[ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝ[Ο]Σ, Vardanes seated right, receiving palm from Tyche standing left; ΓΝΤ (year) in field above, ΠΑΝΗΠ[Ο] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 64.16; Shore -. Near EF, light double striking on reverse. Struck on broad flan. (\$300)



729. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΑΒΙΛΕΑ□/□ΑΒΙΛΑΝ ΔΙ ΙΑΝ [Ε]ΥΕΡΓΕΤ[Ο] ΔΙΧΑΙ[Ο] ΕΠΙ+ΑΝ[Ο]Σ/ΦΙΛΛΗΝ[Ο]Σ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 64.31; Shore 353. EF, toned. (\$150)

730. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Drachm (3.86 g, 12h). Nisa mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard [and spiral torque]; star in crescent to left; all within pelleted border / [...] [...] ΔΙΑΒΙΑ/ΔΟΙΑΟΙΑ [...] ΔΙΑΒΙΑ/ [...] Ν[Ο]Σ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 64.32; Shore -; PDC 39736 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 572; Berk BBS 85 (9 March 1995), lot 272.

731. Vardanes I. Circa AD 40-45. AR Drachm (3.99 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard [and spiral torque]; star in crescent to left; all within pelleted border / [...] [...] ΔΙΑΒΙΑ/ΔΟΙΑΟΙΑ [...] ΔΙΑΒΙΑ/ [...] Ν[Ο]Σ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 64.34; Shore 355 (this coin). EF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Ponterio 142 (27 April 2007), lot 1684; Fred Shore Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 36, 5 December 1995), lot 355.



732. Vardanes I and Vologases I. Circa AD 40-45 and Circa AD 147-191. Æ Drachms and Chalkoi. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque; all within pelleted border / Lot includes the following rulers, denominations, mints, and reverse types: **a**) and **b**) Vardanes I. Æ Drachm (3.35 g). Aria mint. Blundered legend, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 64.37; Shore - (2); PDC 40190 (for coin b; this coin) // **c**) Æ Chalkous (0.90 g). Mithradatkart mint. Monogram. Cf. Sellwood 64 (for obv. type); Shore - // **d**) Gotarzes II Æ Drachm (2.98 g). Mithradatkart mint. Star in crescent to left of bust / Blundered legend, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 65.36; Shore -; PDC 40188 (this coin) // **e**) Vologases I. Æ Chalkous (1.31 g). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated 385 SE (AD 73/4). ΕΠΙΤ to left of bust / Head of Tyche right; monogram to right. Sellwood 70.17 var. (date); Shore -. Coins Fine-VF, brown and dark green patina. LOT SOLD AS IS. NO RETURNS. Five (5) coins in lot. (\$100)

Coins b and d ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 572; Berk BBS 85 (9 March 1995), lot 570 (part of).



739. Gotarzes II. Circa AD 40-51. AR Drachm (3.48 g, 12h). Mithradatkart mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; star in crescent to left; all within pelleted border / Alternating series of pellets imitating VΛVΛVΛ type legend, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monograms below bow and behind throne. Sellwood 65.36; Shore 365; PDC 40195(this coin). VF for type, spot of encrustation on obverse. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 570 (part of).

740. Gotarzes II. Circa AD 40-51. AR Drachm (3.57 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\epsilon\nu\zeta/\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\epsilon\omega\text{N}\ \Delta\text{P}\ \text{CANO}^{\text{M}}\ \text{UOCKAA/VTCN}\square\Lambda\ \Gamma\omega\text{T}\epsilon\epsilon\text{PNH}[\dots]/\text{PPI}\Gamma\Lambda\square\text{ANOV}$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 66.4; Shore 366; PDC 20912 (this coin). VF, lightly toned. Very rare. (\$300)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 726.



741. Vonones II. Circa AD 51. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed facing bust, wearing short beard and tiara, wart on forehead, wearing tiara; six-rayed star to each side / $\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\epsilon\lambda\zeta/\square\Lambda\zeta\iota\alpha\epsilon\omega\text{N}\ \Delta\text{I}\ \text{IAN}\ [\text{E}]\text{VERGET}[\square\text{V}]\ \Delta\text{IX}\Delta\text{I}\square\text{V}\ \text{EPI}+\Delta\text{N}\square\text{V}\zeta/\Phi\text{I}\Delta\Delta\Delta\text{HX}\square\zeta$ (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 67.1; Shore 368. Good VF, toned. (\$200)

Vonones reigned for only a few short months. Little is known of this king, but he probably was from the same Arsakid family as Vologases I and Vardanes II.



742. Vologases I. Circa AD 51-78. AR Tetradrachm (14.72 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dystros SE 363 (February AD 51). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and necklet with medallion; all within pelleted border / $[\text{BAC}\iota\text{AE}[\omega\zeta]/\text{BAC}\iota\text{AE}\omega\text{N}]\ \text{AP}\zeta\text{AK}[\square\text{Y}]\ \text{EYEPGET}\square[\text{Y}]/\Delta\text{IKAI}\square\text{Y}\ \text{EPI}\Phi\text{AN}[\square[\text{Y}\zeta/\Phi\text{I}\Delta]\text{E}\Delta\text{ΛH}[\text{N}\square\zeta]]$, Vologases seated left, receiving diadem from Tyche standing right; $\Gamma\Xi\text{T}$ (year) in field above, $[\Delta]\text{IETP}\square\text{Y}$ in exergue. Sellwood 68.5; Shore 370. Good VF. (\$200)

Vologases' accession was secured without internal dispute. Unlike most of his predecessors, his brothers all confirmed his claim, and in return Vologases appointed them to rule sub-kingdoms. His appointment of his brother Tiridates as king of Armenia brought him into conflict with Rome, which viewed Armenia as their own vassal. The Roman emperor Nero sent the famed general Corbulo to deal with the problem. After defeating Tiridates, Corbulo placed a Roman candidate, Tigranes, upon the throne with a Roman army to support him. Tigranes attempted to subjugate Parthian Adiabene, but his army was crushed by Vologases. In 63 AD, the Romans and Parthians struck an agreement in which Tiridates would rule Armenia, but would be crowned by Nero. This settlement inaugurated a period of peace between the two empires that would last until Trajan's invasion some fifty years later. Although initially quiet, Vologases had to deal with a number of revolts, most significantly that of his son Vardanes II and the Indo-Parthian Sanabares. He was apparently overthrown by opponents in his nobility, but the circumstances are unknown.



743. Vologases I. Circa AD 51-78. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square\Lambda\Gamma\text{IE}\Lambda\text{H}/\square\Lambda\Gamma\text{IE}\Lambda\text{H HI IAN}\square\square \text{VI}\Delta\text{V}\square\text{I}/\Delta\text{IV}\Delta\square\text{I} \square\Pi\text{IXAN}\square\text{V}\square/$ [...] $\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\Lambda\Lambda\text{HX}\square\square$] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 70.14; Shore 374; PDC 39769 (this coin). EF, toned, slight die shift on obverse. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 615; Peus 361(3 November 1999), lot 311.

744. Vologases I. Circa AD 51-78. AR Drachm (3.77 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; V to right; all within pelleted border / $\square\Lambda\Gamma\text{IE}\Lambda\text{H}/\square\Lambda\Gamma\text{IE}\Lambda\text{H HI IAN}\square\square \text{VI}\Delta\text{V}\square\text{I}/\Delta\text{IV}\Delta\square\text{I} \square\text{IXAN}\square\text{V}\square/$ [...] $\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\Lambda\Lambda\text{HX}\square\square$] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 71.3; Shore 378. Near EF, toned. (\$150)



745. Vologases I. Circa AD 51-78. AR Diobol (1.40 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and torque with pellets, within pelleted border / $\text{KVPIV O}\Lambda\text{I}\Gamma\text{O} \text{CI I TO(V)}$, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood, *New*, 1; Shore 379-380. Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 726; Emporium Hamburg 10 (22 October 1987), lot 284.

746. Vologases I. Circa AD 51-78. AR Diobol (1.40 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and pelleted collar, within pelleted border / $\text{KVPI O}\Lambda\text{I}\Gamma\text{O} \text{I VT[...]}$, archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood, *New*, 1; Shore 379-380. VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 727; Ceresio 1 (Leu/Spink Zürich, 26 September 1987), lot 166.

747. Vologases I. Circa AD 51-78. AR Diobol (1.29 g, 6h). Uncertain mint. Diademed bust left, wearing tiara and short beard; all within pelleted border / $\text{O}\Omega\Lambda\Gamma\Omega\chi\Lambda(\text{A inverted})\Theta\text{UD}$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood, *New*, 4; cf. Shore 379-381; PDC 20986 (this coin). Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Peus 376 (29 October 2003), lot 784.



748. Vardanes II. Circa AD 55-58. AR Tetradrachm (14.31 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Panemos SE 369 (June AD 58/9). Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $[\text{BA}\Gamma\text{IAE}(\omega\Gamma)/\text{BA}\Gamma\text{IAE}\omega]\text{N AP}\Gamma\text{A}[\text{K}\omega\text{Y}]/\text{EVEP}\Gamma\text{E}[\text{T}\omega\text{Y}] \Delta\text{IKAI}\omega[\text{V}] \text{E}\Pi\text{I}\Phi\text{AN}[\omega\text{Y}\Gamma]/\Phi\text{IAE}\Lambda\Lambda\text{HN}\omega\Gamma$, Vardanes seated left, receiving diadem from Tyche standing right; $\Theta\Xi\text{T}$ (year) above, month off flan. Sellwood 69.12; Shore 383. Good VF. (\$300)

Vardanes II was the son of Vologases I, possibly unseating his father for a short period. Other than his numismatic contribution to history, there is little known of him.



750. Vardanes II. Circa AD 55-58. AR Drachm (3.64 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square \Lambda \Gamma \text{I} \Lambda \Gamma \Lambda \Gamma / \square \Lambda \Gamma \text{I} \Lambda \Gamma \Lambda \text{N} \Lambda \text{I} \text{I} \Lambda \text{K} \square \text{Y} \text{I} \text{V} \text{I} \text{O} \text{I} \Gamma \text{T} \square [\text{V}] \Delta \text{I} \text{X} \Lambda \text{I} \square \text{V} [\text{E}] \Pi \text{I} + \text{N} \Lambda \square \text{V} \square / [\Phi] \text{I} \Lambda \text{I} \Lambda \text{H} \text{X} \square \square$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 69.14; Shore 385-386. Good VF. (\$150)

751. Vologases II. Circa AD 77-80. AR Tetradrachm (12.75 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated 389 SE (AD 77/8). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and tiara decorated with "hooks"; A to right; all within pelleted border / [BA]C[IAE][O]C[BA]C[IAE][O][N] [A]P[C]A[K]O[Y]/EYEPΓET[O]Y Δ[IKAI]O[Y] EΠIΦAN[O]Y C[ΦIAEΛΛH][N]O[C], Vologases enthroned left, being presented diadem by Tyche standing right and holding sceptre; ΘΠΤ (year) above, month off flan. Cf. Sellwood 72.1-2; Shore -, VF. (\$300)



753. Vologases II. Circa AD 77-80. AR Drachm (3.64 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; all within pelleted border / □ΑΙΙΑΙ-Α[...]/□ΑΙΙΑΙ-ΑΗ ΑΙ ΙΑΝ□[□] [...]ΑΙΗΤ/ΑΧΛΩ□V/ΕΠΙ+ΑΝΟV[/+ΙΑΗΧ□ΙΕV (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 72.10; Shore -: PDC 31713 (this coin). VF, die shift on obverse. Extremely rare. (\$500)



Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 438; Peus 363 (26 April 2000), lot 5184.

While Vologases (and his successor, Artabanos IV) ruled as Parthian king in Mesopotamia, Pakoros ruled in Iran. A state of conflict existed between the rivals until Pakoros emerged victorious circa 90 AD. Based on his beardless portraiture, he was obviously young at the time of his accession. The details of his reign and fate are unknown.

755. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Tetradrachm (14.15 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated 389 SE (AD 78). Diademed beardless bust left, wearing earring and spiral torque; B to right; all within pelleted border / [BA]□[AE]Ω□/[BA]□[AE]Ω□ [A]P□A[KOY]/[IAKOP]□Y ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝ[ΟΥ]/ΦΙΛ[ΕΛΛΗΝ]□□, Pakoros enthroned left, being presented diadem by Tyche standing right and holding scepter; ΘΠΤ (year) above, month off flan. Cf. Sellwood 73.1-6; cf. Shore 394. VF. (\$300)



756. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Tetradrachm (12.97 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dystros 389 SE (February AD 78). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard and spiral torque; A to right; all within pelleted border / [BA[IAEΩ]/BA[IAEΩ[N] [AP][A[K□Y]/ΠAK□P□[Y] ΔΙΚΑΙ□Y ΕΠΙΦΑΝ□[Y]/ΦΙΛ[ΕΛΛΗΝ[□], Pakoros enthroned left, being presented diadem by Tyche standing right and holding sceptre; ΘΠΤ (year) above, [ΔΥΤ]P□[Y] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 73.1; cf. Shore 394; PDC 39781 (this coin). VF, porous. (\$250)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 628; G. Hirsch 226 (13 February 2003), lot 1650.

757. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Drachm (3.77 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed beardless bust left, wearing earring and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΑΝ ΑΡ ΙΑΝ□Δ ΙΥΙΠΓ[...]/ΔΙΧΛΙ□V/[ΕΠ] Ι+ΑΝΟV/[+ΙΛΗΧ□Ι] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 73.11; Shore 395. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$150)

758. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Drachm (3.70 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed beardless bust left, wearing earring and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΑΝ Λ (Γ retrograde)ΙΛ□[V] ΧΠΓΛΙΤ/Λ□XIV/ΕΠΙΧΛΗ□/[+ΙΛΗΧ□Δ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 73.11; Shore 395; PDC 39786 (this coin). Good VF, lightly toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 634; Vecchi 17 (15 December 1999), lot 420.



759. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Drachm (3.70 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed beardless bust left, wearing earring and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΙΕ[...]/□ΛΙΕΛ[Ν] ΗΙ ΙΛ□[□] VΙΛV□Ι[...]/ΑΙVΛ□Ι/[Ε] ΠΙ+ΑΝ□V/[+Ι]ΛΛΗΧ□□ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 73.12; Shore 396. Superb EF. (\$300)

Extremely Rare Pakoros II Drachm



760. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Drachm (3.51 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and spiral torque; A to right; all within pelleted border / ΟΛΠΛΙ-Λ/ΟΛΠΛΙ-ΑΝ ΛΙ-ΙΛΗΟ [Δ]ΙΛΙΓΓΑΙΤ ΛΙΕΙΟV [□]+ΝΛΟ[□Λ], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 75.7; Shore 398; PDC 27304 (this coin). VF, attractively toned. Well struck. Extremely rare. (\$1000)

Ex Triton VIII (11-12 January 2005), lot 604; Bellaria Collection (Triton VII, 13-14 January 2004), lot 1335 (part of).



761. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Tetradrachm (14.29 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Xandikos 404 SE (March AD 93). Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [BACIAEΩC]/ BACIAEΩ[N AP]CAY/PIAKOP[Y] ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥC/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[OC], Pakoros enthroned left, being presented diadem by Tyche standing right and holding sceptre; ΔΥ (year) above, ΞΑΝΔΙΚ[ΟΥ] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 76.1; Shore -; PDC 19015 (this coin). VF, toned. Extremely rare. (\$200)

762. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Tetradrachm (9.44 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dystros(?) 407 SE (February AD 96). Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; Δ to right; all within pelleted border / [BACIAEΩC]/BACIAEΩ[N AP]CAY/PIAKOP[Y] ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥC/ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ[OC], Pakoros enthroned left, being presented diadem by Tyche standing right and holding sceptre; ΣΥ (year) above, ΔΥC[ΤΡΟΥ] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 77.7; Shore -. VF. (\$200)

763. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; all within pelleted border / CAPIAI-AC/CAPIAI-ACN AI IANOC/IVIIΓIIOC[...]/ ΔΙΧΑΙΟΥC/[E]ΠΙ+ΑΝΟΥC/+ΙΑΙΑΛΗC[OC] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 77.8; Shore -. EF, lightly toned, double strike on reverse. (\$150)



764. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Drachm (3.66 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; all within pelleted border / CAPIAI-AC/CAPIAI-ACN AI IANOC/IVIIΓIIOC[...]/ ΔΙΧΑΙΟΥC/[E]ΠΙ+ΑΝΟΥC/+ΙΑΙΑΛΗC[OC] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 77.8; Shore -. Good VF, toned. (\$150)

765. Pakoros II. Circa AD 78-105. AR Diobol (1.31 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; all within pelleted border / Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood -; Sellwood, *New*, 8; Shore 402-403. Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Elsen 76 (13 September 2003), lot 208.

766. Artabanos IV. Circa AD 80-90. AR Drachm (3.77 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / CAPIAI-AC/CAPIAI-AN AI- IANOC [...]/ΔΙΧΑΙΟΥC/ΙΠΙ+ΑΝΟΥC/[+ΙΑΗΧC[OC]V] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 74.6 (Artabanos III); Shore 404. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$150)

Little else is known about Artabanos IV, who seized control of a portion of the Parthian kingdom other than the numismatic evidence of his coinage, struck at his capital of Ekbatana.



767. Artabanos IV. Circa AD 80-90. AR Drachm (3.42 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [CAPIAI-AC]/CAPIAI-AN AI- IANOC [...]/ΔΙΧΑΙΟΥC/ΙΠΙ+ΑΝΟΥC/[+ΙΑΗΧC[OC]V] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 74.7 (Artabanos III); Shore -. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$150)



768



768. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.65 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing short beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΑΠΙΑΙ-[ΑΓ]/□ΑΠΙΑΙ-ΑΝ ΑΙ- ΙΑΝ[□V]/[IV]ΠΠΓΤ[□V] ΔΙΧΑΙ□V [I]ΠΠΦΑΝ□VΓ/[ΦΙ]ΑΙΑΛΛΗΧ□[Γ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.1; Shore -: PDC 39799 (this coin). Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 648; Bellaria Collection, (Triton VII, 13 January 2004), lot 495; Dr. Mesrop Abgarians Collection (Malter 51, 2 June 1993), lot 323.

Vologases III entered the field of contenders for the kingship late in the reign of Pakoros II, and achieved dominance by 105 AD. His reign, long by the standards of this period of Parthian history, was primarily consumed with defending his position from a number of challengers, many of whom struck their own coins: Osroes I, Mithradates V, and an unknown king. Osroes proved a strong challenge, securing Mesopotamia for himself, and relegating Vologases to his base in Iran. In 129 AD, Vologases appears to have finished with Osroes, but then Mithradates IV seized control of Iran. He was succeeded in 147 by Vologases IV, apparently a son of Mithradates V.



769



769. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square \Pi \Lambda \Pi \Lambda \text{--} \Lambda \text{--} \square$ / $\square \Pi \Lambda \Pi \Lambda \text{--} \Lambda \text{--} \Pi \Lambda \text{--} \Pi \Lambda \text{--} \square \text{--} \text{IV} \text{--} \Pi \text{--} \Pi \text{--} \square \text{--} \text{V}$ $\Delta \text{IX} \Lambda \text{--} \square \text{--} \text{V}$ $\text{--} \Pi \text{--} \Pi \text{--} \Phi \text{--} \Lambda \text{--} \square \text{--} \text{V}$ / $\Phi \text{--} \Pi \Lambda$ $\text{--} \Pi \Lambda \Lambda \text{HX} \square \text{--} \square$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.3; Shore 413-414. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$150)



770



771



770. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.76 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΑΠΙΑΙ-Α□/□ΑΠΙΑΙ-ΑΗ ΑΙ ΙΑΝ□□/ΙΥΙΠΤΤ[□□] ΑΙΧΑΙ□□ [ΠΠ] ΦΛΙ□□/[ΦΙΑΙΑΛΗΧ□□] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.4; Shore -. EF. (\$150)

771. **Vologases III.** Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.80 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΙΛΙ-Λ□/□ΛΙΛΙ-ΛΗ ΛΙ- ΙΑΝ[□V]/[IVIIΓIT[□V] ΛIXΛI□[V] [I]ΠIΦΛH[□V□]/[ΦIΛIΔHX□] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.5; Shore 415. Superb EF. (\$150)



772



773



772. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.77 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / $\square \Lambda \Pi \Lambda \text{I} - \Lambda \Gamma / \square \Lambda \Pi \Lambda \text{I} - \Lambda \Pi \Lambda \text{P} \text{I} \Lambda \text{N} \square \text{V} / \text{IV} \Pi \Gamma \text{IT} \square [\text{V}] \Lambda \text{IX} \Lambda \text{I} \square \text{V} \Pi \Pi \Phi \Lambda \text{I} \square \text{V} \Gamma / [\Phi] \Lambda \text{I} \Lambda \Lambda \text{HX} \square [\Gamma]$ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.5; Shore 415. EF, slight doubling on reverse. (\$150)

773. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.78 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΑΠΑΙ-Α[Γ]/□ΑΠΑΙ-ΑΗ ΑΙ-ΙΑΝ□V/IVIIIΓΤ[□V] ΑΙΧΑΙ□V [ΠΠ]ΦΑΙ□V[Γ/ΦΙΑ]ΙΑΛΗ[Χ□Γ] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.5 var. (legends); Shore. EF, toned. (\$150)



774



775



776



774. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.72 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [□]ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[□]/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΛΙ ΑΡ ΙΑΝ□V/IVIIΓIT[□V] ΛΙΧΛΙ□V [I]ΠΠΦΛΗ□V[□]/[ΦΙΛ]ΙΛΛΗX[□] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.6; Shore -. EF, toned. (\$150)

775. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.82 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[□]/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΛΙ ΛΙ- ΙΑΝ□V/IVIIΓIT[□V] ΛΙΧΛΙ□V [I]ΠΠΦΛΗ□V[□]/[ΦΙΛ]ΙΛΛΗX[□] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.7 Shore 416. Good VF, lightly toned. (\$100)

From the John Quincy Adams/Massachusetts Historical Society Collection

776. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.85 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[□]/□ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[Ν] Ι ΑΝ/IVIIΓIT[□V] ΛΙΧΛΙ□V [I]ΠΠΦΛΗ□V[□]/[ΦΙΛ]ΙΛΛΗX[□] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 78.10; Shore 419. VF, toned. (\$100)

Ex John Quincy Adams/Massachusetts Historical Society Collection (Stack's, 5 March 1971), lot 294 (part of).



777. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Drachm (3.42 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[□]/□ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[Ν] [ΛΙ- ΙΑΝ□V]/[IVIIΓIT[□V] [ΔΙΧ] ΛΙ□V ΠΠΦΛΗ□V[□]/[ΦΙΛ]ΙΛΛΗX[□] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Cf. Sellwood 78.11; Shore 420; PDC 39812 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 661.



778



779



780



778. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Tetradrachm (13.67 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 433 (AD 121/2). Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; Γ to right; all within pelleted border / ΒΑ[Ι]ΑΕΩ[□]/ΒΑ[Ι]ΑΕΩ[Ν] ΑΡ[□]ΑΚ[□]Υ/□ΛΑΓΑ[□]Υ [ΔΙ]ΚΑ[Ι]□Υ ΕΠΙΦΑΝ[□]Υ[□]/[ΦΙΛ]ΑΕΛΛ[ΗΝ□], Vologases seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem; ΓΛΥ (date) above. Sellwood 79.4; cf. Shore 406. VF. (\$200)

779. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. AR Tetradrachm (13.71 g, 1h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Apellaios SE 451 (AD 139/40). Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; Δ to right; all within pelleted border / [ΒΑ[Ι]ΑΕΩ[□]/ΒΑ[Ι]ΑΕΩ[Ν] [ΑΡ]ΑΚ[□]Υ/□ΛΑΓΑ[□]Υ ΔΙΚΑΙ□Υ ΕΠΙΦΑΝ□Υ[□]/[ΦΙΛ] ΕΛΛΗΝ[□], Vologases seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem; ANV (date) above, [Α] ΠΕΛΑΙ□[V] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 79.31; Shore -. Near EF, light scratch on obverse. Well centered. (\$250)

780. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. Æ Tetrachalkon (5.85 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and tiara with two ear flaps and decorated with “hooks”; all within linear border / Tyche seated left on column; uncertain date to left. Cf. Sellwood 79.39-41; Shore -. VF, red-brown patina. (\$150)



781. Vologases III. Circa AD 105-147. Æ Dichalkon (3.65 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 444 (AD 132/3). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and tiara with ear flap; ΔMV (date) to left; all within pelleted border / Bust of Tyche right, holding diadem; A to right. Sellwood 79.48; Shore -. Good VF, green-brown patina. (\$150)

782. Osroes I. Circa AD 109-129. AR Drachm (3.73 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and earring, and with hair in bunches above head and over ears / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΛΙ ΛΙ- ΙΑΝ[□V]/ΙΥΙΠΤ ΛΙΧΛΙ□V ΙΠΦΛΙ□V/[Φ]ΙΛΙΑΛΛΗΧ□[] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 80.1; Shore 422. Superb EF, usual doubling on reverse. (\$750)

Osroes I seized control of Mesopotamia in 109 AD, during the reign of Vologases III. It is unknown whether he could have achieved more, as shortly thereafter he was forced to deal with the massive Roman invasion led by the emperor Trajan. The event was precipitated by Osroes' dethroning of the king of Armenia, whom the Romans viewed as their own vassal. Basing his action on the model that solved the same crisis under Vologases I, Osroes sent Parthamsiris, a son of Pakoros II, to Trajan, hoping to have the Roman confirm him as the new king of Armenia. Trajan, convinced that the Romans held a strong upper hand, refused. Parthamasiris was killed, and the Romans advanced into Mesopotamia, captured the capital, Ktesiphon, and placed their own candidate, Parthaspates, upon the throne. Events forced the Romans to withdraw in 116 AD, and the threat of their return in 117 AD was abated by Trajan's death and his replacement by the non-expansionist emperor Hadrian. Little is known of Osroes' later rule.

783. Osroes I. Circa AD 109-129. Æ Dichalkon (4.08 g, 1h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 429 (AD 117/8). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and earring, and with hair in bunches above head and over ears / Draped bust of Tyche right; Λ to left, ΘKV (date) to right. Sellwood 80.14 var. (no Λ); Shore 623. VF, brown patina. (\$150)

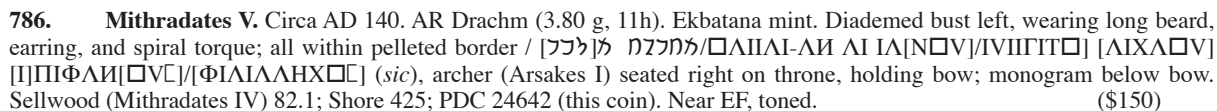


784. Parthaspates. Circa AD 116. AR Drachm (3.76 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[]/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΛΝ ΛΙ- ΙΑΝ□V/ ΙΥΙΠΤ□ ΛΙΧΛΙ□V [Π]ΙΦΛΙ□V/[Φ]ΙΛΙΑΛΛΗΧ□[] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 81.1; Shore 423. Near EF, lightly toned. (\$150)

Parthaspates, a great-nephew of Osroes I, was placed upon the throne by the Romans during their Parthian invasion under the emperor Trajan. Once Trajan died in 117 AD, the new emperor, Hadrian, gave up the territory the Romans had conquered, having no aspirations about conquering or even raiding Parthia. Without strong Roman backing, Parthaspates was quickly overthrown. He fled west, and was made the king of Osrhoene by the Romans. Nothing is known of his rule there.

785. Parthaspates. Circa AD 116. AR Drachm (3.76 g, 11h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing slight beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΛΠΛΙ-Λ[]/□ΛΠΛΙ-ΛΙ ΛΙ- ΙΑΝ□[V]/ ΙΥΙΠ[Τ]□ ΛΙΧΛ□V [Ι]ΠΦΛΙ□V/[Φ]ΙΛΙΑΛΛΗΧ□[] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 81.2; Shore 424. EF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Rosenblum 33E (11 December 2003), lot 262.



Ex Bellaria Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 66, 19 May 2004), lot 814; Peus 326 (1 November 1989), lot 404.

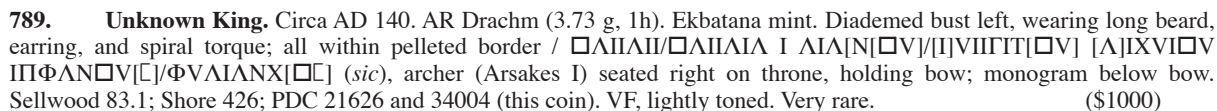
Mithradates V was a usurper who rose against Vologases III, and seized the Parthian territories in Iran. The beginning date of his usurpation is debatable; some sources claim as early as 129 AD while others place his entire reign in 140 AD. Practically nothing else is known of him, except that an inscription indicates that he was probably the father of Vologases IV.

787. Mithradates V. Circa AD 140. AR Drachm (3.38 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / \square ΛΙΙΑΝ ΛΙ[ΙΑΝ□V]/[I]V[II]IT□ ΛXIV□V ΠXANI□V/TXAIΛΛH□ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood (Mithradates IV) 82.2; Shore -. Near EF, toned. (\$150)

Very Rare Mule

788. Mithradates V. Circa AD 140. AR Drachm (3.74 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / [□ΑΠΙΑΙ-ΑΓ]/□ΑΠΙΑΙ-ΑΝ ΑΙ ΙΑΝ[□V/IVHΓIT□V ΑΙΧΑΙ□ [I] ΠΙΦΑΝ□VΓ/[ΦΙΑΙ]ΑΛΗΧ□[□] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood (Mithradates IV) 82 var. (legends); Shore -. Near EF, toned. Very rare. (\$300)

Two Very Rare Drachms of the “Unknown King”



Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 431; Triton VII (12 January 2004), lot 501; Peus 338 (27 April 1994), lot 236.

Nothing is known about this king, save for his coinage. His portraits are similar to Vologases III, but for the difference in their diadem. Although he did not place his name on the reverse, à la Mithradates V, all of his coins omit the name Arsakes (or its barbarous variants), which may have some significance. His coins are all quite rare.

790. Unknown King. Circa AD 140. AR Drachm (3.72 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / □ΑΠΑΙΑ/□ΑΠΑΙΑ Ι -/[ΙVΙ]ΠΤΤ[□V] ΔΑΙΔ□V ΠΠΦΑΝ□[V□]/ ΦΙΛΑΙΛΧ[□□] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 83 var. (legends); Shore -: PDC 31721 (this coin). Good VF, toned. Very rare. (\$1000)

Ex Peus 384 (2 November 2005), lot 407.



791. Vologases IV. Circa AD 147-191. BI Tetradrachm (13.13 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dios SE 465 (AD 153). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; B to right; all within pelleted border / [BA[Ι]AEΩ[Ι]/BA[Ι]AE[Ω]N] [AP[AKOY]/[O]AAΓAC[OY] [ΔI]KA[IOY] EΠIΦAN[OY]/[ΦI]A[IE]AAH[NOC], Vologases seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem; EΞV (date) above, ΔIOY (month) in exergue. Sellwood 84.16; Shore 428; PDC 39828 (this coin). VF. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 683; Dr. Busso Peus Collection (Peus 336, 28 April 1993), lot 151.

The reign of Vologases IV, likely a son of Mithradates V saw a renewal of hostilities with the Romans, almost fifty years after the emperor Trajan’s campaign. In 161 AD Vologases attacked Armenia, installed his chief general on its throne, and made raids into Roman Syria. To counter this move, Lucius Verus, Roman co-emperor with Marcus Aurelius, set out for the east in 162 AD. His army won significant victories and expelled the Parthian regime in Armenia. Sohaemus, a Roman citizen of Armenian heritage, was installed as the new client king. About the same time, in 163 AD, the Parthians deposed the king of Edessa, Ma’nu VIII, and replaced him with a noble named Waël. Similar to Armenia, Edessa was located in an unenviable position between the borders of the two empires. Waël’s reign lasted a brief two years before he himself was deposed by the Romans in 165 AD. Meanwhile, with Verus remaining in Syria, his generals continued the Parthian campaign, sacking Seleukeia on the Tigris and Ktesiphon. Although eventually forced to withdraw due to an outbreak of disease, the Romans remained in northern Mesopotamia for some time. This campaign appears to not have had a very detrimental effect upon Vologases, as he remained in power for some time.

792. Vologases IV. Circa AD 147-191. BI Tetradrachm (12.65 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Apellaios SE 495 (AD 184). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; B to right; all within pelleted border / [BA[Ι]AEΩ[Ι]/BA[Ι]AE[Ω]N] [AP[AKOY]/[O]AAΓAC[OY] [ΔI]KA[IOY] [E]ΠIΦAN[OY]/[ΦI]A[IE]AA[HNOC], Vologases seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem; E(koppa)V (date) above, AΠEΛ (month) in exergue. Sellwood 84.96-103; cf. Shore 427-432. VF, toned. (\$200)

793. Vologases IV. Circa AD 147-191. BI Tetradrachm (13.23 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated Dios SE 495 (AD 184). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara decorated with “hooks”; B to right; all within pelleted border / [BA[Ι]AEΩ[Ι]/BA[Ι]AE[Ω]N] [AP[AKOY]/[O]AAΓAC[OY] [ΔI]KA[IOY] EΠIΦAN[OY]/ΦIAEAA[HNOC], Vologases seated right on throne, Tyche standing left before him, presenting diadem; EϞV (date) above, [Δ]AI[CI] (month) in exergue. Sellwood 84.100; cf. Shore 427-432. VF, toned. (\$200)



794. Vologases IV. Circa AD 147-191. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / OY[CI] 4V[ACI]/[O]AI[AI]-A I IAN[OY]/IVIIIT[OY] ΔXIA[OY] ΠXANI[OY]/TXAIAAH[O] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, Δ below throne. Sellwood 84.127; cf. Shore 427-432. EF. (\$150)

795. Vologases IV. Circa AD 147-191. AR Drachm (3.73 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with “hooks”; all within pelleted border / OY[CI] 4V[ACI]/[O]AI[AI]-A I IAN[OY]/IVIIIT[OY] ΔXIA[OY] ΠXANI[OY]/TXAIAAH[O] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, X below throne. Sellwood 84.128; cf. Shore 427-432; PDC 39836 (this coin). Good VF, toned. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 694.

796. Vologases IV. Circa AD 147-191. AR Drachm (3.79 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with “hooks”; all within pelleted border / OY[CI] 4V[ACI]/[O]AI[AI]-A I IAN[OY]/IVIIIT[OY] ΔXIA[OY] ΠXANI[OY]/TXAIA[O] (sic), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, Λ below throne. Sellwood 84.131; cf. Shore 427-432. EF. (\$150)



797. **Vologases IV.** Circa AD 147-191. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with "hooks"; all within pelleted border / [ΥΖ,] Π ΑΥΛ, / ΒΑΠΙΑΙ-Ι - □ V / ΧΓ V V ΛΙ V ΧΛ □ Λ V □ / [Τ] Χ Λ Ι Α □ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, Λ below throne. Sellwood 84.132; cf. Shore 427-432. EF, lightly toned. (\$150)

798. **Vologases IV.** Circa AD 147-191. Lot of Æ Dichalkoi. Both coins: Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. **a)** (3.16 g). Dated SE 481 (AD 169). Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and tiara with ear flap; ΑΠ V (date) to left / Draped bust of Tyche right; Α to right. Sellwood 84.147; Shore - // **b)** (2.72 g). Dated SE 488 (AD 176). Same; ΗΠ V (date) to left / Nike seated left on column; palm to left. Sellwood 84.159; Shore -. Near VF-VF, brown surfaces. SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Two (2) coins in lot. (\$100)



799. **Osroes II.** Circa AD 190. AR Drachm (3.81 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with "hooks"; all within pelleted border / Υ Ζ Λ, Π Γ V Γ Η / Ι Α Ι Α Π Ι Α Ι - V V / Α V Γ V □ Χ Α Ι Α [Ι] (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, Λ below feet. Sellwood 85.1; Shore 437. Good VF, toned. (\$100)

Little else is known about Osroes II other than the numismatic evidence of his coinage.

800. **Osroes II.** Circa AD 190. AR Drachm (3.83 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with "hooks"; all within pelleted border / Υ Ζ Λ, Π Γ V Γ Η / Ι Α Ι Α Π Ι Α Ι - IV / Α V Γ V □ Χ Λ □ □ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow, Λ below feet. Sellwood 85.2; Shore 438. Good VF, toned. (\$100)



801. **Osroes II.** Circa AD 190. AR Drachm (3.77 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with "hooks"; all within pelleted border / Υ Ζ Λ, Π Γ V Γ Η / Ι Α Ι Α Π Ι Α Ι - / Α V Γ V □ V / Χ Α Ι Α (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 85.3; Shore 439. Superb EF, toned. (\$150)

802. **Osroes II.** Circa AD 190. AR Drachm (3.55 g, 11h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard, earring, and tiara with ear flap and spiral torque, and decorated with "hooks"; all within pelleted border / Ι V Ι Α Ι Ι V Ι Α Ι / Ι V Ι Α Ι V Ι Α Ι V Ι Α - Λ Ι V Ι Α Λ / V Ι Α Ι Ι V Ι Α Ι Χ Α Ι Α Ι / Χ Α Ι Α Ι □ (*sic*), archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 85 var. (legend); Shore 437 var. (same). EF, toned. (\$150)



803. **Osroes II.** Circa AD 190. Lot of Æ Chalkoi. All coins: Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing long beard and spiral torque; all within pelleted border / Horned sheep galloping left; all within pelleted border. Sellwood 85.5; Shore -. Lot includes the following weights: **a)** (1.31 g). PDC 40379 (this coin) // **b)** (0.85 g). PDC 40381 (this coin) // **c)** (1.18 g). PDC 40380 (this coin). All coins VF, brown patina. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 706 (part of).



804. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. AR Drachm (3.79 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed facing bust, with pointed beard of straight lines; hair in bunches above diadem and at sides / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 86.3; Shore 448; PDC 7235 (this coin). EF, toned. (\$500)

Ex Tkalec (24 October 2003), lot 152; Rauch MBS 8 (1 October 2004), lot 143; Triton IV (5 December 2000), lot 331; Giessener Münzhandlung 102 (24 May 2000), lot 342.

Like his predecessor Vologases IV, Vologases V also had to deal with a large Roman invasion. Two events likely precipitated this. The first was Vologases' support of the unsuccessful Pescennius Niger against Septimius Severus in the Roman civil war of 193-195 AD. While Niger perished, a number of his subordinates sought refuge with the Parthians. The second was Vologases' determination to take advantage of the Roman civil war to extend Parthian influence into areas of Mesopotamia occupied by Rome. Seemingly in response, in 198 AD, Severus led a huge army across the Euphrates. Unfortunately, Vologases had been embroiled in a massive revolt in Iran and was unable to adequately prepare a defense. As with the invasion of Verus during Vologases IV's reign, the Romans eventually captured Seleukeia and Ktesiphon. Little is known of Vologases' later years.

805. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. AR Drachm (3.74 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed facing bust, with pointed beard of irregular lines; hair in bunches above diadem and at sides / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 86.4; Shore 449. Superb EF. (\$500)



806. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. AR Drachm (3.60 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed facing bust, long pointed beard with vertical lines, hair straight on top and to sides of head / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 86.5; Shore -; PDC 21631 (this coin). Good VF, toned, short edge split. Rare. (\$750)

Ex Bellaria Collection (Triton VII, 13 January 2004), lot 506; Classical Numismatic Group XXIV (12 September 1992), lot 364.



807. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. BI Tetradrachm (13.67 g, 1h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 510 (AD 196/7). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, hair in bunches above diadem and at sides / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; IΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Sellwood 87.17; Shore 446 = PDC 40395 (this coin). VF, some encrustation. (\$300)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 709 (part of); Superior (5 December 1997), lot 1567; Fred B. Shore Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 36, 5 December 1995), lot 446.

808. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. BI Tetradrachm (13.77 g, 1h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 511 (AD 199/200). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, hair in bunches above diadem and at sides / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; AIΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Sellwood 87.18; Shore 447. VF, toned, some encrustation on reverse. (\$300)

809. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. BI Tetradrachm (9.10 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 512 (AD 200/1). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, hair in bunches above diadem and at sides / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; BIΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Sellwood 87.19; Shore -; PDC 40396 (this coin). VF, light scratches on obverse. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 709 (part of).



810. Vologases V. Circa AD 191-208. Æ Chalka. Includes the following: **a)** Æ Dichalkon (1.15 g, 12h). Diademed facing bust, long pointed beard with vertical lines, hair straight on top and to sides of head / Eagle standing left. Sellwood 86.8; Shore 638; PDC 40378 (this coin) // **b)** Æ Chalkous (1.07, 9h). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, hair in bunches above diadem and at sides / Eagle standing left. Sellwood 87.28; Shore -; PDC 40384 (this coin). Both coins Near VF, dark green-brown patina. Very rare. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Two (2) coins in lot. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 706 (part of).

The End of the Parthian Empire

Vologases VI, the son of Vologases V, was made king upon the latter's death. His brother, Artabanos V, who had been a sub-king in Media, almost instantly challenged Vologases claim. This rift split the Parthian empire; it was a situation which the Roman emperor Caracalla tried to take advantage of. Caracalla, a megalomaniac, desired to emulate his hero, Alexander the Great, by conquering the Parthian empire. In 216 AD, he led a large army into Asia Minor, but was murdered and replaced by his Praetorian Prefect Macrinus as the army made its way through Osrhoene. Nevertheless, the great threat posed by this invasion forced the brothers into a truce, and Artabanos led a large Parthian force in a counter-attack near Nisibis in 217 AD. The victory was so great that Macrinus was forced to make peace at very unfavorable terms. It was one of the greatest victories of the Parthians against Rome, and it was their last. With this threat extinguished, the two brothers soon reverted to fighting each other. After nearly two hundred years of almost constant civil wars, the Arsakid hold on power was at its lowest ebb. In 220 AD, one of its most powerful vassal kingdoms, that of Persis, rose in open revolt, lead by its king, Artaxerxes V. Eventually, the Parthian vassal kings of Media, Adiabene, and Kirkuk joined the revolt, as did some of the nobility of Parthia who certainly were weary of the internecine wars. Vologases was the first to fall, in 222 AD. Artabanos proved a far better commander; it took Artaxerxes two major engagements before finally defeating him at the Battle of Hormuzdagan in 224 AD. In the aftermath, the victor, Artaxerxes, renamed himself Ardashir, and founded the Sasanian Empire. Although a tetradrachm of Vologases VI is known with a date of 228 AD, it is uncertain whether he or some other Parthian partisan issued it while carrying-on the lost cause.



811. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. BI Tetradrachm (13.46 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 520 (AD 208/9). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara; B behind / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; KΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Cf. Sellwood 88.2; Shore 450; PDC 40398 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$150)

812. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. BI Tetradrachm (12.24 g, 1h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 521 (AD 209/10). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara; B behind / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; AKΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Cf. Sellwood 88.3-4; Shore 451; PDC 40397 (this coin). VF, toned. (\$150)

813. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. BI Tetradrachm (13.52 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 521 (AD 209/10). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara; B behind / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; AKΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Cf. Sellwood 88.3-4; Shore 451; PDC 40399 (this coin). VF, darkly toned, slight bend in flan. Well centered. (\$150)



814. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. BI Tetradrachm (13.37 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 525 (AD 213/4). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara; B behind / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; EKΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Cf. Sellwood 88.8; Shore -; PDC 40394 (this coin). VF, toned, a little rough. (\$100)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 709 (part of).

815. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. BI Tetradrachm (12.71 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Dated SE 526 (AD 214/5). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara; B behind / Degraded legend, Vologases seated left on throne, receiving diadem from Tyche, who stands right, holding scepter; ϰKΦ (year) above, [month in exergue]. Sellwood 88.9; Shore -; PDC 40393 (this coin). VF, toned, softly struck on reverse. (\$100)



816. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.58 g, 1h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with earflap; 𐭮𐭥 / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right (throne not represented), holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.18; Shore 456. EF, dark iridescent toning, hairline flan crack. (\$100)

817. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.53 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with earflap; 𐭮𐭥 / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne (represented as X), holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.18 var. (form of throne); Shore 455 var. (same); PDC 34008 (this coin). VF, toned. Rare variety. (\$100)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 435.

818. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.68 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with earflap; 𐭮𐭥 / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.19; Shore 458. Good VF, toned, minor encrustation. (\$100)



819. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.45 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with earflap; 𐭮𐭥 / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.19; Shore 458. VF, toned, minor cut at edge on obverse. (\$100)

820. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.80 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with long earflap; 𐭮𐭥 / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.20 var. (short earflap); Shore 459 var. (same); Bellaria 508 (same obv. die). VF, toned. Very rare variety. (\$100)



821. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.79 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with long earflap and U / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.23; Shore -. EF, toned. Very rare. (\$500)

Ex Elsen 72 (14 December 2002), lot 288; Gorny & Mosch 107 (2 April 2001), lot 281.

822. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.27 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with long earflap; 𐭮𐭥 behind / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.23-4 var. (tiara with symbol, no letters on obverse); Shore 462 var. (no letters on obv.). VF, toned, light scratches on obverse, hairline flan crack. Extremely rare variety. (\$300)



823. Vologases VI. Circa AD 208-228. AR Drachm (3.18 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with long earflap (with U erased in the die) / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Vologases' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 88.24; Shore -. VF, toned, scratches on tiara (from removing U). Extremely rare. (\$300)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 75 (23 May 2007), lot 602.

All of these drachms with long earflap are extremely rare, but there are a number among them with the crescent intentionally removed from the coin (rather than the die), suggesting it was an official modification, perhaps done at the mint.



824. Vologases VI and Artabanos V. Circa AD 208-228 and Circa AD 216-224. Æ Chalkoi. Includes the following: Vologases VI. **a)** Æ Chalkous (1.25 g, 12h). Diademed bust left, long pointed beard, wearing tiara with earflap; ♀ / Eagle standing left, wings spread. Sellwood 88.29; Shore 640; PDC 40388 (this coin) // **b)** As last, but eagle holds wreath in beak. Sellwood 88.30; Shore 641; PDC 40385 (this coin) // **c)** Artabanos V. Æ Chalkous (1.05 g, 12h). Diademed bust left, forked beard, wearing tiara with earflap / Horned animal (sheep) standing left Sellwood 89.6; Shore -; PDC 40392 (this coin). Average VF, dark green-brown patina. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$150)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 706 (part of).



825. Artabanos V. Circa AD 216-224. AR Drachm (3.79 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, forked beard, wearing tiara with earflap; 𐭠𐭣 behind / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Artabanos' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 89.1; Shore 464. Superb EF, light encrustation, hairline flan crack. Rare. (\$500)

Ex Triton I (2 December 1997), lot 600.

826. Artabanos V. Circa AD 216-224. AR Drachm (3.72 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, forked beard, wearing tiara with earflap; 𐭠𐭣 behind / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Artabanos' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 89.3; Shore 465; PDC 16491 (this coin). EF. Well struck. (\$500)

Ex Triton VI (14 January 2003), lot 515.



827. Artabanos V. Circa AD 216-224. AR Drachm (3.66 g, 12h). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, forked beard, wearing tiara with earflap and decorated with star / Degraded legend [but first line: 'King Artabanos' in Parthian script], Arsakes I seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. Sellwood 90.1; Shore 467. EF, toned. Very rare. (\$750)



828. KINGS of PARTHIA. Æ Denominations. All coins: Diademed and draped bust left, wearing torque; all within pelted border / Lot includes the following rulers, denominations, mints, and reverse types: **a)** Phraates II. Æ Dichalkon (2.30 g). Ekbatana mint. Horse advancing right, left foreleg raised. Sellwood 16.27; Shore -; PDC 40396 (this coin) // **b)** Phraates III. Æ Tetrachalkon (3.07 g). Mithradatkart mint. Pegasus flying right; monogram below. Sellwood 38.21; Shore -; PDC 40390 (this coin) // **c)** Orodes II. Æ Tetrachalkon (2.94 g). Mithradatkart mint. Pegasus flying right; monogram below. Sellwood 43.13 var. (mint); Shore -; PDC 40389 (this coin) // **d)** Phraates IV. Æ Chalkous (2.41 g). Mithradatkart mint. Diadem; monogram to right. Cf. Sellwood 51 (for obv. type); Shore - // **e)** Same. Æ Chalkous (2.45 g). Mithradatkart mint. Star to left of bust; to right, eagle left, holding wreath / Star; monogram to right. Cf. Sellwood 53 (for obv. type); Shore - // **f)** Artabanos III. Æ Dichalkon (2.21 g). Mithradatkart mint. Altar; monogram to right. Cf. Sellwood 63 (Artabanos II; for obv.); Shore - // **g)** Same. (2.10 g). Uncertain mint. Pseudo-legend, rhyton(?). Cf. Sellwood 63 (for obv. type); Shore -. Coins Near Fine-VF, brown patina. Rare. LOT SOLD AS IS. NO RETURNS. Seven (7) coins in lot. (\$200)

Coins a, b, and c ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 706 (part of).



829. Autonomous civic issues. Æ chalkoi. Includes the following: **a)** (1.92 g) Seleukeia. Turreted head of Tyche right / Tyche seated right, holding palm branch; at feet, river god swimming right; indistinct legends. Cf. Sellwood 92.6; cf. Shore 643 // **b)** (1.32 g, 2h). Ekbatana. Turreted head of Tyche right / ΔΚΣ/ΔΙΟΥ/Α in three lines. Sellwood 92.37; Shore 645 // **c)** (1.64 g, 1h) As last. All coins Near Fine, dark green-brown patina. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$50)

Parthian-Related Kingdoms

As the Seleukid empire contracted from its height of influence in the 3rd century BC a host of successor kingdoms arose in the resulting power vacuum. The most important of course was the Parthian empire in Persia proper, but numerous other sub-kingdoms arose around the periphery, all to some degree or another vassals to the Parthian "King of Kings", but in reality virtually independent realms. Pliny states that the Parthian realm was comprised of 18 sub-kingdoms, several of which held the right to strike coinage. The oldest and most prominent of these kingdoms, Persis, was founded by Bagadat (Bayadad) in the early 3rd century and held the heartland of the ancient Persian empire centered on Persepolis. This region was the locus of the worship of the Persian god Mazda, and gave the dynasty legitimacy as the true successors of the Achaemenids. The fire altar of Mazda was featured prominently on the coins of the Persid kings, who probably regarded the Parthians as barbarian upstarts. A descendant of the Persid kings, Ardashir, would eventually supplant the Parthians and establish a new, truly Persian, empire, that of the Sasanians.

Further to the south in the highland above Susa and the lower reaches of the Euphrates two other sub-kingdoms possessed intermittent autonomy. The Elymaians had harassed both the Achaemenids and the Seleukids from their home in the Zagros mountains; both Seleukid kings Antiochos III and Antiochos IV died in the course of campaigns against the fierce tribesmen. Sometime around 147 BC Kamnaskires I took the city of Susa itself and established his capital there, founding a dynasty that would last for some three hundred years. In the same decade of the 140's BC, Hyspaosines gained autonomy for the Characene region, setting his capital at Spasinou-Charax. Both of these kingdoms were absorbed into the nascent Persian kingdom of the Sasanids in the 3rd century AD. To the east, the former Indo-Greek Baktrian kingdom had been superseded by states created in the wake of the Scythian invasions of the mid 2nd century BC; those that pledged themselves as vassals of the Parthians have been termed the Indo-Parthians. The sub-kingdom formed by Gondopharnes lasted only a few decades before falling in turn to the rising Kushans. Many of the details of these sub-kingdoms' histories remain unclear; only scattered references to them exist in the works of the ancient authors, and much of the archaeological evidence is dependent on the numismatic record and sparse surviving epigraphy. As more coin finds appear, especially new types with royal names and clear dates, our understanding of the history of these obscure regions is advanced.

Kings of Elymais



30. Kamnaskires IV. Circa 63/2-54/3 BC. AR Drachm (3.51 g, 12h). Travelling (Court) mint. Bearded bust left, wearing diadem / ΒΑΠΛΕΩΙ [ΚΑ]ΜΝΑΙΚΕΙΡ[ΟΥ] [ΤΟΥ] ΕΓ ΒΑΠΛΕΩΝ [ΚΑ]ΜΝΑΙΚ[ΕΙΡΟΥ], Zeus Nikephoros seated left; monogram to inner left. Van't Haaff 8.2.2-1b = PDC 33936 (this coin); Alram 459. Good VF, toned. Extremely rare. (\$500)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 363.



831. Kamnaskires V. Circa 54/3-33/2 BC. AR Drachm (3.25 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Hedyphon mint. Dated SE 277 (36/5 BC). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem / Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; blundered legend around, OΣΖ (*sic*, date) in exergue. Van't Haaff 9.1.2-4Ca = PDC 33939 (this coin); Alram 464. Good VF, toned, underlying luster. Rare. (\$200)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 366.



832. Uncertain early Arsakid kings. Late 1st century BC-early 2nd century AD. BI Tetradrachm (15.44 g, 12h). Uncertain mint. Diademed, bearded bust left; behind, star-in-crescent above anchor, small pellet to left of anchor / Diademed, bearded bust left; degraded legend around. Van't Haaff 10.3.1.-1Bb = PDC 34173 and 21656 (this coin); cf. Alram NB1. Good VF, toned. (\$300)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 72 (14 June 2006), lot 1011; Bellaria Collection (Triton VII, 13-14 January 2004), lot 531; Vecchi 16 (9 October 1999), lot 304.



833. Kamnaskires-Orodes. Early-mid 2nd century AD. Æ Drachm (3.74 g). Bearded facing bust, wearing diadem and hair tuft on top, side hairs curving upward; to right, pellet-in-crescent above anchor with one crossbar on top / Dashes in linear pattern. Van't Haaff 12.3.1-2A2; Alram -. Good VF, brown patina. (\$100)

834. Orodes II. Early-mid 2nd century AD. Æ Tetradrachm (14.99 g). Uncertain mint. 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥, Bearded facing bust, wearing diadem and tiara; to right, star-in-crescent above anchor with one crossbar at bottom / Dashes in linear pattern. Van't Haaff 13.3.1-3A; Alram 477; PDC 11704 and 22652. Good VF, green-brown patina. (\$300)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 130 (8 March 2004), lot 1327; Gorny & Mosch 113 (18 October 2001), lot 5306.

Kings of Persis



835. Artaxerxes (Ardaxšir) I. Early-mid 3rd century BC. AR Drachm (4.12 g, 9h). Head right, wearing mustache and earring, wearing diadem and kyrbasia / 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧 on left, 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎧 in exergue, fire temple of Ahura-Mazda; on left, Artaxerxes standing right; standard to right. Cf. Klose & Müsseler 2/7; Alram 521-4 var. (legend); ESMS p. 133, E var. (orientation of legend); De Morgan -. Good VF, toned, die rust on reverse. Rare. (\$1000)



836. Darios (Darev) I. Late 2nd century BC. AR Drachm (3.51 g, 2h). Head right, with short beard, wearing diadem and kyrbasia surmounted by crescent / 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧[...] in exergue, fire temple, Ahura-Mazda above; to left, Darios standing right; to right, column surmounted by eagle. Klose & Müsseler 3/10; Alram 557; De Morgan pl. XXIX, 11-12. Good VF, minor roughness, a few small marks. (\$200)

Ex Elsen 72 (14 December 2002), lot 284.

837. Autophradates (Vadfradad) III. Early 1st century BC. AR Drachm (4.08 g, 11h). Bearded bust right, wearing diadem; crescent above / 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧[...] in exergue, fire temple, Ahura-Mazda above; to left, Autophradates standing right, raising arms; to right, column surmounted by eagle. Klose & Müsseler 4/1; Alram 561; De Morgan pl. XXIX, 21 var. (legend). EF, lightly toned, a hint of porosity. (\$200)

838. Darios (Darev) II. Mid 1st century BC. AR Drachm (4.04 g, 1h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem with three rows of pellets; crescent above / 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧[...] in exergue, Darios standing left, holding scepter and sacrificing before altar to left. Cf. Klose & Müsseler 4/4; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel*, type 1c; Alram 564; De Morgan pl. XXX, 2; PDC 32375 (this coin). EF, darkly toned. (\$300)

Ex Triton IX (10 January 2006), lot 1107.



839. Darios (Darev) II. Mid 1st century BC. AR Obol (0.66 g, 7h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem with one row of pellets; crescent above / 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧[...] in exergue, Darios standing left, holding scepter and sacrificing before altar to left. Klose & Müsseler -; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel*, type 1a, 20; Alram 566; De Morgan pl. XXX, 22. Good VF. (\$150)

840. Artaxerxes (Ardaxšir) II. Late 1st century BC. AR Drachm (4.02 g, 4h). Large bust left, wearing short beard, diadem, and mural crown; monogram behind / 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧[...] in exergue, Artaxerxes standing left, holding scepter and sacrificing before altar to left. Cf. Klose & Müsseler 4/10-11; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel*, type 1d; Alram 570; De Morgan pl. XXXI, 19. Good VF, lightly toned, cleaning scratches on reverse. (\$150)



841. Oxathres (Vahšir). Late 1st century BC. AR Drachm (3.90 g, 11h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem with three ties and torque with four segments / אֶחָתְרֵס וְהַשִּׁיר (partially blundered), Oxathres standing right, holding scepter and sacrificing before altar to right. Cf. Klose & Müsseler 4/20; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel*, type 2; Alram 582 var. (legend); De Morgan pl. XXXI, 30 var. (same); PDC 26822 (this coin). EF, striking flaw on reverse. (\$150)

Ex Malter 81 (29 September 2002), lot 205.



842. Pakur (Pakor) I. Early 1st century AD. AR Drachm (3.75 g, 3h). פַּקוּר בַּקוֹר (partially blundered), bearded bust left, wearing diadem / פַּקוּר בַּקוֹר (partially blundered), bearded bust left, wearing diadem. Klose & Müsseler 4/31; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel* -; Alram 588 var. (no legend on rev.); De Morgan -. EF, toned. Well centered on a broad flan. Very rare. (\$500)

Ex Peus 380 (3 November 2004), lot 623.



843. Pakur (Pakor) I. Early 1st century AD. AR Hemidrachm (1.73 g, 3h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; no legend / Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; no legend. Cf. Klose & Müsseler 4/32; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel* 150; Alram 589 var. (legends); De Morgan pl. XXXII, 9-10 var. (same); PDC 33888 (this coin). EF, toned, underlying luster, flan crack, light doubling on reverse. Very rare. (\$100)

Ex Peus 386 (26 April 2006), lot 333; Peus 361 (3 November 1999), lot 271.

844. Pakur (Pakor) II. Early-mid 1st century AD. AR Drachm (3.37 g). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; triskeles behind / Triskeles; pellet in field, blundered legend. Klose & Müsseler -; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel* -; Alram 596 var. (no pellet); cf. De Morgan pl. XXXII, 5 (hemidrachm). Good VF, lightly toned, scratches on reverse. Very rare. (\$300)

845. Kapat (Napat). Mid-late 1st century AD. AR Drachm (3.36 g, 2h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem and Parthian-style tiara with three rows of pellets and central pellet-in-crescent; no border / Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; blundered legend. Cf. Klose & Müsseler 4/48; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel*, type 3a; Alram 612 var. (legend); De Morgan pl. XXXIII, 6; PDC 39471 (this coin). Good VF, toned. (\$200)

Ex Dr. Robert Gonnella Collection (Peus 388, 1 November 2006), lot 261.



846. Uncertain king II. Late 1st century AD. AR Hemidrachm (1.73 g, 9h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem and Parthian-style tiara with three rows of pellets and central pellet-in-crescent; triskeles behind / Large diadem; blundered legend. Klose & Müsseler 4/56a-b; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel*, type 1, 210; Alram 619; De Morgan pl. XXXIII, 22. EF, slight die shift on reverse. (\$100)

847. Artaxerxes (Ardaxshir) III. Early-mid 2nd century AD. AR Drachm (2.50 g, 6h). Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; triskeles behind / Bearded bust left, wearing diadem; rays above, blundered legend. Klose & Müsseler 5/9; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel* 225; Alram 631; De Morgan pl. XXXIV, 2 var. (triskeles on rev.). Good VF, toned, die shift on reverse. (\$200)



848. Manuchtir (Manchihr) II. Mid 2nd century AD. AR Drachm (3.00 g, 7h). [𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥], bearded bust left, wearing diadem and Parthian-style tiara with two rows of pellets and central pellet-in-crescent / [𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥], bearded bust left, wearing diadem. Cf. Klose & Möseler 5/12; Tyler-Smith, *Parcel* -; Alram 634; De Morgan -, EF, toned. (\$300)

Ex Berk BBS 120 (10 May 2001), lot 238.

849. Manuchtir (Manchir) III. Mid-late 2nd century AD. AR Drachm (2.94 g, 8h). $\Delta\Delta\Delta$ $\eta\eta\eta\epsilon[\zeta\Delta]$, bearded bust left, wearing diadem, hair tied in bunch above / $\Delta\Delta\Delta$ $\eta\eta\eta\epsilon\Delta$ $\approx\Delta$ (partially blundered), bearded bust left, wearing diadem and Parthian-style tiara with two rows of pellets. Klose & Müseler 5/18; Alram 646; De Morgan pl. XXXIV, 11. Good VF, light porosity, die shift on reverse. Rare. (\$300)



850. Artaxerxes (Ardaxshir) V. AD 205/6-223/4. AR Drachm (3.79 g, 11h). $\overline{\text{𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐎴}}$ $\overline{\text{𐎠𐎹𐎷𐎡𐎴}}$ $\overline{\text{𐎠𐎹𐎷𐎡𐎴}}$, Bearded facing head, wearing diadem and Parthian-style tiara with pellet-in-crescent / $\overline{\text{𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐎴}}$ $\overline{\text{𐎠𐎹𐎷𐎡𐎴}}$ $\overline{\text{𐎠𐎹𐎷𐎡𐎴}}$, Bearded head of Papak left, wearing diadem and Parthian-style tiara with pellet-in-crescent. SNS type I(1)/I(1), pl. 1, 3; Klose & Müseler 6/3; Göbl type I/1; Alram 657; De Morgan pl. XXXIV, 22. Good VF, toned, slight die shift on reverse. Good metal for issue. (\$2000)

The Indo-Parthians



851. Margiana or Sogdiana. *Uncertain*. Late 1st century BC-early 1st century AD. AR Drachm (3.48 g, 11h). Diademed bust left; “countermark:” helmeted bust right / Archer seated right on throne, holding bow; blundered legend around. Senior 199.2D; Sellwood 91.13; Shore 473; MIG 612 (King ‘A’); MACW 767 (King ‘A’). Good VF, toned. (\$200)



852. Gondopharid Dynasty. *Sanabares*. Usurper, mid 1st century AD. Æ drachms. Includes the following: **a)** (3.39 g, 12h) Diademed bust right; star-in-crescent before / $\Delta\Lambda\Gamma\text{IAEY}\ \Gamma\text{ANABAPH}\Gamma$ (mostly off flan), Archer seated left on throne, holding bow; Π below bow. Senior 266.1D; Sellwood 93.1 // **b)** (3.42 g, 12h) As last, but no star-in-crescent before bust. Senior 266.2D; Sellwood 93.3 // **c)** (3.93 g, 11h) As last, but monogram (or tamgha) behind archer. Senior 266.4D; Sellwood 93.5. All coins VF, brown patina. LOT SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. Three (3) coins in lot. (\$50)

End of Session 2

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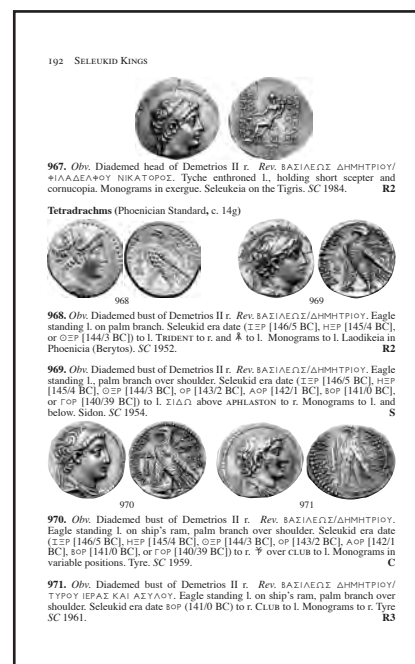
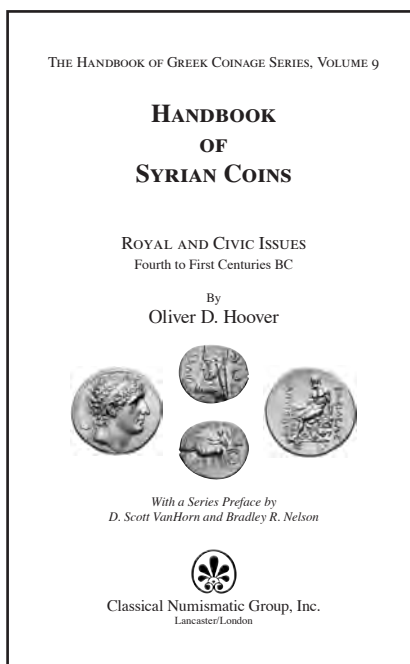
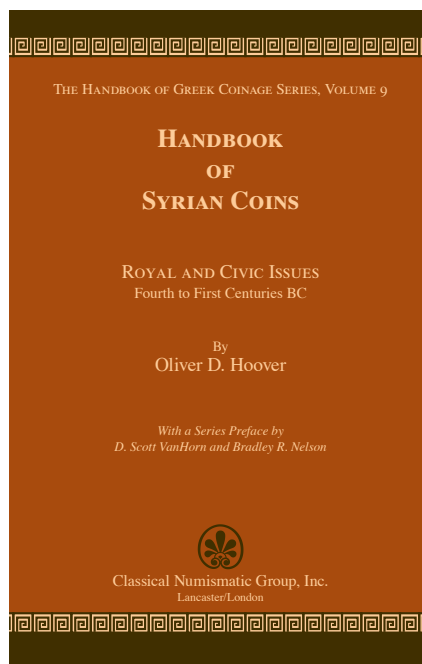
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Volume 9

THE HANDBOOK OF SYRIAN COINS, ROYAL AND CIVIC ISSUES Fourth to First Centuries BC



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More than three decades have passed since David Sear published **Greek Coins & Their Values**, his revision of Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Greek Coins* published by B. A. Seaby in 1951. Since then, the field of ancient numismatics and the hobby of collecting ancient coins have changed so much that now **Greek Coins & Their Values** would require a complete revision to include all of the most current numismatic information available, list the many new types and varieties unknown to Sear, and determine an approximate sense of rarity for all of these issues. In order to encompass this new material and create a viable reference for the beginning and specialized collector, such a handbook would have to be more than the two volumes, which Sear found necessary. As a result, Classical Numismatic Group is publishing **The Handbook of Greek Coinage**, written by Oliver D. Hoover, in a series of 13 volumes, each covering a specified area of Greek coinage. Completion of the series is expected within six years.

This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint. Each entry includes a rarity rating based on the frequency with which they appear in publications, public and private collections, the market, and/or are estimated to exist in public or private hands. No valuations are listed in the printed book, since such values are generally out of date by the time of publication. A web-based valuation guide, updated periodically, will allow users to gauge the market and reduce the need for repeated updates of this series.



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